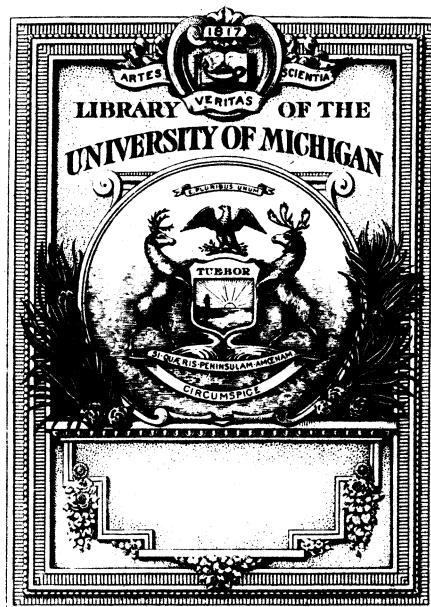


C 372211



THE GIFT OF
National Library

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

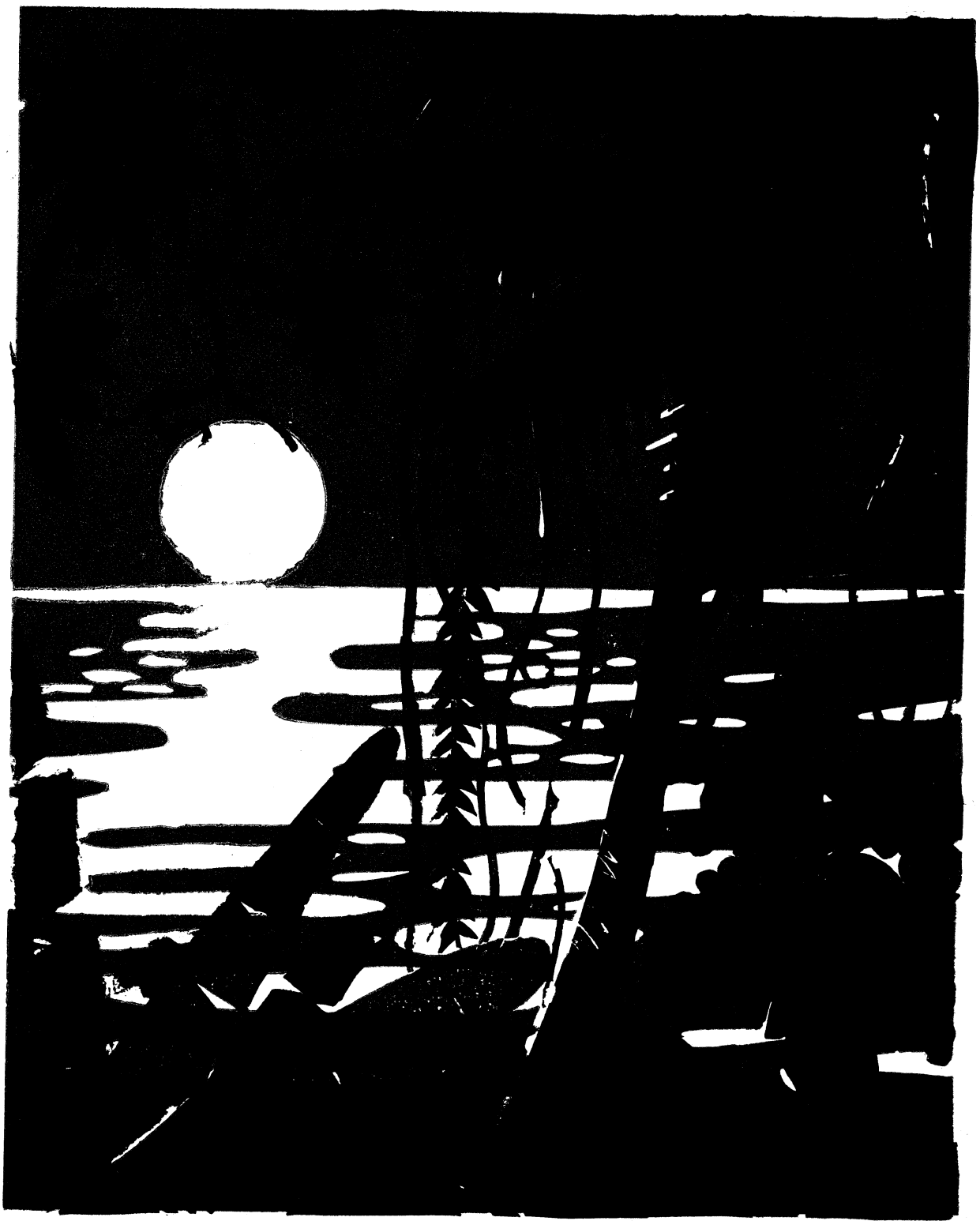
JAN 17 1935

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

JANUARY, 1934

No. 1 (309)



JUNGLE MOON

By Alexander Kolas

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

FOR SALE—

A Brand-new Year!

LAST year's resolutions are gone—kept or broken. Years have a habit of coming and going, but the habit does not keep us from regarding each new one as a new adventure in living . . . as an opportunity to achieve greater happiness.

For isn't life, after all, in things material as well as spiritual, a constant search for happiness? And isn't *satisfaction* a companion thought for this *happiness*?

There's a heap of satisfaction and happiness in being able to buy the things you need at a price you can afford to pay. Much money can be saved if you know where to get the most for what you spend.

The advertisements in this Magazine will help you do this every day of this brand-new year. They bring you the latest, most authoritative news of the offerings of many manufacturers.

The suggestions they offer will save you much time and trouble and lead you straight to the best values.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1934

No. 1 (309)

Cover:

Jungle Moon.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	2
News Summary.....		2
Astronomical Data for January.....	MANILA OBSERVATORY.....	5
Life and Death in a Mindoro Kaiñgin (Story).....	N. V. M. GONZALES.....	7
Interlude (Poem).....	ABELARDO SUBIDO.....	8
"Buganang Bag-ong Dag-on".....	BEATO A. DE LA CRUZ.....	9
Blessed Guest (Poem).....	CASTO J. RIVERA.....	9
What Mining Stock Shall I Buy?.....	FRANK LEWIS-MINTON.....	10
Twilight (Poem).....	JOSUE REM. SIAT.....	11
The Life of a Nueva Ecija Peasant.....	MARIANO D. MANAWIS.....	12
Farmer in the Sunset (Story).....	NARCISO J. REYES.....	13
A Rural Delicacy.....	DELFIN S. DALLO.....	14
The Philippine Mango and Its Utilization.....	F. T. ADRIANO.....	15
The Commodity Dollar.....	HAMMON H. BUCK.....	17
Vagabonding Through Mindanao.....	EUGENE RESSENCOURT.....	18

Editorials:

The Years.....	THE EDITOR.....	20
The Politicians and the People.....	THE EDITOR.....	20
The Philippines as a Gold Country.....	THE EDITOR.....	20
A Trade Conference.....	THE EDITOR.....	22
Dr. Sun Fo as a Daniel.....	THE EDITOR.....	22
C. Osias.....	THE EDITOR.....	22
Doctors as Agents of the Devil.....	THE EDITOR.....	22
Conservation of Human Resources.....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	22
Manila "Comes of Age" in Music.....	THE EDITOR.....	23

Decorations by Guillermo Castillo

Cartoon:

"It Never Rains But It Pours".....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	21
Reflection (Poem).....	AURELIO ALVERO.....	23
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	24
Secrets of the Barrio Farmer.....	MAXIMO RAMOS.....	25
On the Date of Rizal's " <i>Mi Último Pensamiento</i> ".....	ARSENIO MANUEL.....	26
"My Last Thought".....	JOSÉ RIZAL.....	27
<i>Translated by Luis G. Datu</i>		
Night Benediction (Poem).....	GUILLERMO V. SISON.....	27
Secret Dialects in Tagalog.....	MAURO GARCIA.....	28
The Spouse (Poem).....	LUIS G. DATU.....	28
The Pa-Jesus and the Lamayan.....	CARLOS P. SAN JUAN.....	30
Barrio Medicine.....	FRANCISCO MANAHAN.....	31
The Philippine Home:—Planning for the New Year—Salad—to Begin the Meal—Simple Foods.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	32
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		43

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmaríñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,

Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation
Continental Insurance Company, Limited
Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28



Lupe Velez, Universal Film Beauty

HE WANTED TO CARESS HER CHEEKS

Her complexion fascinated him. Scarcely met, yet already he was thrilled. Dozens of girls were pretty. But only this one lured him with the exquisite velvet of her skin. Yet this new beauty is for all. PRINCESS PAT face powder gives it... by reason of its exclusive almond base. Such velvety, clinging, adorable beauty you never knew from starch base powders.

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER
American Trade Commissioner



THE generally steadier conditions reported for October were sustained during November. The month opened with export price levels in sugar, abaca, and coconut products all sensitive at October closings. Prices firmed toward mid-month and November closed at better levels except in sugar which was weak and erratic.

Manila internal revenue collections were 4 per cent under November 1932 but Insular expenditures were remaining comfortably below income and budget.

Manila building permits covered construction valued at ₱229,000 compared with ₱198,000 for October and ₱510,000 in November last year.

Banking

Banking conditions remained unchanged except for slight increase in loans and a slight decrease in investments. The Insular Auditor's Report read:

	Nov. 1933	Oct. 1933	Nov. 1932
Total resources	234	235	218
Loans, discounts and overdrafts	107	104	107
Investments	52	54	56
Time and demand deposits	129	129	119
Net working capital, foreign banks	11	11	9
Average daily debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending	3.8	3.8	3.1
Circulation	120	120	116

Sugar

Production, export, and financing of sugar remained in uncertainty as to its future. Washington announced no plans for concerted action for the United States import market, and the presiding officers of the Legislature because of admitted post-session changes in its provisions were undecided whether or not to engraft the Philippine Sugar Limitation Bill. Even if this is done it seems unlikely that the Governor-General will approve it.*

The local November market opened dull at ₱7.50 per picul, sagged to ₱7.10, and closed with limited transactions at ₱7.15. It was estimated that production to end of December was fully contracted for sale. Improved weather conditions resulted in better recoveries allowing an estimate of the current crop at 1,300,000 metric tons, or 22 per cent in excess of the 1932-33 campaign. Exports, November 1 to 27, totaled 95,752 metric tons, also over 22 per cent increase as compared with November of the past year.

Coconut Products

Exchange conditions induced heavy copra exports to Europe. But arrivals continued heavy and with mills amply supplied there resulted only a slight rise which was maintained to close. Mills were active against sustained United States oil prices. Cake moved in better volume at lower prices. Schnurmacher's price record follows:

	Nov. 1933	Oct. 1933	Nov. 1932
Copra, resacada, buyers' go-down, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High	4.60	4.80	6.20
Low	4.50	4.50	5.80
Coconut oil, drums, pesos per kilo:			
High	0.11	0.11	0.13
Low	0.1075	0.105	0.125
Copra cake, f. o. b., Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High	17.50	18.50	28.50
Low	17.25	18.50	28.00

Abaca

The abaca market opened dull but prices strengthened about the middle of November and closed near its best level for the year, in spite of indifference in consuming markets. The advance was attributed to competition among provincial dealers who anticipated better offers from London as a result of dollar exchange depreciation. This expectation was shattered by the downward trend registered early in December bringing price levels lower than November opening. Saleeby's prices, December 2, f. a. s. buyers' warehouse, Manila, in pesos per picul: E, ₱12.00; F, ₱11.00; I, ₱8.00; J1, ₱6.50; J2, ₱5.50; K, ₱5.00; L1, ₱4.50.

Tobacco

There was small local trading and prices were firm. Exports consisted mainly of regular shipments to the Spanish monopoly. Alhambra's data covering November exports of rawleaf, stripped tobacco, and scraps, showed a total of 1,520,592 kilos.

Exports of cigars to the United States were estimated at 25,208,631 compared with 28,333,826 (Customs final) for October and 13,564,603 (Customs final) for November last year.

Rice

The new rice crop which is in process of harvesting caused a decline in prices. Trading was quiet throughout the month and limited to urgent requirements only. Palay ranged from ₱2.30 to ₱2.75 per 44-kilo sack, cars, Cabanatuan. November domestic arrivals, Manila, totaled 130,000 sacks.

*Vetoed.

News Summary

The Philippines

November 17.—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, after a several weeks' visit to the Philippines, sails for Java.

November 20.—Lieut. M. G. Esculto, commanding officer at Camp Andres, Sulu, is killed when a patrol led by him is ambushed. The patrol rallies and kills three of the More outlaws.

November 21.—Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, arriving in Honolulu, states that Filipinos

desire immediate independence and are willing to forego protection of the United States. He says the Islands are not adequately protected, and that military men admit they could not hold them against a powerful enemy. The only way to insure protection would be to construct a great naval base in the Philippines which he does not think the people of the United States would approve, and the Washington treaty stands in the way also. He praises the Pan Pacific Union's efforts at maintaining peace in the Pacific and declares he is willing to rely on the guarantees of international peace efforts to protect the Islands.

November 22.—Mr. Quezon is given a royal reception by the Hawaiian territorial legislature. He tells the legislators that "We have no idea of absolutely disconnecting ourselves from the United States but hope, although the political associations will be ended, to begin a new association based in equal rights and opportunities."

November 23.—The Insular Auditor disapproves the ₱200.00 salary and ₱20.00 per diem of Mrs. Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio as a member of the mission as she had already retired from the government under the gratuity law and did not make a reimbursement.

November 25.—R. C. Morton, for many years head of the United States Shipping Board in the Philippine-

HOLLYWOOD ACCLAIMS



Kay Francis; First National Star

New Tangee Theatrical

The beautiful stars of Hollywood know the famous Tangee Lipstick with its soothing, protective cream base. But they needed a dark, vivid coloring for theatrical use.

Tangee Theatrical met their demand. Same marvelous cream base as Tangee, it is dark and vivid, gives a deep rose color to the lips. Blends perfectly for evening use. Will not smear or rub off.

New Theatrical Rouge to Match

Tangee Theatrical Rouge Compact matches the rich shade of Tangee Theatrical Lipstick.

Tangee Cosmetic, a new "mascara." Beautifies eyelashes and eyebrows but will not irritate the eyes or smudge.

T8

TANGEE
THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS LIPSTICK

Sales Agents

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

Islands, dies in California, aged 65.

November 27.—Mr. Quezon lands in San Francisco on his way to Washington.

Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias leaves Manila for Washington.

November 29.—Datu Tahir is paroled after serving six years of a ten-year sentence for sedition.

Governor-General Frank Murphy reappoints Tomas Earnshaw Mayor of Manila.

November 30.—The minority faction at a meeting in Manila drafts a cable to President Roosevelt and Congress condemning the rejection of the Hawes-Cutting Act as not responsive to the true desires of the people. Groups in more than eighteen different provinces are reported to have sent or to be planning to send similar messages in an effort to obstruct the efforts of Mr. Quezon in Washington.

December 1.—Senator Sergio Osmeña and former Speaker Manuel Roxas both deny having "suggested the idea" of sending the protest messages to Congress, but that they were sent by various chapters of the League for the Acceptance of the Hawes Act. A number of these messages have been sent direct, others are being held in Manila.

The Governor-General vetoes the bill which limits approval of textbooks to those locally manufactured by Filipino or American establishments as probably an unconstitutional restriction of the rights of American citizens to engage in business here and because moreover it is impolitic in view of the fact that more than 80% of Philippine exports find a highly favored market in America. The bill would also discriminate against foreigners, contrary to various conventions.

Mr. Quezon is entertained by William Randolph Hearst at his great San Simeon ranch.

December 3.—Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, predicts "the greatest effort in ten years to close the Philippine gap in the tariff wall of U. S." Senator Borah states he is so eager to set the Philippines free that he will vote for "almost any independence bill".

December 4.—The *Washington Post* editorially forecasts failure of the new mission in attempts to gain amendments to the Hawes Act, declaring that Filipino leaders killed the measure in a manner calculated to avoid the appearance of being opposed to the aspirations of the people and that intending to guard the country against the dangers of separation from the United States, they are unwilling to face the issue of the future relationships thus presented.

The board of trustees of the Philippine Sugar Association adopts a resolution requesting the Governor General to veto the sugar limitation bill because "it fails to provide for adequate limitation of sugar production recommended by the Association and for other reasons". In general the centrals are opposed to the bill and the planters (who would get a larger share of the crop) favor it.

December 5.—Rev. Richard A. O'Brien, S. J., former rector of the Ateneo de Manila, dies, aged 53, from a heart attack. He was the brother of the well-

known writer, Frederick O'Brien.

Mr. Quezon tells reporters at New Orleans on his way to Washington that he would present President Roosevelt and Congress with an appeal for "complete liberty without reservations".

December 6.—Senator Osmeña states he sincerely hopes that Mr. Quezon may change his mind on the Hawes Act after he has thoroughly familiarized himself with the true situation in America. There is a possibility, if not a great probability, that the administration may be ready to make concession with respect to the amendment proposals of Mr. Quezon. The law's acceptance is still possible, he holds.

December 7.—Governor-General Murphy approves the woman suffrage bill.

Armando Avanceña, president of the Confederation of Sugar Planters, submits a memorandum to the Governor-General urging approval of the sugar limitation bill.

Mr. Quezon arrives in Washington, and announces he intends to lay the Philippine case before President Roosevelt adding that he is confident the President will act justly. He says he is seeking a measure which would satisfy the aspirations of the Filipinos to be independent more fully than provided for in the Hawes Act, and reiterates his objections to the Act, stating that any reservations should not infringe on Philippine sovereignty.

December 9.—The Governor-General approves the eight-hour labor bill affecting persons engaged in heavy and dangerous work, and the instalment sales bill which provides that in the event of the foreclosure of the mortgage on goods bought on the instalment plan, the buyer is relieved from further responsibility. He vetoes the sugar limitation bill, because it would not provide effective limitation, contains obvious discriminations, and would be "practically impossible to administer". He also vetoes the franchises to the Philippine Aerial Taxi Company and the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company as the establishment of a monopoly over the most important air routes in the Philippines would be unwise, because as the United States has adopted a policy of "freedom of the air" it is not advisable that the Philippines should adopt a contrary policy, and because the War Department has definitely pronounced that granting air privileges over a period of years might give rise to conditions inexpedient from the standpoint of national defense. The Governor-General approved 59 and vetoed 25 of the bills passed by the Legislature.

Pedro Guevara, senior Resident Commissioner, states "My stand in favor of the Hawes Law is well known. The law, however, is dead, and I can see that it is my patriotic duty to cooperate with the mission headed by Senate President Quezon in securing legislation that will improve the law or will better meet the wishes and aspirations of the Philippine people".

The executive council of the International Eucharist Congress decides to hold the 1936 Eucharist Congress in Manila. Recent congresses were held in Carthage, Tunis, and Dublin, and the 1934 Congress will be held in Buenos Aires. They are held every two years and called Eucharistic because one of their chief aims is to encourage devotion to the Holy Eucharist.

December 12.—Isauro Gabaldon, a member of the Quezon mission, states in Washington that if complete independence were unobtainable at this time, the present status under the Jones Act is preferable to independence under the Hawes Act.

Mr. Quezon's interview with President Roosevelt is delayed by the illness of Secretary of War George Dern.

December 14.—The Governor-General grants full pardon to Bitdu, a Moro woman, convicted of bigamy under Philippine laws, although her divorce, previous to her remarriage was according to Moro custom. The Governor-General states that the courts could not have done otherwise under the law, and that the pardon is entirely appropriate because of the absence of criminal intent. He states that it is a matter that will arise again and again and suggests that the Secretary of Justice study the advisability of amending the law so as to give legal effect to a Moro divorce.

The Governor-General issues an order forbidding use of the so-called "third degree" as a means of exacting confessions from persons held under suspicion of crime as befitting "the age of the inquisition torture rack". "Our energies and talents should be directed to the discovery of evidence and detection of the truth by means that will not endanger the rights of innocent persons. Public confidence in the work of law enforcement agencies will thereby be enhanced and the integrity of that work strengthened."

Two persons are dead and 76 others from Bacoor, Cavite, are given treatment at the Philippine General Hospital for poisoning from eating a poisonous species of salt-water fish. More people are being rushed to the hospital and it is reported that cats, dogs and chickens which had fed on the left-overs are also dying. The effects of the poisonous fish became apparent only after nearly 12 hours had passed.

The United States

November 15.—Secretary of Commerce Roper announces that \$1,500,000 has been allotted for the construction of a seadrome a quarter of the regular size, to be anchored 500 miles off the Atlantic coast for experimental purposes. It is planned, if the experiment succeeds to build five big floats 500 miles apart, along the 39th parallel so that the Azores could be used as one link. Vigo, Spain, would be the terminus. Each seadrome would be 1,250 feet long and would have hotel accommodations, radio beacons, and other facilities. They would be miniature islands, largely of steel, extend about 200

MARSMAN & Co., Inc.

MINE and MILL SUPPLIES

Stewart Building
Burnham Park Boulevard, Baguio, P. I.

P. O. Box 18
Telephone 287

feet under the sea, and would be anchored to the bottom. The landing level would be 100 feet above the surface, out of reach of waves. Flying time between Europe and America would be approximately 30 hours as compared to the five days by the present fastest ship schedules.

The dollar is still declining in terms of foreign currencies, as the administration desires, but most commodity prices also show weakness, which is the opposite of what is intended. Reported that France and Britain are negotiating a new trade alliance to combat the effects of the declining American dollar.

Sergeant Fulgencio Bautista, chief of staff of the Cuban army, instructs government troops to kill all rebels and take no prisoners.

November 16.—President Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinoff exchange notes by which United States recognition of Russia is effected. A number of documents are exchanged which pledge non-interference with each other's internal affairs (designed to protect United States from communist propaganda) freedom of worship of each other's citizens in the other's country, that Russia will not hold the United States responsible for property damage resulting from activities of the American part in the allied intervention in 1918, and acknowledging existence of American claims which are to be settled speedily. W. C. Bullitt is chosen ambassador. President Roosevelt declares that the most impelling motive was the "desire of both countries for peace and for strengthening the peaceful purpose of the civilized world". The reactions are generally favorable throughout the world, and in Moscow crowds are wild with enthusiasm, considering United States recognition as the greatest diplomatic triumph of the Soviet régime.

William I. Myers, former professor of agricultural finance at Cornell, and deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration, is named to succeed Morgenthau Jr. as governor.

A conference of senators, led by outstanding inflationists, adopts a resolution endorsing the administration currency policy with a further plea for inflation and the monetization of silver.

H. L. Hopkins in charge of unemployment relief states his new civil works administration will consider extension of operations to the Philippines, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

As the dollar continues downward, commodity prices for the first time this week move sharply upward.

November 18.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington adopts a resolution terming the President's policy a breeder of "widespread confusion and disquiet", and urging that "there be an immediate announcement of the intention of an early return to the gold basis with the complete avoidance of monetary experimentation, currency manipulation, greenbackism, fiat money, and with a complete recession from theoretical or arbitrary ideas of 'pure index' fixation of the value of gold". Roosevelt strikes back in an address at Savannah, referring to "torics" and "doubting Thomases".

November 19.—Alexander A. Trovanovsky, until early this year for five years ambassador to Japan, is approved by the State Department as Soviet ambassador to the United States. He is 51 years old and an authority on Far Eastern problems.

November 20.—Lieut. Commander T. G. W. Settle and Major C. L. Fordney, U. S. M. C., reach, in a balloon, an altitude of over 11 miles (approximately 59,000 feet). Mt. Everest is 29,171 feet high. The present altitude record for airplanes is 43,900 feet. They fail to equal the mark of 62,304 feet set September 30 by three Russian aeronauts.

November 21.—O. M. W. Sprague, Harvard economist, resigns from the Treasury Department, in protest against the administration's monetary program which he says is carrying the treasury into difficulties. He declares that paper inflation would likely have to be resorted to for the government to meet its obligations. Irving Yale, noted Yale economist, issues a defending statement saying that the present uncertainty can not alone be held due to the administration's gold purchasing policy. The NRA program has temporarily had a depressing effect on business and prices because it requires higher costs before there is any return. "We must also distinguish between price raising by monetary means, which is a right use of power, and raising prices by destroying cotton, hogs, and other wealth. The latter reduces the national income, while the former is merely restoring the monetary unit which has become overgrown, making it impossible for farmers

and business men to pay their debts and conduct operations profitably."

Government bonds drop heavily as a result of Wall Street interpreting Sprague's statement to mean that the government might be forced to print greenbacks. Newly appointed acting Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau states that he knew Sprague's resignation was imminent as he was out of sympathy with administration and that he is only surprised it did not take place sooner. "I think that the sun will rise tomorrow, and the next day, and that the birds will still sing."

November 22.—Maxim Litvinoff, Russian foreign commissar, leaves Washington for New York. Acting Secretary of State Phillips states it has been impossible to reach definite conclusions in the Russo-American discussions relating to claims and debts prior to the departure of Litvinoff owing to the intricacy of the questions involved.

November 25.—Although enthusiasm is held in check by the monetary uncertainty, optimism is created by various favorable business reports. Records show that the government is "moving into the red" only half as rapidly as last year, and that revenues from income taxes and other sources are growing.

November 22.—Sprague's letter of resignation touches off a great national debate between two schools of economists as regards the monetary policy of the administration. Prof. Irving Fisher, Prof. James Harvey Rogers, Senator Elmer Thomas, and Senator Key Pittman are among the outspoken defenders. Secretary Woodin emerges from his retirement and declares that Sprague was permitting his personal embarrassment to cloud his judgment.

November 23.—While Senator Dickinson of Iowa, Republican, predicts that the country is heading for insolvency by adding billions of dollars as debts to the already crushing load, Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, currency expert, backs the administration's policy but warns of the danger of "foundering on the rock of politics". "All advocates of a sound and stable currency will sympathize with the President's desire to maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt-making power. In a world where a large proportion of business transactions is conducted on the basis of long-time debts, and in a country like our own in which there are over \$150,000,000,000 of debts outstanding in addition to some \$100,000,000,000 of life insurance, stability in the value of the purchasing power of the monetary unit is exceedingly desirable. . . . Now that the country is unfortunately on an inconvertible paper money basis, the adoption of the policy of buying and selling gold through governmental auspices, as a means of controlling the value of the paper dollar is a wise move, as the recent adoption of a similar policy by Great Britain has amply demonstrated."

There is heavy selling of government securities and the dollar sinks to the lowest point since the post-Civil War greenback days in terms of other currencies. The administration however raises the price of gold another 10 cents to \$33.76 an ounce, but at London the price rises to \$34.44.

The government has begun buying government bonds with surplus funds from postal savings, the farm credit administration, and the Federal Bank Insurance Corporation in order to bolster the bond market, according to announcement of Secretary Morgenthau.

The President announces that Sumner Welles, American Ambassador at Havana, will exchange posts with Jefferson Caffery, assistant secretary of state, and expresses the hope that "in a spirit of compromise" a well-supported government will soon be established in Cuba.

November 26.—Alfred Smith of New York issues a statement that he is "for a return to the gold standard, for gold dollars against baloney dollars, or experience against experiment", and that he prefers private management of business against government bureaucracy. The New York *Analyst* issues an article declaring its efforts will be "to free the country from the menace of the commodity dollar". Senator Borah states that Smith is proposing to return to the gold dollar which brought the nation to economic collapse. Senator Wheeler declares Smith reached conclusions without investigating the evidence.

Maxim Litvinoff in leaving New York for Russia is given a noisy and demonstrative farewell.

November 28.—General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, in his annual report, asks for \$200,000,000 for aircraft and for additional sums for the modernization and motorization of the army.

According to the American Federation of Labor, unemployed (October) in the United States still number 10,076,000, an increase of 11,000 over September, which, it is stated, is an exceptionally small increase for the time of the year.

November 27.—The President signs the code for the motion picture industry which contains among other things drastic proposals against excessive salaries which, however, will be postponed pending an investigation.

November 29.—The President tells a group of his critics that despite criticism, he will drive ahead toward the goal of a dollar based upon commodities rather than gold alone. The government advances the price of gold to \$33.93 an ounce and stock and commodity prices rise and the dollar declines in foreign exchange in the manner contemplated by the managed money project.

Father Charles Coughlin, Detroit priest who said that Alfred E. Smith's hostility to Roosevelt's monetary program was influenced by a loan from J. P. Morgan Company, refuses to retract the statement.

December 2.—Secretary of the Navy Swanson advocates abandonment of the American policy of taking the "lead in disarmament by example" and the adoption of an orderly building program. "Other powers have not followed and the result is that the United States finds its naval strength seriously impaired. Our weakened position does not serve

the cause of peace. Undue weakness invites aggressive war and breeds violation of rights."

Hearst joins the defenders of the President's managed money program and states in a radio address that Roosevelt is striving to get the country away from the hard money of hard men, and that it is "safer to follow Roosevelt than the international brokers who robbed and betrayed us in the past and are apparently striving to establish a dollar of depression so that they can plunder us again."

December 4.—The Republican National Committee, opening fire on the Democratic administration, states that "Americans object to regimentation of agriculture and industry after the manner of Sovietism". The statement charges Roosevelt with attempting to establish a dictatorship.

December 6.—President Roosevelt issues a proclamation one hour after the Under Secretary of State announced that 36 states had ratified the 21st amendment effecting repeal of prohibition, about an hour after Utah had ratified the amendment. The President asked citizens to confine their purchases of liquor to licensed dealers, eliminating bootleggers, and urges the various states not to permit the return of the old saloon. "The objective we seek is the education of every citizen toward greater temperance."

Stock and commodity prices bound upwards under the impetus of many favorable business reports and the psychological effect from the repeal of prohibition.

December 6.—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh land in Natal, Brazil, after crossing the south Atlantic from Bathurst on the West African coast. The flight is in connection with Lindbergh's survey of conditions for the Pan-American Airways. Before reaching the African coast from the Cape Verde Islands, they spanned the North Atlantic by way of Greenland and Iceland, visited Moscow and toured Europe, and then flew to the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.

December 7.—The Treasury refines its obligations maturing December 15 by a \$950,000,000 issue of one-year certificates bearing 2-3/4% interest, which is oversubscribed almost in record time. General Hugh S. Johnson states that the Roosevelt managed dollar is "the soundest money on the face of the globe now or at any other time."

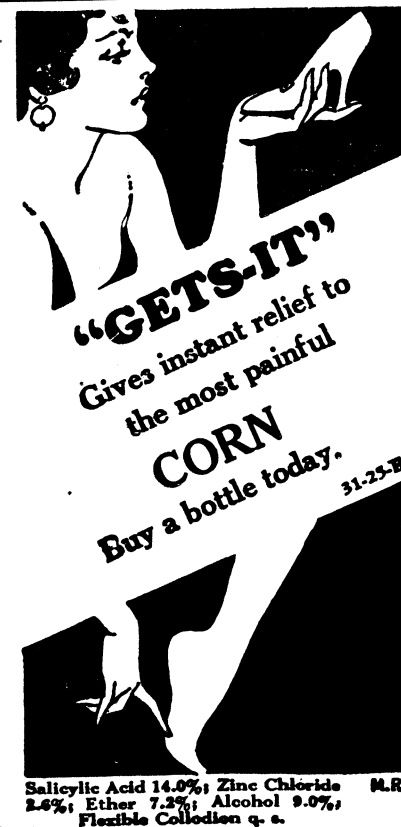
December 9.—The administration leaves the domestic gold price for the 8th consecutive day at \$34.01, and this leads to the belief that the administration will let the monetary situation rest where it is if the price trends and business conditions continue upward. The administration is reported to believe that the first step toward monetary stabilization should be the raising of internal prices in all countries and that only then exchange may be expected to be permanently stabilized.

December 10.—A wave of promising business news and improving conditions is cause of growing support for Roosevelt's monetary policies.

December 12.—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd leaves Wellington, New Zealand, aboard the famous old former cutter *Bear of Oakland* for his third Antarctic expedition.

The President announces the resignation of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thomas Hewes, marking a further shake-up in the department personnel.

December 13.—Revealed that the President is studying a proposal for the merger of the telephone, telegraph, and radio systems into one unit. Huge savings would be made by the elimination of duplicate operations.



"GETS-IT"
Gives instant relief to
the most painful
CORN
Buy a bottle today. 31-23-X

Salicylic Acid 14.0%, Zinc Chloride 2.6%, Ether 7.3%, Alcohol 9.0%, Flexible Collodion q. s.

Mercolized Wax Gives the Skin Youth

To make your skin naturally lovely and to preserve this youthful beauty, use a little pure Mercolized Wax daily. Mercolized Wax peels off the outer layer of aged, or blemished skin, gently, but surely, removing all such imperfections as freckles, sallowness and dry, coarse skin. With the removal of the worn-out cuticle, the new skin is revealed clear, fresh, supple, with the lovely appearance of youth. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite quickly reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Powdered Saxolite in a half pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug and department stores.

Belgium and Estonia notify the United States that they will fail to meet their December 15 war-debt payment, joining France in complete default for the third time. Hungary also served notice some time ago that it would be unable to make payment. Token payments are scheduled by Britain, Italy, and Rumania.

Other Countries

November 15.—After two postponements, the general disarmament conference is scheduled to resume sessions December 4, and the steering committee urges all heads of delegations to come to Geneva.

November 19.—Right-wing elements score a victory in the Spanish elections, in which women participate for the first time.

November 20.—League of Nations officials, dismayed by outlook, are considering complete reorganization, and rewriting the Covenant and separating it entirely from the Versailles treaty, in such a way as to permit United States participation, which it is felt is essential.

Japanese police have arrested nearly 1700 members of the National Council of Labor Unions, including 68 women and 926 Koreans. It is charged that the union is opposed to imperialistic wars, favors independence of Korea and Formosa, and friendship of Japan for Soviet Russia.

Police seize all property in Berlin of Prof. Albert Einstein, noted physicist, under the law confiscating the property of communists. Einstein left Germany early in the year and is now in America at Princeton University.

November 21.—Dissatisfied with the Nanking régime and Chang Kai-shek's pro-Japanese policy, Foochow forms a "People's Government of China" backed by the famous Nineteenth Route Army and many strong personalities including Eugene Chen, former foreign minister of the Nanking government and more recently foreign minister of the Cantonese group. What Chiang Kai-shek will do remains to be seen. He has his hands full with his Kiangsi anti-Red campaign which he is having difficulty in financing. Besides this "Chinese Soviet Republic" which he is fighting, there is the Canton autonomous government, the Red régime in Zechuan and the autonomous governments in Mongolia, to say nothing of the lost Manchurian provinces.

It is decided to suspend the arms parley until January.

King George V in opening Parliament pledges that Britain would seek disarmament through operation of the League of Nations. He notes an improvement in the economic situation.

The Sarraut cabinet, the fourth in less than a year, falls as a result of attempts to cut down the budget.

Leaders of France are alarmed over this "slaughter of ministries" when it is necessary to have a solid government.

November 22.—Hitler issues a conciliatory statement declaring he would willingly subscribe to supplementary security or defensive alliances of France with England as he has no intention of attacking his neighbors. He also discounts the danger of a clash with Poland. "I am convinced that once the question of the Saar, which is a German land, has been settled, there is nothing that can oppose Germany to France."

November 24.—A giant twin-motored Sikorsky airplane, inaugurating passenger service between Shanghai and Canton, crashes after several hours of blind flying in a heavy fog, into a mountain about 40 miles from Amoy. The plane turned over but did not catch fire, and although most of the passengers sustained injuries, no one was killed.

November 25.—Herriot declining to form a cabinet, Camille Chautemps accedes to President Lebrun's request. The new government will be similar in complexion to that of Sarraut, recently defeated in a fight for a balanced budget. The government is faced with a deficit of 6 to 8,000,000,000 francs.

November 27.—Reported that unless the United States protests, the League of Nations will not attempt to deprive Japan of the 1600 islands in the North Pacific mandated to Japan. The covenant provides that Japan may legally continue the mandates despite withdrawal from the League. The United States claims rights in the mandates on the grounds that these territories were wrested from Germany by the joint action of the principal allied powers who retain equal interests in them and equal rights to determine their status. In the treaty concluded with Japan in 1922, the United States has specific rights with regard to the Japanese mandates which states in part "Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the mandate—unless such modification shall have been expressly assented to by the United States."

Reported in the press that France is constructing a naval air base on New Caledonia and other Pacific possessions. New Caledonia is several hundred miles northeast of the Australian coast.

December 2.—Two German Catholic priests are sent to prison for using words considered offensive to the Nazis. The cabinet recognizes the Nazi party as a legally privileged body, with special courts to try its members.

December 3.—The seventh Pan-American Congress—the first in five years—opens at Montevideo, Uruguay. The Pan-American is the oldest society of nations in existence and the largest except the League of Nations. President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay opens the conference with an address urging the "scaling down by all American countries of the high tariffs which President Roosevelt has justly termed unsound."

The Japanese cabinet tentatively allots the army and navy \$938,000,000, the largest in Japan's history, but much smaller than demanded. The civilian members backed the opposition of foreign minister Takahashi, who at one time threatened to resign. The total budget amounts to \$2,112,000,000 yen of which the army and navy gets 44%. The expected deficit is approximately 780,000,000 yen, which is less than the current year's deficit due both to the budget being slightly smaller and increase of revenues.

Japanese navy office spokesman declares that Japan is thoroughly dissatisfied with the present treaties and is determined to demand an increase when the powers reconvene to consider the extension of the Washington and London treaties.

The Nanking government institutes postal and telegraphic, and shipping blockades of Fukien province, although foreign companies maintain regular ship service, and bomb a number of towns, doing heavy damage. Canton, while not joining the secession, is urging the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek as the solution to the crisis.

Reported that Premier Mussolini and Maxim Litvinov, Russian commissar of foreign affairs, have reached an agreement as to Soviet support of Mussolini's efforts to solve the disarmament conference snarl, and for the early ratification of a Soviet-Italian non-aggression pact.

Troubles pile up for the French government—threatened with a strike in the event of pay restrictions and by farmers who are angry at the attitude of state employees against taking any pay cuts. This and the rapidly emptying treasury and the drainage of gold from the Bank of France, and "work and bread" demands from the unemployed threaten the life of the present cabinet.

December 5.—Mexico, supported by Cuba, suggests a six- to ten-year moratorium on public and private debts between the American republics, but Secretary Hull declares that the discussion is outside the scope of the Pan-American conference. He is sustained by Argentina and Chile.

Maxim Litvinov tells newspapermen in Rome that religious liberty is guaranteed in Russia but this does not mean that foreign pastors have the right to conduct propaganda or proselyte.

December 6.—Secretary of State Hull at Montevideo launches a movement to investigate the request of the League of Nations and Spain and Portugal to participate officially or otherwise in the Pan-American congress. It is believed that "admission of non-American members should be considered in relation to the structural integrity and original purposes of the Pan-Pacific Congress. The admission of others might prove the entering wedge of disintegration of the Pan-American purpose."

Foochow insurgents are reported to have agreed

to consider stopping the secessionist movement if Chiang Kai-shek will resign and the national government be reorganized.

December 9.—An express train is derailed near Puzal, Valencia, and bombings and riots occur throughout Spain, apparently motivated by the disgruntlement of extremists over their loss of power in the recent parliamentary elections.

December 12.—Order is restored throughout Spain after four days of rioting. Representatives of conservative, centrist, and rightist parties announce allegiance to the government, thereby forming an overwhelming government bloc in parliament.

Dec. 11.—A sub-committee of the steering committee of the Pan-American Union votes to postpone until the next conference the troublesome question of cooperation between the Union and the League of Nations on the grounds that the League made no formal application to have an observer present.

Astronomical Data for January, 1934 Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset Upper Limb



	Rises	Sets
Jan. 1.	6:22 a. m.	5:37 p. m.
Jan. 6.	6:23 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Jan. 11.	6:25 a. m.	5:43 p. m.
Jan. 16.	6:26 a. m.	5:46 p. m.
Jan. 21.	6:26 a. m.	5:49 p. m.
Jan. 26.	6:26 a. m.	5:51 p. m.
Jan. 31.	6:25 a. m.	5:54 p. m.

Moonrise and Moonset Upper Limb

	Rises	Sets
January 1.	5:58 p. m.	6:33 a. m.
January 2.	6:50 p. m.	7:19 a. m.
January 3.	7:40 p. m.	8:01 a. m.
January 4.	8:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
January 5.	9:18 p. m.	9:16 a. m.
January 6.	10:06 p. m.	9:52 a. m.
January 7.	10:54 p. m.	10:27 a. m.
January 8.	11:45 p. m.	11:04 a. m.
January 9.		11:42 a. m.
January 10.	0:39 a. m.	0:25 p. m.
January 11.	1:37 a. m.	1:13 p. m.
January 12.	2:40 a. m.	2:09 p. m.
January 13.	3:47 a. m.	3:12 p. m.
January 14.	4:53 a. m.	4:19 p. m.
January 15.	5:57 a. m.	5:29 p. m.
January 16.	6:55 a. m.	6:35 p. m.
January 17.	7:46 a. m.	7:38 p. m.
January 18.	8:32 a. m.	8:38 p. m.
January 19.	9:14 a. m.	9:33 p. m.
January 20.	9:53 a. m.	10:26 p. m.
January 21.	10:32 a. m.	11:18 p. m.
January 22.	11:11 a. m.	
January 23.	11:51 a. m.	0:10 a. m.
January 24.	0:34 p. m.	1:03 a. m.
January 25.	1:20 p. m.	1:55 a. m.
January 26.	2:09 p. m.	2:48 a. m.
January 27.	3:01 p. m.	3:40 a. m.
January 28.	3:53 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
January 29.	4:45 p. m.	5:17 a. m.
January 30.	5:36 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
January 31.	6:26 p. m.	6:40 a. m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon	on the 1st at	4:54 a. m.
Last Quarter	on the 9th at	5:36 p. m.
New Moon	on the 15th at	9:37 p. m.
First Quarter	on the 22nd at	7:50 p. m.
Full Moon	on the 31st at	0:31 a. m.
Perigee	on the 15th at	9:12 a. m.
Apogee	on the 28th at	3:00 a. m.

Eclipse

On January 30th there will be a partial eclipse of the moon beginning at 10:07 p. m. and ending at 3:17 a. m. on the 31st. The eclipse will cover about one-tenth of the moon's surface.

The Planets For The 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:19 a. m. and sets at 5:27 p. m. The planet is too near to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 8:10 a. m. and sets at 7:48 p. m. It is a brilliant evening star very prominent in the western sky immediately after sundown.

MARS rises at 7:47 a. m. and sets at 7:09 p. m. The planet will be about fifteen degrees above the western horizon at sundown and in the constellation Aquarius.

JUPITER rises at 11:53 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 11:37 a. m. on the 15th. It is in an excellent position for early morning observation. Just before sunrise it may be found nearly overhead near Spica in the constellation Virgo.

SATURN rises at 7:54 a. m. and sets at 7:16 p. m. The planet is about to leave the evening sky. It may be found very low in the west just after sundown.

Principal Bright Stars For 9:00 P. M.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Regulus in Leo	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Procyon in Canis Minor
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion
Aldebaran in Taurus	Canopus in Argo
	Achernar in Eridanus



MENTHOLATUM

**Soothes
Headaches**

Headaches and neuralgia are safely relieved by applying *Mentholatum* to forehead and temples. Its cooling effect and delightfully refreshing odor ease the pain and soothe the nerves. It's tried and true. Countless households use it for burns, cuts, colds, etc. Insist on *Mentholatum* at your druggist's.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus P. pillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., U.S.A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name

Teacher School

Address

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



Babies progress wonderfully when
nourished and strengthened by
the vital food values contained in
„BEAR BRAND“ Natural Swiss
Milk. — Under tropical conditions
its use is essential.



BEAR BRAND

Natural Swiss Milk

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

JANUARY, 1934

No. 1 (309)

Life and Death in a Mindoro Kaiñgin

By N. V. M. Gonzales

THE men who went to work in the Kagulañgan knew at once that they were plaguing themselves. The day they began clearing away the thick growth of underbrush and vines, preparatory to felling the bigger trees, there was a black owl and a white cuckoo that kept hooting at them—a bad omen. Tatay Kanut said they were messengers of the Devil.



he was one of the grandsons of Tatay Kanut, he did not believe in the omen of the owl and the cuckoo. He had finished the fourth grade in the barrio school and would have passed the fifth if he had not run away one morning in October, during the harvest, and never gone back.

At first, Ka Pedro paid no attention to this. He was a tall, middle-aged man, with a bold, smooth, but well-tanned face that gave him the look of a warrior, and his strong lips curled when he told his men that what Tatay Kanut had said was all nonsense. Later in the afternoon he handed them their wages.

"I am not giving you these silver *salapi* just to send you to the Devil, am I?" he asked.

The workmen burst into laughter for they were glad to be so promptly paid.

The Kagulañgan was a long stretch of young forest on the west side of the Barok River. It lay spread out like a giant mat of thick green, with an end rolled up on the far-away mountain side. It had belonged to the Government, and no one had ever considered it of much value, although it was known that besides wild boar having their wallowing grounds in the depths of its bamboo brakes, there was also a considerable stand of large *ipil* trees.

Early one January, while on a boar hunt, Ka Pedro had lost his way in this Kagulañgan. He was a seasoned hunter and had often boasted that he knew every hunting ground in southern Mindoro. But on this occasion, as it happened, it took him several days before he could find his way back to his companions, and these—there were three of them—as a consequence lost their esteem for him, he felt. Ka Pedro became filled with a spite against himself, as though some one had defeated and belittled him, and to win back his pride he declared the Kagulañgan his property. He filed the necessary papers with a notary who lived in the far-away municipality of Bongabon and immediately started out to make a clearing.

The men who went to work for him were mostly young fellows. Andong, for example, was only sixteen, and although

Then there was Rufo, whose thick, curly hair made him look like a ruffian, Ka Pedro said. And there was Angelo too, who, like Rufo, was heavily built and whose bolo had almost a razor's edge.

His mother had objected to his accompanying Ka Pedro, stating that her son was a *dalag-onon*. But when Ka Pedro promised to pay wages amounting to fifty centavos a day—that is, one *salapi*—she had consented. "But take care of yourself", she told her son. His mother's brother said to the young man: "Your father and I never were in the Kagulañgan, so I can't tell you much about it". "It is like a great, green room, and it is mine," said Ka Pedro, trying to impress the woman, and, addressing her brother, he added, "Why don't you come along, too?" But the man only smiled. "My legs are no stronger than the boughs of a dead tree", he said.

"If I am a *dalag-onon*, Mamay", said Angelo, "why—won't you make me amulet?"

"I will," said the woman, and before her son left with Ka Pedro she gave him her blessing and a charm made up of pieces of ginger and garlic sewed into a tiny bag of red cloth.

THAT first morning in the forest, it was drizzling and the air was as chilly as if it were evening. The sun only half glistened through the light rain and the thick foliage of the trees.

Rufo said, "It's like night, isn't it?" And then they heard the hooting of the two birds, and some one else said: "It is indeed night, for the owls and the cuckoos are calling".

Angelo nervously fumbled for his amulet, and when he found it in one of the pockets of his trousers, he hurriedly tied it about his neck with a piece of string. Rufo who saw

him do this laughed at first, but the next day a similar charm dangled from his neck.

One afternoon, while at work in a spot where the rattan and nito grew very dense, Andong, the sixteen-year old boy was bitten by a snake. It was a *magcal*, as thick as a man's arm. He did not see it until the reptile had buried its fangs in his left calf. He shouted for help, but afterwards the men could not find the snake.

The men had erected a hut on the edge of the proposed clearing and it was there that they carried Andong. Rufo cut the wound with his knife and when the blood flowed profusely he said it was because the Barok river was at its flood. The boy kept wailing and groaning, and Angelo went to call Tatay Kanut, who was Andong's grandfather and a medicine man. When the old man arrived and found out what kind of a snake had bitten the boy, he said he was not in danger, as the bite of this snake is not poisonous.

It was evening by this time, and the men gathered about the fire to talk. It was January and the night air was as cold as though it had been kept like vinegar in an old earthen jar. The Barok River roared from afar—there had been a flood for three days now—and the tall trees that hemmed in the clearing were like a great, black wall in the night. The men listened to Tatay Kanut's stories about the *Magcal*, the Cuckoo, and the Owl. They laughed boisterously when he concluded, "The *Magcal*, my sons, is not a creature of the Devil".

THE next morning Ka Pedro held a *gapi*. He procured a white *dumalaga* chicken and had it dressed. Then he asked Rufo to gather *tuba* from a nearby sugar palm. The *tuba* came in three large bowls of coconut shell, and this with the chicken, spread on banana leaves in a winnowing basket, some soft meat of a roasted pig, a platter heaped with steaming rice, and some *buyo* leaves and betel nut, completed the food-offering.

"It is indeed the very best that we can now give to the Spirits," said Tatay Kanut, and with that he strutted off with it to the clearing. The men watched him till he disappeared among the tall, grey trunks of the trees. "See his shaky legs!", said Rufo. "He walks like a lame *simarong*!"

"The basket of food is too heavy for him", said Ka Pedro. "I hope he will not spill the *tuba*."

Angelo could not say anything. He could only stare at the sunshine varnishing the tree trunks with gay silver. It made him think how bright the morning was, and he wondered what Tatay Kanut would say as he laid the offering before the Devil's feet.

Perhaps he would say: "Oh, this is a gift of the sunshine! And now, if you will but receive it, and spare Ka Pedro

and his men from your evil surveillance as they clear this *Kagulañgan*, I would that the *tuba* will taste very sweet and the soft meat be even softer. . ."

THEY began felling the big *ipil* trees that March. Nothing could be heard but the sound of the woodmen's axes and the *Kagulañgan* was filled with echoes. Many times during the day this sound was punctuated by the loud crackling of some falling tree. The sound made him shudder, Angelo said.

Several new men had come to work for Ka Pedro. One of them was Maldo, a friend of Angelo's. Maldo one day asked why Angelo kept on cutting down trees when it made him shudder. Angelo only smiled, but later on he said that he had to earn the *salapi*.

"And what are you getting so many *salapi* for?" asked Maldo.

"It's March, you know," Angelo answered, "and soon it will be April and there will be the *fiesta*. . ."

"I am going to get married in April, after the *fiesta*," interrupted Maldo.

Very soon all the men knew about Maldo's coming marriage. One day Ka Pedro said to him: "I'll have you cut down a *balete* tree and give you three pesos for doing it. Then you can buy a pair of new slippers for your bride. . ."

Maldo thought that the older man could not be serious and was surprised therefore when the next morning Ka Pedro handed him a new axe with an equally new handle and pointed out a *balete* tree to him. It was tall and shaggy and its circumference measured exactly three arm-lengths.

"A peso for each arm-length," said Ka Pedro.

Maldo hastily built his *binalay*, and fitted it with a loose roofing of leaves so that it looked like a little house.

"Do you think it will take me long to cut down this *balete*?", he asked Angelo.

"You are strong," said Angelo. "It shouldn't take you more than a week".

"Then it won't be long before I will be able to buy *Angkay* a nice pair of slippers", Maldo exclaimed, winking his eyes.

"It won't be long, but Tatay Kanut says. . .", and Angelo stopped to eye his friend searchingly. He looked through Maldo's thin *sinamay* shirt and saw that he wore no amulet. He tugged at his own, and as his fingers pressed the tiny bag containing the garlic and the pieces of ginger, a feeling of assurance and safety swept over him. "Tatay Kanut says," he went on, "that the owl and the cuckoo are messengers of the Devil. . . ."

"And," he resumed, "the *three* of them live in this *balete*. It is their home. . . ."

Interlude

By Abelardo Subido

OUTSIDE the night-winds whisper
A prayer to the skies,
Inside the fitful candle
Flickers and slowly dies. . . .

I feel the unseen flutter
Of curtains drawn aside,
And my soul bare, aquiver,
Borne on a homing tide.

"Buganang Bag-ong Dag-on"

By Beato A. de la Cruz

BANG! Bang! Bang! Hear the bamboo "cannons", filled with heated petroleum gas go off with a convincing boom on this New Year's eve. The boys are firing them everywhere—behind the fence, in the coconut grove, behind a barricade of piled up banana trunks.



In the heart of the town, it is even more noisy. Some young men are throwing exploding fire-crackers into the air, others are beating on drums, kettles, tin pans, and crow bars. A few are blowing on sea-shell horns. All of them are singing, and shouting: "Buganang Bag-ong Dag-on!" (A prosperous New Year).

One sees few girls and women on the street for they are afraid of the noisy and unruly crowds. Instead they bar their doors and windows and peek through holes and slits at their boy friends making merry.

About eleven o'clock we ourselves go out, and mingle with the crowd. Most of the people are dressed in grotesque or old and ragged clothes, symbolical of the old year. We see the torch parade approaching. Every young man in the town, it seems, is carrying a lighted bamboo torch, jumping and shouting and singing. Some juggle with the torches, others perform acrobatic stunts on the hard ground.

Five minutes to twelve! The church bells are beginning to ring. The devout cross themselves and murmur a thanksgiving for the past or a prayer for the future.

Twelve o'clock. The policemen fire off their revolvers. Vehicles pass with empty kerosene cans rattling behind them. The noise of the bamboo cannons, fire-crackers, bursting bladders, bells, kettles, pans, old pieces of iron, rises to an ear-splitting din, drowning the raucous cheering of the mob. *Buganang Bag-ong Dag-on!*

Home again, we listen to the talk. Did you have any money in your pocket when the clock struck twelve? No? That's too bad. I hope you will not want this year, although not to have any money with you at the change of

the year seldom fails as a sign of coming—or continuing—hard luck! Next year, do not forget to put a few coins in your pocket at this time.

Are you going to study a little now? That's good. You should plan your work for tomorrow night, if you hope to get good grades in school during the year. A friend, who had done very badly in school, made good and passed the final examinations in March because he had studied his lessons on New Year's day.

Never quarrel with anybody in the house or with your neighbors at this time. If you get into trouble on the first day, you are likely to have trouble for the entire three hundred sixty-five. Once, when I was a small boy, I got a whipping on New Year's day, and through no fault of my own, either, but that year I was continually the victim of the rod.

Be happy and generous. Those who give a *pasaoamat* (thanksgiving party) on this day of the year are usually happy the rest of the twelve months. Generosity and hospitality have their reward.

According to the old people there should always be at least a few *gantas* of rice in the rice-bin. An empty bin is a sure sign of bad luck. You may be making a good income, and yet suffer from some need, because of unexpected expenses. And you will get a lot of bills.

Did you hear any animals when the bells were ringing? Had you heard the howling of a dog, it would have been a bad omen, signifying a poor harvest. If you heard a cow moo, that is different—a prophesy of plenty, prosperity just around the corner!

What is today? Monday? Excellent. That means the year has a lot of good in store, a better world to live in. Had the year begun with a Friday we would have to look forward to murder, fire, famine, epidemics, and hard times generally!

"Buganang Bag-ong Dag-on" to you and all your friends!

Blessed Guest

By Casto J. Rivera

OH! set your load of care aside
Scoff inert doubt away
And let a blessed guest abide
Within your heart today.

Its portals, barred by Sorrow's hands
With ardent welcome ope,
For on the threshold, waiting, stands
The New Year's herald, Hope.

He heralds Heaven's boon to thee
A year with promise rife
Wherein at last fulfilled may be
The dearest wish of life.

What Mining Stock Shall I Buy?

By Frank Lewis-Minton

THE order recently promulgated by Director Guingona forbidding employees of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes to stake mining claims, but permitting the purchase of mining stocks, provided that such activities do not interfere with the efficiency of the Bureau personnel, leads to serious consideration of that complicated field of endeavor somewhat nebulously described as "speculative savings".

It is obvious that a salaried man, and particularly one employed in government service wherein salaries are limited by law, may not hope to become wealthy—even moderately wealthy—except by wise, or fortunate, investments. It is equally obvious that such an employee, especially if he is married, should not invest beyond his means in any speculative enterprise: that is, he should not jeopardize his life insurance and the home for which he is probably paying in monthly instalments, nor should he deprive his family of the ordinary creature comforts. For, after all, good health and peace of mind are the chief attributes of human happiness.

Theoretically, the safest and most profitable investment should be gold mining stocks.¹ An investment in an efficiently managed gold mining company, operating in a paying field should be as safe as a government bond—safer, in fact, for the bankruptcy or destruction of a government does not affect the price of gold; and a change in the form of government—in a civilized country—should not seriously affect the property rights of an individual, except in cases of religious rebellion when vast areas of land and industries are held in "corporation sole" by the representative of some religious order.

For thousands of years gold has been the standard of value as a medium of exchange; and the gold that was produced two thousand years ago is quite as valuable today as it was when taken from the earth. In an article which recently appeared in the *Philippine Mining News*, John W. Haussermann, local mining magnate, says: "The earth's soil and mineral deposits are the



only actual or basic sources of man's wealth; and agriculture and mining, if forestry is classed as a branch of agriculture, are the only means of winning wealth from these basic sources. Crops and timber have no value until harvested and sold. Likewise gold in its native rock, or concealed in

the sands of stream-beds, has no value until recovered from the dross with which nature has surrounded it. As long as the mountains hoard it, hiding it in rock and sand, gold is miser riches doing no good whatever to man. But, once recovered, gold has a stable and imperishable value. When the miner has gathered it from the rock, drawn it forth by the alchemy of chemicals, and exchanged it for the money equivalent of its value . . . it is wealth in active circulation. It is here, precisely, that economists and statesmen should distinguish between gold mining and other sources of wealth, crops and timber, derived from the soil. First, nothing is added to gold by leaving it latent and unrecovered—it does not grow like a crop or a forest. Secondly, when gold has been mined and put into circulation, it performs an undiminished usefulness to mankind."

The value of stock in a gold mining company, however, does not depend entirely upon the amount of gold in a cubic meter of sand, or a ton of rock, nor even upon the amount of ore available. It depends also upon the difficulties attendant to recovery, the character and efficiency of operators, machinery, labor, transportation, climatic conditions—even social and political conditions, to some extent.

Roughly, gold mining stocks may be divided into two classes: those of tangible, or intrinsic value, and those of problematic, or speculative value. The stocks of several

of our Philippine mining concerns, are even at their present high prices, worth more than face value, based upon the rates of interest paid by banks to depositors, and are about as safe as gold bonds.¹ Moreover, in case of need, one may readily dispose of such stock at about its current value, for the reason that it is always in demand; or, it may be used as security for a loan.

List of Philippine Mining Companies

Bureau of the Treasury

1. The following mining companies which have been licensed to sell their shares of stock to the public are already operating and producing gold and paying dividends to stockholders:

Name of Company	Capital Authorized	Par Value	No. of shares permitted to be sold	Value of Claims authorized by Insular Treasurer
1. Itogon Mining Company.....	₱1,000,000	₱1.00	1,000,000	₱450,000
2. Balatoc Mining Company.....	2,000,000	1.00	1,000,000	450,000
3. Panique Mines.....	250,000	1.00	250,000	44,000

NOTE:—Among the companies which are already operating and producing gold is the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company. Said company was not licensed by the Insular Treasurer because it was organized and its shares of stock were sold prior to the enactment of Act No. 2581. Because the issuance of its securities was not covered by the law, they are allowed to be traded in without license from the Insular Treasurer.

2. The following companies which have been licensed to sell securities are developing mining properties. While some of them are already producing gold, they are not yet operating on paying basis:

Name of Company	Capital Authorized	Par Value	No. of Shares permitted to be sold	Value of Claims authorized by Insular Treasurer
1. Salacot Exploration Co.....	₱60,000	Without par value	60,000	₱92,695
2. Ukab Mining Co.....	37,500	₱10.00	3,750	12,500
3. Benguet Exploration Syndicate.....	500,000	0.10	2,500,000	250,000
4. Gold Creek Mining Corp.....	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000	400,000
5. Antamok Goldfields Mining Co.....	1,500,000	0.10	15,000,000	500,000
6. Mountain Goldfields, Inc.....	100,000	0.10	700,000	30,000
7. Ipo Gold Mines, Inc.....	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000	766,500
8. Padcal Mines.....	100,000	1.00	60,000	20,000
9. Zamboanga Mining Exploration.....	100,000	0.10	1,000,000	40,000
10. Southern Cross Mining Co.....	200,000	0.10	2,000,000	50,000
11. Big Wedge Mining Co.....	2,000,000	10,000 shares at ₱100.00, 10,000,000 shares at 0.10	10,000 shares at ₱100.00, 10,000,000 shares at 0.10	150,000
12. Demonstration Gold Mines.....	1,000,000	0.10	10,000,000	262,500
13. Abra Mining Co.....	100,000	0.10	1,000,000	80,000
14. Gold River Mining Co.....	2,000,000	0.10	2,000,000	780,000
15. Suyoc Consolidated Mining Co.....	1,000,000	0.10	7,500,000	550,000
16. Midas Gold Mining Co.....	100,000	1.00	100,000	58,000
17. Prosperity Placer Mining Co.....	40,000	1.00	40,000	5,600
18. Salacot Mining Co.....	2,400,000	0.10	24,000,000	1,200,000
19. Floramine Mining Co.....	1,000,000	0.10	5,000,000	249,000

The permits issued to the Big Wedge Mining Company and the Demonstration Gold Mines were suspended by the Insular Treasurer on July 1, and July 20, 1933, respectively, as a result of the investigation made by the Bureau of Commerce into their affairs. Such suspension of permits does not effect the securities already sold prior to such suspension. On September 4, 1933, the Big Wedge Mining Company was authorized to sell ₱150,000 worth of its capital stock under certain conditions. Suspension of permit of Demonstration Gold Mines was lifted on December 9, 1933.

On the other hand the stock of an infant mining or development corporation may have little or no intrinsic value, yet its speculative value may be, in all probability, much greater than the stock of many a going concern.

Generally speaking, the greater the speculative value of a stock the less its intrinsic value; and it is only by

investing in the stocks of infant companies, at very low prices, that the small investor may hope to achieve any considerable wealth in a relatively short time.

The question, "What stock shall I buy?", in one form or another, is asked thousands of times daily in the Philippines at present, and about the only answer one can give in a single sentence is to borrow a phrase from the immortal Bill Sykes—"You pays your money an' takes your choice". However, the writer believes that public interest in mining is sufficient to warrant a more detailed answer.

First, let us not confuse "stock investments" with "stock gambling". To be sure, investment of any sort is gambling, in a sense; but those who have made considerable fortunes in mining investments are almost invariably they who bought stock at low prices, and held it—not for a few weeks, or months, but for years. True, there are those who buy stocks almost daily, turning them over quickly for small gains or losses, and who through cleverness or good fortune, make profits on their investments; but this is a rather precarious sort of business—or game—and not at all a healthy occupation for a man who is dependent upon his salary for a livelihood.

3. The following companies were licensed to sell their shares of stock to the public to develop certain mining claims but no valuation was given to their claims by the Insular Treasurer as they had not yet been sufficiently developed to justify the giving of any value thereon at the time the licenses were issued:

Name of Company	Capital Authorized	Par Value	No. of Shares permitted to be sold
	P2,000,000	15,000 at P100.00	15,000 at P100.00
1. Baguio Gold Mining Co.....	30,000	5,000,000 at 0.10	3,000
2. I-X-L Mining Co.....	5,000	10.00	4,000
3. Macanaoed Mining Co.....	20,000	50.00	400
4. Santa Maria Development Mining Co.	200,000	0.10	2,000,000
5. Benguet Goldfields Mining Co.	250,000	0.10	2,500,000
6. Fortuna Goldfields Mining Co.	200,000	10.00	2,700
7. Bontoc Exploration Co.....	100,000	100.00	600
8. Pugo Mining Co.....	200,000	1.00	53,200
9. Suyoc Mines.....	100,000	0.10	800,000
10. Mindoro Gold Co.....	200,000	0.10	585,000
11. Gold Wave Exploration.....	100,000	100.00	522
12. Gold Coin Mining Co.	100,000	1.00	60,000
13. Shevlin Mining Co.....	500,000	0.10	4,000,000
14. Ambassador Mining Co.....	10,000	1.00	15,000
15. Placer Operating Corp.....	50,000	10.00	3,995
16. National Gold Mining Co.....	100,000	0.10	600,000
17. Madaymon Mining and Exploration Co.....	100,000	1.00	100,000
18. Philippine Mines Syndicate.....	300,000	0.10	1,500,000
19. Virac Exploration Co.....	100,000	0.10	538,000
20. Mayon Mining Corp.....	200,000	0.10	1,525,000
21. Pangasinan Mining Co.....			

4. The following companies were licensed to sell their shares of stock to the public. Their purposes are to explore and develop mining claims and to engage in the business of mining but at the time the licenses were issued, they had not yet acquired any mining claims or property to develop.

Name of Company	Capital Authorized	Par Value	No. of Shares permitted to be sold
	P30,000	P1.00	23,779
1. Tuban Mining.....	1,000,000	0.10	7,980,000
2. Atok Mining Co.....	160,000	0.10	900,000
3. Equitable Mining Co.....	400,000	1.00	200,000
4. Golden Eagle Mining Co.....	200,000	0.10	2,000,000
5. Universal Exploration and Mining Co.....	300,000	0.10	3,000,000
6. States Group Mining Co.....	1,000,000	0.10	10,000,000
7. United Paracale Mining Co.....	200,000	0.10	1,573,000
8. Bued Mining Co.....	250,000	0.10	2,500,000
9. Mineral Exploration and Development Co.....			

company officials; and last but emphatically not least—would the loss of the money you are about to invest cause bankruptcy or serious hardship?

The physical aspects of a mining or development corporation are not difficult to ascertain, as the Bureau of Treasury has figures which establish—approximately—the financial status of each company authorized to sell stock to the public. Above is a list of corporations which have been authorized by the Insular Treasurer to sell their stock, prior to December 16, 1933.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—An individual prominently identified with the gold mining industry in the Philippines does not agree with Mr. Minton on this point. He states that gold mining stocks are not as safe as government bonds and that laws in the United States do not permit life insurance companies, trustees, etc. to invest in them. The productive life of a gold mine is limited, and, unless new ore bodies are discovered, the value of a gold mine begins to depreciate with the first ton of ore mined. The fact that gold stock currently pays better than bank interest is no evidence of its value as a long-term investment. The statement that the physical aspects of a mining venture are not difficult to ascertain, is quite untrue. Accurate knowledge of a mining investment rests on an extremely complex foundation, and the information given out by the Bureau of Treasury relates only to the financial skeleton. An investor who chooses mining stocks wisely insists on reports from competent examining engineers showing all the physical details of the property, the extent and value of the ore, the costs and mine development and mill construction, operating costs and probable profits. Without this complete information, the purchase of stocks in new companies is simply gambling.

Twilight

By Josue Rem. Siat

SOFTLY,
like a lovely woman
in gray,
on phantom feet it came
a-tiptoe,
bewitching me into silent
wonder....

The Life of the Nueva Ecija Peasant

By Mariano D. Manawis

THE Nueva Ecija peasant knows that he is a peasant—*paraluman*. He does not regret that he is a *paraluman*, but that he is a *paraluman* in Nueva Ecija. But here he was born, and here he must stay, for he has no money to take him to kinder lands—like the Cagayan.



He lives with his family of five or six in a small house on a corner of the piece of land he cultivates—big or small as it has pleased the *Hacendero* to apportion to him. No matter how industrious and thrifty he may be, he can not hope to ever own the land he labors on, nor any other piece of land in the province, for in Nueva Ecija and other Central Luzon provinces, the agricultural lands are owned by a few rich *hacenderos*, and no tenants' money can buy such land.

He usually hires his work animals from the *Hacendero*. He keeps them in a small inclosure at night, and gets up at four or five o'clock in the morning to let them graze under his own watchful eye, for there are no pasture lands in the *hacienda* during the growing season from August to February, and if he turned them loose, they would feed on the *palay*. If a tenant's carabao is even found in the rice field of another tenant, whether or not the animal has done any damage, the tenant pays a fine of ten *cavans* of *palay* to the *Hacendero*—according to the so-called "Laws of the Hacienda"—made by the *Hacendero* himself.

The *Hacendero* furnishes half of the *binhi* (seed); the other half comes from the tenant. It is sown in the seedbeds in June. When the seedlings are large enough, and the paddies ready, the transplanting begins. The tenant does not do this alone, but invites his neighbors to help him. He pays them the so-called *upang tanem*, half of which comes from him and half from the landowner.

For whatever amount the tenant borrows for other purposes, the *Hacendero* charges him fifty per cent interest. The *Hacendero* will deny this, because it is against the law, but it is true nevertheless. If a tenant borrows a sum of money equivalent in value at the time to twenty *cavans* of *palay*, the *Hacendero* makes it appear in his book, the item signed or thumb-marked by the tenant, that the latter owes him thirty *cavans*. Such is the easy escape from the so-called usury laws of the Philippines! And on his part, the tenant takes the money at any cost and keeps mum about it. He has no other source of income than farming, and no one but the *Hacendero* would lend him the money he needs.

From the time the transplanting is finished, early August, up to harvest time, which comes in February, the farmer has practically nothing to do but to see that his fields are well supplied with water. He sits at home most of the day, giving his finger and toe nails—lost in the mud during the plowing and harrowing season—a chance to regrow, or patches his tumble-down house.

When the grain has matured, he makes another trip to the *Hacendero's* office for money to pay those who will help him cut the *palay* and gather it in bundles for the thrashing. The *trilladora* (thrashing machine) hums in field after field. Sometimes, when the farmer has no more rice to eat, he will himself thrash a small part of the still

undivided harvest, but this is prohibited by the *Hacendero* who sends out his *katiwalas* at night to detect violators. If the farmer is caught, he either forfeits the whole harvest to the landowner or is haled to court, whence he goes straight to jail for theft, though he may plead (honestly or not) that he intended to report to the *Hacendero* the exact amount he had thrashed to save his family from starvation.

Some years ago, the tenant still thrashed his *palay* by spreading it beneath the feet of two or three horses driven side by side in a circle around a bamboo pole. The farmer liked to do this, he was paid for thrashing the *Hacendero's* share, and his children got a great deal of fun out of it, but in this day of the machine, the tenant is not allowed to thrash in this manner. The *Hacendero's* huge *trilladora* must do the job, and for every hundred *cavans* of *palay* thrashed, the tenant pays the landlord ten *cavans*.

The *palay* pouring out of the thrashing machine is put in sacks. After it has been weighed, the farmer hauls it (all of it) to the provincial road, alongside of which it is piled up and watched day and night, until the *Hacendero's* truck comes along and brings it to the *hacienda camarin*. Then the tenant goes to the landlord once more for his clearance.

Generally, the farmer has had no schooling, and even if he has learned a little reading from his mother or a gray-haired neighbor who taught the *Caton*, (primer), he is weak at figures. So before he goes to the office he fills his pockets with small pebbles or grains of corn with which to count. Each grain represents a *cavan* of *palay*. If he has to represent a half *cavan*, he divides the corn grain into two equal parts. If a fourth of a *cavan* is to be represented, he goes to the pains of cutting the grain into four equal parts.

One-half of the harvest goes to the *Hacendero*. Then from his share, the tenant pays the landlord his part of the *binhi*, the *upang tanem*, the *upang gapas*, and the *por ciento* for the thrashing machine. Then he pays his personal accounts with interest, these often amounting to thirty or forty *cavans*. Hence it often happens that even if the harvest comes to a hundred or more *cavans*, only one or two *cavans* remain for him and his family in payment for a year of labor.

What about the twelve months until the next harvest? There is no other way: he borrows from the *Hacendero* at the same usurious rate of interest. And so it comes about that the tenant's life on the *haciendas* of Nueva Ecija is reduced to a state of perpetual dependence and indebtedness.

The tenant feels that something should be done about it; he thinks the Government should do something about it, but since it does not, he sometimes considers making the effort to take the matter into his own hands.

He goes to other tenants and they discuss the possibility of forming some sort of peaceful union with the aim of securing better conditions. But he is told that before the

(Continued on page 42)

Farmer in the Sunset

By Narciso G. Reyes

THE farmer was dying. He knew it and was unafraid. When he felt that the end was near, he called his son and said: "I want to see my fields, Emilio". He spoke with difficulty.

The farmer was not sick. But he was very old. He had been expecting death for a long time, but now he was sure that it would soon come. So long as he could get up unaided and sit by the window in the morning and feel upon his face the breeze from the fields, heavy with the odor of earth and ripening grain, he felt alive and strong. But that morning he had been unable to rise. He had tried many times, but had failed. His body was cold and without strength, and his heart beat with a strange slowness.

As he lay helpless in his bed, there was one thought in his mind: "I must see my fields before I die".

He loved his fields, which he had inherited from his father who was a farmer before him. His love for the soil was like a tree, with strong, deep roots. To the music of the June rains, year after year, he had planted, and in the cool November sun he had gathered his grain from the earth's bosom. All his life he had worked on the land.

When he had become too old to help with the planting and harvesting, he had visited his fields every morning to watch his son at work. Emilio loved the soil as he did. There was a silent joy in his deliberate movements as he went out to work in the fields at dawn. The farmer would watch him with great pride. He would look at him guiding the plow with strong hands while the rain beat full upon him and he would listen to his son's lusty laughter at harvest time, and would think of his own youth and grow young and strong again in his son.

After the death of his old wife, a few weeks before, the farmer had become too weak to walk to his fields. He could only get up and sit by the window and listen to the familiar sounds borne on the breeze. When the wind was strong, it brought him the smell of earth and of growing plants. He would inhale it hungrily.

During the past week, he had found it more and more difficult to get to the window. It required great effort for him to get up from his bamboo bed, and he could remain sitting on the bench for only a few minutes. If he sat there too long, he could not get to his feet again and would have to ask Emilio to help him back to bed.

That morning he had been unable even to sit up in bed. His hands felt numb and stiff; they slipped when he tried to raise himself by holding to the bedposts. Lying motionless and pale after his futile efforts, the farmer was angry with himself for not having thought of seeing his fields the day before. It would have been easier then. He could have managed to walk unaided, or just leaning a little on Emilio who was young and strong. He trembled with fear when he thought it might be too late.

He was anxious and worried all morning. He forced himself to eat all the food which Emilio brought him, yet



his limbs remained cold and without strength. He fell back heavily upon his pillows whenever he tried to raise himself.

Emilio had witnessed the last effort. "You will only hurt yourself, Father", he said.

The farmer shook his head and persisted in his efforts, refusing help stubbornly.

Later, he thought of praying. On the wall at the foot of his bed was a picture of Jesus Christ before a temple. His wife had been a good Catholic. One morning, a year after their marriage, she had bought this framed picture of Christ and hung it on the wall. The picture had faded and parts of it were stained a dark yellow. Only the face of the Christ looked fresh and clear.

The picture showed him bending over a crippled old man, sprawling helplessly on the ground, near the temple door. One white hand of the Christ was extended to the crippled man as if to help him to rise. To this picture the farmer silently addressed himself: "Lord, give me a little strength! A little strength, Lord!"

With his eyes on the holy face, the farmer dropped off to sleep. He slept for a long time, and there were moments when Emilio became afraid that the old man would never open his eyes again. When he awoke it was already late afternoon. He felt that his body was no longer numb, and his limbs were warm. He tried his arms and legs wonderingly. For a long while he looked at the picture of Christ with grateful eyes. Then he called his son to his side: "I want to see my fields, Emilio".

Emilio tried to dissuade him. "You will be killing yourself, Father", he said. "You are not strong, Father. It is only that you have a fever. . . ."

But the farmer was bent on going. He would see his fields, if he had to go alone, even if he had to crawl to get there. . . . Emilio was forced to give in.

It took the farmer many minutes before he could sit up and many minutes more before he could stand on his feet. But finally he was ready. He asked for his cane, and with this in one hand and with the other holding tightly to Emilio's sleeve, he walked unsteadily to the door. Emilio half carried him down the steep bamboo stairs. Arm and arm they walked to the fields. . . .

The farmer stood leaning against the trunk of an old mango tree at the edge of a field. The house was not far behind them and he had leaned heavily on Emilio's arm all the way, yet he felt tired, as if he had just come to the end of a long journey. The numbness in his body had returned, and his limbs were again without strength. There was a feeling of empty weakness in his knees that made him want to sink to the ground.

"You had better sit down, Father, on this root," said Emilio. The farmer thought: "No, I want to die standing." The words were formed in his mouth, but he made no

sound. He swayed. Emilio stretched out an arm, but the farmer motioned him away. "I can stand alone," he whispered, his thin hand gesturing weakly.

It was sunset. The fields were gold in the cool, soft light. Harvest time was at hand. Already the air was rich with the odor of ripe grain. The farmer envisioned the approaching harvest. He saw strong men bending over the earth's ripe offering, singing as they worked.

Gazing at his fields, the farmer became strong and young again. The late-afternoon breeze, which had stirred the sun-dried palay stalks into fresh life, drove the numbness from his body. In fancy he left the place in the shadow of the old mango tree and went forth into the sunlight and the wind. He ran light-footed through his fields, his hands caressing the golden stalks as he passed, his face to the sunset. The years slipped away from him, leaving him gay and free. He felt one with the full earth and cool sun

and the soft wind. . . . In the shadow of the old tree, the farmer stood quivering with a silent joy.

Emilio bit his lips as he looked on the old man, the old eyes alight with a strange fire, but the brow and cheeks ghastly. He wanted to ask his father: "Shall we not go home yet?" but the words would not come. He looked away over the darkening fields. There was a curious ache in his throat, and a moisture, hot and sudden, in his eyes. He felt that if he blinked or spoke, there would be tears. . . .

The farmer's elation left him slowly. The sun set quietly over the field. After a final touch of purple light on the dry earth and the rice plants in full fruition, darkness came on gentle wings, giving life to a host of faint stars. The late-afternoon breeze had died gradually; the air was still.

Emilio turned inquiringly to his father. The old man's form had slipped soundlessly to the ground. Emilio knelt beside him and put forth a warm, anxious hand. The old heart was still and the eyes unmoving.

A Rural Delicacy

By Delfin S. Dallo

WE town and city folk are a disagreeable lot. We think of ourselves as the whole cheese, and when we speak of our simpler brethren—the plain people—of their ways and manners, their dress, their food, their pastimes, we almost always do so in a superior sort of way that must be very galling. We inquire whether they ride in automobiles, sleep in soft beds, or, in fact, ever enjoy themselves as we do, and when we are assured that they do not, we add derisively that they are missing a whole lot.

But perhaps the legions who plod over our soil, unmindful of these modern times, have not missed as much as we suppose and do not want our commiseration. At least when it comes to food and culinary delicacies, let us not stick fast at generalizations. The truth of the matter is that the kitchen of the poor is not all smoke and soot, and that their table is not bare of courses of the best description and their menu of delicacies which would be acceptable to the most fastidious palate.

Among the many plates they can boast of is fried mole cricket. Does it amuse my readers to learn that these winged denizens of subterranean abodes are edible by man? Let me confess that I am a common *tao* myself, and that I know whereof I speak. Although I am not a chemist or a dietician, I am fully convinced that I can discriminate between foods and name those that are delectable as competently as anyone else. Doubt my judgment if you like, but not my palate—which should be the chief magistrate in deciding this and allied matters. Bobo, the first human being to taste the crackling of roasted pig, appealed to the same authority. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

Of all the delicacies in the whole *mundus edibilis*, there are only a few that can equal fried mole cricket in flavor (with apologies to Lamb). Among edible insects, I will maintain it to be the most delicate. It holds its own against the roasted pig, for the superior qualities of this stand out only when just from the spit and still hot, while the food I extol is appetizing whether hot or cold.

The first taste in a fair trial of the plump, auburn, and not over-fried mole cricket will set the palate for a feast that will send this chief of rural delicacies into the grateful stomach of any judicious epicure. Every part is edible, save the limbs and wings. The cricket is good throughout—no part is better than another.

See them in the dish, their second cradle, how plump they appear, how fresh, yet how humble in the attitude of innocent lambs ready to be sacrificed! What an invitation to eat! What a load of nourishment in their rich circumstances! An animal manna! I said properly *fried*, not dressed, for there is no need of dressing nor seasoning nor spicing to render the dish ambrosial.

Here is the relish you have been hungering for. And, a hint: it is best when the insects are caught during the period of gestation. Roasted pig is delicious, but what harm it inflicts when taken over-much due to the excess of fat. Turkey, the national plate of the Americans, the swallow's nest of the Chinese, ham, caviar, all these are excellent indeed, but how they suffer when placed over against fried mole cricket! They call for artificial dressings and a hundred different spices, while the plate to which I dedicate these lines is supplied with its own condiments. It possesses elements that arrest fermentation and is a sure guarantee against indigestion. Anyway, there is no fear from over-eating, for the supply never exceeds, or even approaches what economists call the demand. One always craves for more when there is no more.

Banish the cook. His services are not needed. Any individual, even a moron, can prepare the dish. *Delicious* is an inadequate word to describe it; *relishing* is weak. There is not a single epicurean adjective in the lexicon that fitly describes this unpretentious food—but truly a gift from the gods. While not disparaging the rich language of Shakespeare, let us borrow from the Tagalogs whose experience has given them the proper adjective . . . "*mali-namnam*." Use that until a master of English can coin a word after having partaken of this dish.

The Philippine Mango And Its Utilization

By Dr. F. T. Adriano

THE Mango (*Mangifera indica*) as its botanical name signifies is indigenous to India. The cultivation of this tree by the people of India from the wild state to the mango as we know it today probably spans thousands of years. Its spread from India into all tropical and sub-tropical Asia and beyond into the islands of the vast archipelagoes of the Pacific, is an interesting story. Data regarding it is scarce, but its spread in historic time to Africa, South America, and the West Indies and other regions of the world has taken place during the past four hundred years.

This glorious fruit, considered by many the finest tropical fruit in existence, is the result of cultivation and selection through thousands of years by the people of India, for the wild variety is small, stringy, and sour, and has a turpentine-like flavor.

From this insignificant beginning there have now been developed many luscious varieties, sweet and with an exquisite flavor not duplicated by any other known fruit. The mango is today the premier fruit of the Philippines, and the "carabao" variety is considered the most delicious.

The Philippines, according to figures prepared by the Division of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has an average annual production of more than 135,000,000 mangoes valued at over ₱3,000,000.

Table No. 1 gives some interesting data about mango production and prevailing prices in different provinces.

Table No. 2 shows that we are exporting over ₱100,000 worth of fresh mangoes yearly to nearby Oriental ports



Mango Tree at Del Carmen, Pampanga

Photo by H. Costenoble

while Table No. 4 shows that from January to September 30, 1933, we exported 2117 cases of fresh frozen mangoes worth about ₱25,000.

There is no doubt that foreign markets can be developed for fresh and frozen packed mangoes if satisfactory methods for preserving them are found. This subject is discussed in the latter part of this paper.

Varieties and Chemical Composition

While many varieties of the mango are now grown in the Philippines, only two are commercially important. These are the so-called "carabao" and the "pico" varieties, and the former practically monopolizes the market. Another variety called "pahutan" is used mostly for pickling and to a small extent for preserve making purposes.

Table 1.—Vital Trees Under Cultivation, Area Covered, Production and Value of Mango Produced by Ten Leading Provinces and all the Provinces of the Philippines for the Year 1932

Provinces	Under Cultivation		Production	Average		Value
	Trees	Area	Mangoes	Yield per tree	Price per 100	
		<i>Ha.</i>				<i>Pesos</i>
Bulacan.....	50,840	946	13,946,400	469	₱ 3.50	₱ 491,700
Pangasinan....	114,170	2,123	15,415,700	257	3.10	485,390
Nueva Ecija....	42,400	789	18,069,600	545	2.50	462,140
Iloilo.....	89,990	1,674	12,535,700	259	2.20	275,810
Cebu.....	42,290	787	5,654,200	343	2.90	165,700
Ilocos Norte....	33,160	617	5,770,800	367	2.20	127,050
Bataan.....	25,070	466	4,641,400	265	2.50	116,120
Occidental Negros.....	15,850	295	2,126,200	375	4.90	105,050
Capiz.....	15,010	279	2,498,800	242	3.70	92,460
La Union.....	32,880	612	5,164,200	406	1.60	83,310
All Provinces of P. I.....	830,170	15,441	135,240,600	310	2.50	3,381,260

NOTE:—De Condolle considered it probable that the mango has been cultivated for four thousand years in India. References to the mango in the early literature are numerous, and it seems always to have been held in highest esteem and even veneration; its flowers were used in religious ceremonies and in some places annual celebrations are still held in its honor. Every tree that produced fruit of a superior variety was given a name. In Persian verse the mango is referred to as "the pride of the garden". The English name, mango, is from the Portuguese *manga* which is an adaptation of the Indian *man-kay* or *mangay*.

The spread of the mango throughout the tropical world was rather slow, considering its importance, but the difficulty of transporting seeds and plants in the early days must be remembered. Credit should probably be given the Portuguese for carrying the mango to Africa and later to South America where it is believed to have been first established in Brazil. During the eighteenth century it became scattered through the West Indies and Central America. Today it is found in every tropical country in the globe, and in some places its culture has been extended to sub-tropical regions, as California and Florida. The Spaniards brought the mango from the Philippines to Mexico, where the fruit is still called "Manila mango".

P. J. Wester in his "The Mango in the Philippines" pointed out that the mango was not mentioned by Pigafetta, who accompanied Magellan, although he visited the Islands during the early part of the mango season, and also pointed out that Antonio de Morga in his work "Islas Filipinas", published in 1609, did not mention it, although he did write of the orange, citron, lemon, papaya, guava, custardapple, tamarind, jak, mabolo, santol, and pill. He did mention a fruit he called "paos" which was eaten as a pickle and from the description was evidently *Mangifera altissima*, still known as the *pajo*, a tree belonging to the mango family, the fruit of which, however, is small and remains sour even when ripe. Wester quoted various

other authorities and came to the conclusion that the mango was introduced here not later than about 1675 nor earlier than about 1600, and probably between the latter date and 1650. Wester stated that the mango trees in Mohammedan Mindanao are so distinct from those in the north of the archipelago as to point to a different origin and refers to an old tradition that a certain rajah, Ahmat Ansang, sailed to the country of the Malays and brought back with him various seeds among which was the mango. Wester believed that the introduction of the mango into Sulu and Mohammedan Mindanao antedated its arrival in Luzon and the Visayas by possible two hundred years or more.

The mango varies greatly in height and habit of growth, but ordinarily the tree is erect, either with a broad, dome-shaped crown, or else with a tall, oval, and more or less open crown and ascending branches. On deep, rich soil it may reach immense proportions. One specimen with a trunk 25 feet in circumference and a spread of 125 feet was measured in Bahia, Brazil. In the Philippines the tree sometimes reaches 60 feet. The tree is not particular as regards soil conditions, but is very exacting as regards climate, requiring a prolonged dry season to fruit well, as rains during the flowering season destroy the blossoms. In the Philippines and elsewhere in the tropics various measures are resorted to with the aim of stimulating the formation of flower buds, such as hacking the trunk and smoking the tree during the flowering period. In other tropical countries the people go so far as to partly girdle the tree, prune the roots, and apply salt to the ground. Such methods are out of harmony with modern horticultural practice, but scientific pruning of the roots and branches is approached by some of these expedients.

References: H. F. Macmillan, *Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*; L. H. Bailey, *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*; J. P. Wester, *The Mango*; E. D. Merrill, *Flora of Manila*.

Table 2.—Fresh Mangoes Exported from the Philippines from 1930-1932

Destination	1930		1931		1932	
	Quantity Kilos	Value Pesos	Quantity Kilos	Value Pesos	Quantity Kilos	Value Pesos
Hongkong.....	696,084	₱ 92,008	632,623	₱ 84,471	846,255	₱ 85,419
China.....	219,493	25,555	151,469	18,869	222,104	23,030
British India..	23,370	3,017	11,480	1,516	9,140	70
Japanese-China					350	95
United States..					99	65
Total.....	939,497	₱120,740	795,572	₱104,856	1,077,948	₱ 109,579

Table 3.—Fresh Mangoes Exported to China and Singapore from January 1 to September 30, 1933

Number of baskets ^a	Destination
32,674	Hongkong, China
12,550	Shanghai, China
254	Amoy, China
51	Singapore
45,539	Total

^a A basket contains on an average of 250 fruits.

Table 4.—Frozen Mangoes Exported to the United States from January 1 to September 30, 1933

Number of cases ^b	Destination
1,850	New York
156	Los Angeles
86	San Francisco
25	Seattle
2,117	Total

^b Each case contains 4-one gallon tin cans of frozen fruits.

Other imported varieties are now being tested by the Bureau of Plant Industry. Some of them, it is believed, can be used for canning and others for chutney.

The author, in 1925, reported the chemical analysis of the mango as follows:

Table 5.—Analysis of Some Philippine Mangoes

	Edible portion %	Mois- ture %	Ash %	Pro- teins %	Fats %	Carbohydrates			Total %
						Fiber %	Reduc- ing sugar %	Suc- rose %	
Carabao mango, ripe.	73.72	92.80	0.39	3.45	0.99	0.42			12.66
Carabao mango, ripe.	73.00	82.80	0.45	0.22			4.22	8.57	
Carabao mango, green	70.00	86.30	0.25	0.38			1.12	0.74	
Pico mango.....	73.00	76.40	0.40	0.75			3.60	14.06	
Pahutan mango.....	60.00	74.30	0.53	1.12			2.00	14.76	

Fruiting Seasons and Current Prices

The natural fruiting season of the mango varies in different localities. In Bulacan, Cavite, Rizal, Bataan, Nueva Ecija, La Union, Pangasinan, and the Ilocos provinces the heaviest fruiting season is from April to June. In the Visayas it comes later, so that in August and September when hardly any more fruits are obtainable in Luzon, large quantities arrive in Manila from the south.

The mango and other fruits can be forced to bear out of season by smoking or smudging. This method is very generally practiced in Bulacan, Pampanga, Bataan, Cavite, and Rizal. The smudging in these places is usually started early in October and may last to as late as the early part of January.

The custom of smudging mangoes has grown up for the avowed object of causing the trees to bear fruit out of season, and also to drive away injurious insects so that more flowers will develop into fruits. According to recent findings, however, it is the carbon dioxide generated during smudging which is probably largely responsible for flower formation.

Whatever the reason, in the provinces of Luzon where smudging is practiced, mangoes can be obtained out of season beginning as early as January.

Mangoes during the early part and out of season usually commands a very high price, ranging from 10 to 40 centavos a piece, whereas during the height of the season prices range from ₱0.50 to ₱5.00 a hundred, depending on the locality and the supply.

Utilization of Mangoes

Mangoes are susceptible to rapid decay and can not be held over for more than a few days after they have reached full maturity. It is therefore very desirable to find some methods of preserving not only the texture but most particularly the flavor of the fresh fruit. I shall discuss only briefly here the different ways of utilizing the mango fruit but shall be glad to furnish full details to any one who may wish further information.

1. As Fresh Fruit

To supply local and near by markets, fresh fruit may, as a rule, be sold profitably. Provinces near Manila can easily market their product for around ₱2.00 to ₱5.00 a hundred. Elsewhere the price of fresh mangoes seldom exceeds ₱1.00 a hundred and is oftentimes much lower.

Slight bruising is enough to start the growth of decay organisms, and it is therefore very important that they be picked and packed very carefully.

The shipment of fresh mangoes to China and nearby Oriental ports has been carried on for a number of years, but according to the statistics the trade is not increasing very much. One of the reasons for the apparent lack of progress in this direction may be the difficulties connected with the shipment. The percentage of decayed fruit is as a rule very high.

Probably by proper selection and packing, it would be possible to develop a much larger foreign market for fresh mangoes. But this would be only in China and other nearby countries. For shipping longer distances, proper methods of delaying ripening would have to be developed.

2. Refrigeration

The refrigeration storage of fresh mangoes was started as early as 1925 by Higgins and Punzalan. They found, for instance, that mangoes kept at 36°F. lasted without injury for about 18 but not more than 35 days. Similar trials by the author and his collaborators and using different degrees of refrigeration such as 40, 50 and 60°F. with proper ventilation have shown that at 40°F. ripe mangoes can be kept for over a month with practically little loss of flavor but that those kept at 50 and 60°F. spoil. And the refrigerated fruit must be consumed immediately, as otherwise they easily turn brownish and decay rapidly. Green but nearly matured fruit kept at 40°F. stopped ripening and, when taken from the storage room, will not ripen, and after a day are practically valueless. At the present time and with results that have so far been obtained, this method of preservation for the purpose of long distance shipment of fresh fruit is not be recommended. Further

(Continued on page 40)

The Commodity Dollar

By Hammon H. Buck

THE people of the United States are slowly but surely being prepared for a sweeping reform in the National Currency; a reform in the direction of stability in the dollar value.

Experience teaches that any general, sudden, and considerable fluctuation in the prices of commodities brings in its wake a disturbance in the industrial and commercial life of the people and that in the interest of everyone such fluctuations should be avoided.



commodity in question. Presumably, however, the fluctuation would not be so great as under the present monetary system, as each drop in the price of any one commodity would affect the general index and unless compensated by a corresponding advance in some other commodity, result in a decrease of the general index value of all commodities, and be checked and corrected by diminishing the amount of gold in the dollar.

What Happens When Prices Change

When the price index swings too high, the moneyed class, the creditors and the individuals with fixed incomes, feel the pinch; and when the index falls unduly, the producing class and the debtors are prejudiced. Unquestionably, of the two, the latter is more disturbing to production. The vicious downward spiral of prices brings ruin to the producer, throws the laborer out of employment, and through thus further reducing the demand for commodities, causes a continuous downward trend of prices. In its wake come mortgage foreclosures, strikes, lockouts, riots, and bread-lines. However, unduly high prices, through excess production and bad distribution, eventually check industry and commerce and start a downward spiral of prices. Hence a period of unduly high prices is invariably followed by a period of unduly low prices—a period of depression.

The problem is so to manage the currency as to avoid both extremes. Can it be done?

Past Expedients—Reflation and Inflation

Many popular movements have been initiated during periods of depression with the object of increasing prices through some form of currency expansion, called by its advocates reflation, by its opponents, inflation. The printing of unredeemable currency, "greenbacks", and the free coinage of silver are the two movements of this kind that have commanded the most popular support in the past.

Modern Currency Control

In recent years a more logical scheme of currency control has been advocated by Professor Irving Fisher, a noted writer in economics, who has proposed a commodity dollar, a dollar based on the index value of all commodities.

The General Price Index

Fisher believes that by holding gold as bullion for exchange purposes only and varying from time to time the amount of gold that a dollar can buy, the index value of commodities can be controlled. Under this plan, a government commission would be empowered to increase the amount of gold represented by the dollar when the index value of commodities tend to rise, and to decrease the quantity of gold in the dollar if the index value should fall; the object of such manipulation being to control commodity values, by government intervention, so as to avoid any undue advance or undue depression of prices.

Under the proposed plan, the price of any one commodity within the index would fluctuate up or down, depending upon the supply and demand of the particular

How the Index Value of a Commodity Would be Fixed

The success or failure of this scheme of controlling commodity values by manipulating the gold standard will probably depend on certain factors not yet entirely worked out. For instance the weight given each commodity in the index value should reflect the relative importance of this commodity in the ebb and flow of commerce. Thus a rise or fall in the price of wheat or cotton should affect the general index value to a greater extent than a corresponding rise or fall in the price of goose feathers. This problem can probably be solved by assigning to each commodity appearing in the index a weight corresponding to its relative importance as measured by the value of the annual consumption of the commodity under consideration. Once a suitable index has been established and the amount of gold in the dollar determined on this basis, the functioning of the system should be automatic, the duties of the government commission in control being merely that of recording the market prices and changing from time to time the gold content of the dollar in accordance.

Why Gold Would Still Be Important

When the desired index value of commodities has been achieved which will be, as announced by the Administration some months past, when prices of commodities have reached the level of 1926, the present embargo on gold should be lifted, permitting gold once more to become an article of commerce not as a standard of value, but as one of the commodities making up the general index, singled out on account of its indestructibility, its desirability, and its great value as compared with its weight, as the most convenient commodity for use in correcting trade balances, and hence the best possible backing for a paper currency.

The use of a commodity dollar would re-establish the barter of commodities, the dollar being merely a counter, used for the convenience of the trader, a measuring stick unchangeable in relation to the general index of values.

Expansion and Contraction of the Currency

A general and undue advance in prices under our present system, brings a tremendous expansion of currency thus accentuating an unfavorable condition; conversely, a general and undue shrinking of values contracts the currency and causes further depression of prices.

Under the commodity dollar, any general and considerable advance in commodity prices would, it is believed,

(Continued on page 42)

Vagabonding Through Mindanao

By Eugene Ressencourt

"MY name," said I to the clerk of the . . . Steamship Company in Manila, "is Ressencourt; I am bound for the island of Mindanao and I wish to work my way down on one of your ships." "Sorry," said he, "but we have a full native crew." "Oh, I don't want to join the crew," I laughed; "I wish merely to work for my passage." "No," he replied, "we don't do that." "Well, then how much is a ticket?" I asked. "First class is seventy-six pesos, but maybe I can fix it so you just pay for your meals," he winked. "Uh huh," I fidgeted (I had about fifteen pesos), "maybe a person could take his own food with him—." "Well—11," he chortled, "I'll have to speak to the captain about that; you give me a ring this afternoon."

I hereby recommend this company for the shipping of freight, etc.! (They gave me a free passage to Mindanao.)

On Saturday morning, September third,* we docked at Santa Ana, on the southern shore of Mindanao, in the Gulf of Davao. (I had come here, in hopes of hiking over the island to Cotabato and then proceeding northward to the northern shore of the island, to see a little of wildest Mindanao.) This port was very small but a scene of tranquil beauty; the blue water, the pale sky with its white clouds, and the many palm trees resembled a typical South Seas locale. Davao, several kilometers from the port, was a little town whose population was made up of Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Americans, Bagobos, etc. I noted that the setting was very tropical with more tall palms and luxuriant vegetation than up north, and that the climate was warmer in the daytime and cooler at night than on Luzon. On this island, I was told, were monkeys and parrots, and crocodiles and snakes, and erstwhile head-hunters and eaters of human livers. Here, perhaps, I would find unusual adventure; Mindanao, it seems, is one of the wildest areas on the face of the map, being in that corner of the globe in which we find Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea.

I had a letter to Doctor Brokenshire, a missionary in Davao; he introduced me to Walter Tong, another missionary, who was about to start across the island in the direction which I planned to follow. At Mr. Tong's house I met a Doctor Copeland who had come here to collect botanical specimens, and had asked Tong to accompany him over the trail. When the latter learned that I intended to hike over in the same direction, he asked me if I would like to go with them. I told him that I would. But this Doctor Copeland wasn't much interested in me; without saying another word about my joining their excursion they started next morning without me.

I had a letter to Doctor Brokenshire, a missionary in Davao; he introduced me to Walter Tong, another missionary, who was about to start across the island in the direction which I planned to follow. At Mr. Tong's house I met a Doctor Copeland who had come here to collect botanical specimens, and had asked Tong to accompany him over the trail. When the latter learned that I intended to hike over in the same direction, he asked me if I would like to go with them. I told him that I would. But this Doctor Copeland wasn't much interested in me; without saying another word about my joining their excursion they started next morning without me.

Saturday afternoon I visited some of the hemp plantations and looked around a bit. Saturday night I slept in Doctor Brokenshire's cottage. Sunday afternoon I took a bus southward to a place called Santa Cruz. There I spent the night in the home of a Visayan settler who invited me to stop with him. An abundance of tropical fruits grew in his very yard, and I learned from him that food—especially fruit—was plentiful and very cheap in that area.

Monday morning, after a good breakfast, I hiked fifteen kilometers over a very muddy road (rich, brown mud) to a little barrio called Digos. The country along the way was luxuriantly beautiful. Parrots and all kinds of birds were singing and flying about among the trees. Besides abundant palms there were some very tall trees

(seventy feet or more in height) and large ferns. Although I am fairly well acquainted with the birds of the United States, these birds on Mindanao were entirely foreign to me. I noticed one large bird, similar in appearance to our American buzzard, which is known as the hornbill and which has a peculiar barking, hooting call that sounds like a certain type of automobile horn. Then there were large white parrots, screaming among the tops of the trees.

I had to ford a swiftly-flowing river to get to Digos, at the end of the automobile road. The town consisted of nothing but a few "nipa shacks" and a couple of Chinese stores thrown together into a village. Here I stayed over night in the nipa home of an American planter, to get information about the trail over the hills. This planter had a mestizo daughter, of about seventeen, who entertained me

as well as she could by relating all sorts of weird tales about the Moros. Yes, every one I told of my intentions to cross the trail delighted in telling me how "the Moros sneak upon you while you sleep at night and lop off your head with a bolo." Doctor Brokenshire had told me of how he had called on a Chinese once and found him lying on the floor with the severed head in one corner and the body in another, "the muscles of the neck all stretched taut like those of a beheaded chicken." Oh, it would be very dangerous for me to cross the trail alone; I must have an escort and a guide. "If they think you have money, or maybe if they don't like your looks, they're apt to remove your head with one swish of a bolo"—just like that.

It was with these pleasant thoughts in mind that I left Digos, early Tuesday morning, for the long, lonely hike over the cross-island trail. I had no equipment of any kind with me except a canteen full of water, a strong bowie



"—A Gentleman Vagabond, if you please!" Author Ressencourt in person.

knife, and my five-pound knapsack which contained such sundry articles as soap, tooth brush, comb, nail file, diary, fountain pen, and notebooks. My dress consisted of khaki shorts, khaki shirt, silk neckerchief, cotton stockings, rubber-soled, canvas shoes, pith helmet, and a fine banat-i wood cane which the American planter in Digos had presented to me.

For several kilometers I followed a "road under construction" which was not much more than a clearing cut through the trees. No bridges had as yet been built over the many streams and rivers along the proposed road; therefore several knee-deep fords had to be made. When I came to my first river I sought for a means of crossing whereby I would not have to contact the water. After considerable reconnoitering I seized a long pole and vaulted to a rock rising out of the middle of the river—but as I landed high and dry on the rock I lost the pole and saw it carried downstream by the current. After a studied meditation I took the only alternative, that of leaping into the stream and floundering to the other side. Then my shoes and stockings were water-logged but it did not matter, for I soon came to another stream; and this time I just waded through it. All through the rest of the hike my shoes and stockings were not to be dry for as much as five minutes, for Mindanao is covered with a network of streams and rivers which the cross-island hiker must ford. The road trail was cut through a virgin forest, it seemed, and I marveled at the density of the green plant life about me.

Very few people seemed to know anything about the trail over the island and it had been with difficulty that I learned of the few settlements along the way where I could spend the night. My first stop was to be Bansalan, where I had thought I could buy some bananas and things for lunch.

I suddenly realized, after fording a swift stream, that the proposed road had disappeared somewhere and that I was now on a very narrow trail. Discovering a lone nipa house back in the brush, I learned from the inhabitants that I should follow the Bagobo trail which was the one I had just run into. After refreshing myself with some papaya from a nearby tree, I started following the groove of deep, sticky mud that was the trail. Early that morning I had started walking with a brisk, snappy step, but now I was plodding along slowly, parting with my cane the tall grass and brush that grew over the trail. As I squooshed along, my legs pistoning up and down in the mud, I could not help but think of crocodiles and cobras. The tall grass grew over the trail so profusely that I could not see where I was stepping. I was soon very warm from the increased exertion and streaming with perspiration. This, I decided, was not so much fun. I soon grew sick at heart and felt very lonely, for the whole trail was yet ahead of me—my journey had only just begun. All was quiet but for the singing of the birds and the chirpings of countless insects. At one time the trail led me into a deep jungle, the kind I had often seen pictured in the movies—the kind of jungle that would be ideal to play Tarzan in if such were one's inclination. The intertwining of the trees high over head

shut out much of the light, giving a dark mysterious aspect to the scene. Giant swinging vines hung and looped to the ground. Here the trail was much wider, was not so muddy; and everything seemed more pleasant. The vociferation of the wild life seemed more intense. A brown body that resembled that of a monkey swept up a swinging vine into the labyrinth above. I noticed the many insects hopping and squirming about on the ground, and at the same time I almost stepped on a small snake stretched across the trail. It was a very insignificant-looking snake and had it been in the States I should have picked it up to play with it, but here in the Tropics the small snakes are very often the most poisonous ones. As I poked the little thing with my cane and watched it wriggle stubbornly into the grass I noticed the little red, hook-like tail. I was later told that this species of snake is very poisonous.

After much more plodding through the mud and fording of streams, I came to Bansalan which was but a few nipa houses set in a patch of tall hemp plants. In one of these houses some Filipinos boiled six eggs for me, and those with some smoked wild-pig constituted my lunch. I was told that I had come twenty kilometers thus far and that it was ten kilometers to Balatukan, a farm settlement with a small schoolhouse. After a half-hour rest I again struck the trail and the mud. I soon found myself climbing a hill. As soon as I reached the top the trail started me down the other side; at the bottom I forded a stream and started up another hill. And thus it continued—up and down, up and down; like walking the tracks of a giant roller coaster. I met a few Bagobo natives along the trail and inquired in Spanish and in English as to my directions. (The path was so narrow and grown over at places that I often feared I was on the wrong trail.) The natives I met seemed not to understand me, but by employing sign language and other tactics I plucked intelligible answers to my queries.

That evening as twilight drew on and the air was becoming chilly, as I dropped down a steep hillside and wearily climbed another, I observed through the blades of some high sword-grass a group of wild-looking natives who were shouting and carrying on excitedly. I fought my way through the stubborn grass, so happy to find a large group of human beings along my way, and addressed them—with a big friendly smile—in what Spanish I could muster. (Many of the natives understand a little Spanish, while very few understand English.) A youth suddenly spoke up, "G'd afternoon, sirrr, where iss your cawmpaneeon?" I explained where I was going and that I was alone, and I was told that this was a tribe of Bagobos and that the cause of their excitement were the two male horses which, for the amusement of the natives, were to engage in stubborn battle for the possession of that female horse tied to the tree over there. The spokesman, whose name I learned was Itik Tawa, told me that he had attended the little school in Balatukan and had there learned to speak English. After this preliminary introduction I had a chance to observe the people gathered about me. I had never seen anything like them before I came to Mindanao. I had

(Continued on page 36)

Editorials

The world has completed a revolution around the sun for about the two-billionth time—for that is believed to be the age of the earth

The Years as a body separate from the sun.

Fortunately, we have not had to observe so many New Year celebrations, for man has probably not been observing any kind of annual calendar for more than a few thousand years.

The vast stretches of geologic and astronomical time behind us and ahead of us make one somewhat dizzy, and it is almost a relief to consider that, according to scientists, an explosion of the sun may occur (such explosions are rather frequent in the sidereal universe) upon which our apparently so solid globe would vanish in the instant,—and thus, to paraphrase Shakespeare, ease us of our griefs, our fears of hostile strokes, our aches, losses, our pangs of love, “with other incident throes that nature’s fragile vessel doth sustain in life’s uncertain voyage”.

The voyage was perhaps never more uncertain than in this year of our Lord. In past times, men took comfort in a sense of stability which many vainly sigh for today. We are living at an ever-increasing tempo. We have not only exchanged the automobile and the airplane for the stage-coach and the sailing vessel, and the telegraph and radio for the messenger and pony-express, but we move more rapidly in every sense. We cut corners careening, and achieve in a week what would have taken decades in past centuries.

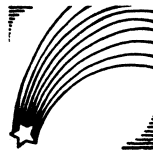
Things rarely happened in the even tenor of past ages. Today every newspaper brings us reports of the most significant occurrences. The most interesting pages in this Magazine, as in others, are those devoted to a summary of the world’s news.

It is exhilarating, for, while some may sigh for quieter days, most of us feel that only now in mankind truly alive. We see stupidity, folly, hysteria, madness, but also intelligence, confidence, and courage. Superstition and knowledge, fanaticism and reason, unbelief and faith are embattled on a thousand fronts. Everywhere there is thinking going on, experiment, action. There are few resigned minds, few folded hands, few resting in a chimney corner or on a sunny strand.

And the confusion and suffering throughout many parts of the world are signs not of decadence, but of growth, of development, of a struggle toward a new balance.

Future historians will write of this century as present historians write of the Elizabethan Age when the world was agog with geographical discoveries. Today discoveries, chiefly in the realm of physics, have set the old accustomed régime topsy-turvy. We must bring our social, economic, and political ideas abreast of our achievements in agriculture, industry, transportation, and communication. That is all there is to it; that is the whole problem that faces us. Surely it is not beyond solution. Thereupon we may base our trust that before long some degree of order will again be established in the world.

If it is delayed by our own lack of intelligence, we can always find relief in the hope of an explosion in the sun and the appearance of a nova in the starry firmament in which we shall be dissolved past picking out.



The cry of our politicians is still for independence—but with a difference sensible to the attuned ear. Some want it

The Politicians and the People immediate and complete—or not at all for the present; and

some want it at a fixed date—

that is, later. We may well be grateful for this because it shows an awakening to realities. The politicians realize that appeals to the American sense of justice are becoming risky, and so we see developed before our eyes the “fixed (future) date” formula and the “real independence or *status quo*” demand.

But the politicians still feel, apparently, that independence oratory is effective in the barrios where, they think, the people have never heard of War Minister Araki, nor of our good friend, Mr. Chester H. Gray, of the Farm Bureau Federation, who was such a help to Messrs. Osmeña and Roxas.

So the position of both our leading political groups remains false, and the attempts made to preserve appearances weaken the positions of both. How long can an insincere appeal to false pride and ignorance remain effective, even locally? Signs are not wanting that this empty and dangerous pretense will not be much longer tolerated.

Everybody realizes that the politicians practice appreciative coöperation with America, but that to the people they talk of independence and separation. Why don’t they talk as wisely as they act? There is only one answer. Because they think the people fools.

The time will come, if it is not yet here, when the people will say to a man campaigning for public office: We don’t care what your attitude on independence is. That makes you no different from any other Filipino. We all feel alike on that subject. We all want independence when we can get it and keep it. We will talk of separation from the United States when we are ready for it, not at a time when it would mean national suicide. What we want to know is What is your public record? What have you done? Who are your friends? Who are your enemies? Or are you everybody’s friend? What will you do for this town if we elect you Presidente? What will you do for this province if we elect you Governor? What are your plans in case we elect you Representative or Senator? What is your attitude on the landlord-tenant situation in this region? How do you stand on this or that labor reform?

Answering such questions would be more difficult than spread armed oratory that involves one in no responsibilities, but will sooner or later be considered more convincing even in the barrios.

For years the geologists have been saying that not only Benguet, but most of the Philippines is gold country, and mining men refused to believe them.

The Philippines as a Gold Country But it is now realized that the scientists were right, and prospecting is going on actively in many parts of our great archipelago.



"It Never Rains But It Pours"

I. L. Miranda

Timon of Athens, in Shakespeare's play of that name, considered buried gold the best—

"The best and truest;
For here it sleeps and does no hired harm."

He cursed gold:

"Yellow, glittering, precious gold. . .
... will make black white, foul fair,
Wrong right, base noble, old young, coward valiant. . .
This yellow slave
Will knit and break religions, bless the accurs'd. . .
... thou bright defiler. . . thou delicate wooer. . .
Thou visible god,
That sold'st close impossibilities,
And makest them kiss! that speakest with every tongue,
To every purpose! O thou touch of hearts!"

But the unhappy Timon, embittered by the ingratitude of his friends, was more than a little mad. Gold may be responsible for as much evil as he said it is, but as mankind's age-old standard of material values, it has measured more of good than of bad, else the world would long since have become "a forest of beasts" as Timon predicted.

Gold may even save the Philippines, for if there is any truth in the belief of some that the United States would abandon this country, the recent gold "boom" here may serve to avert such a disaster. Selfish statesmen would

not be likely to throw away another Rand for a rival power to pick up.

Yellow, glittering, precious gold may make wrong right, base noble, coward valiant; it may make impossibilities kiss, as Shakespeare wrote,—all to our advantage.

Gold in the Witwatersrand cost the Boers in South Africa their independence; it may save us from such "independence"—premature and illusory—as we have been threatened with.

For all we know, the Philippines may be entering upon a period of security and prosperity that we may speak of literally as a Golden Age—thanks to the gold-bearing quartz and calcite in or near our cordilleras and gold-bearing alluvial deposits elsewhere. Dr. Warren D. Smith, formerly of the Division of Mines of the Bureau of Science, wrote in 1924: "Gold deposits have been found in nearly every island of the Philippine group; there is hardly a stream from which one can not pan colors, or scarcely an area of igneous or metamorphic rocks wherein either large or small veins of gold-bearing quartz or calcite can not be found".

The early western writers spoke of Malaysia as the "Golden Chersonese", and the Chinese also spoke of it as the "Land of Gold". The Philippines may prove to be the most golden of the Golden Chersonese.

The reported plan of Mr. Quezon to propose to President Roosevelt the calling of an American-Philippine trade conference, would form the basis for a new discussion of the Philippine question on a somewhat more sensible plane for this day and age than that of Patrick Henry patriotism.

It should be quite obvious to all that the President and Congress will not enter into a mock-serious discussion of cheap and insincere electioneering demands for complete and immediate independence. Neither can the American government officially take a hand in a situation which is, or may appear to be, connected in any way with individual or party issues in the Philippines.

In proposing a trade conference, however, Mr. Quezon would be directing attention to what has recently become one of the main factors of the Philippine-American question, a discussion of which would for the first time begin and would probably continue and end as an eminently realistic consideration of the question.

The warning of Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of China, and son of the late great Chinese patriot, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, at this writing a visitor in Manila, to the effect that Japan has its eyes on the Philippines, and that in case of Philippine "independence", a campaign of economic penetration would be followed by political conquest, is only one more reading of the *tekel upharsin* which predicts our doom in case we are abandoned by America.

Daniel interpreted the word *tekel*, which appeared on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, to mean "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting"; and the rest, "Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

The wise men of Babylon could not read the writing, nor interpret it, and it took Daniel, a stranger, a man of Judah, to show the interpretation. Daniel was honored, clothed in scarlet, a gold chain was hung about his neck, and he was made third in authority, but it was too late; that night Belshazzar was slain amid his concubines, and Darius took the kingdom.

Is it only foreigners who can see today what is so plain? And are we also to be found wanting?

Toward the end of his life, an angel came to Daniel and comforted him and showed him a vision, but Daniel wrote: "And I heard, but I understood not: then said I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things? And he said, Go thy way, Daniel: for the words are closed up and sealed to the time of the end".

Even Daniel could not see the end. Neither can Dr. Sun Fo. But the handwriting is plain upon the wall.

The intemperate vociferations of Mr. C. Osias, junior (very junior) Resident Commissioner, are calculated to give Washington an impression that Mr. C. Osias Quezon does not represent, as he actually does, the overwhelming sentiment in this country against the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, and to obstruct his negotiations with the Administration.

If the Philippine question is to be seriously discussed in America, we need representatives of sober intelligence in Washington, not speech-making, fanatic, bombastic poseurs. It is more than ever to be regretted that the hasty adjournment of the Senate prevented the certain vote on the resolution withdrawing the Legislature's confidence from him. The country has never had any confidence in him.

Readers will find in this issue a short article by Francisco Manahan, entitled "BarrioMedicine", which serves to Doctors as Agents of the Devil give point to a statement made by



Governor-General Frank Murphy in his address before the recent joint session of the Philippine Islands Medical Association and the Philippine Public Health Association. Governor-General Murphy said: "I am rather of the conviction that the medical profession might do more 'advertising' than it does, not as individuals but through its associations—advertising against quacks and the superstitions and quackeries that now interfere with your great work".

The belief among some of our more backward people that there are no "diseases" and that doctors are unnecessary and even agents of the Devil "because they go against God", must be combatted in various ways. The classes in simple hygiene and sanitation in our elementary schools offer especially good opportunities for inculcating the right attitude toward modern medical practitioners, and familiarity on the part of the school children with the work of school doctors, dentists, and nurses should also prove valuable in this respect.

One speaker at the medical conference was so short-sighted as to protest against the activities of the government in promoting the public health through government hospitals and dispensaries, which, few as they are, seriously compete, according to him, with doctors not in government employ. Private physicians should recognize that the work of such institutions is of the highest value to them, both directly and indirectly—even from the point of view of the narrowest self-interest.

The recent action of the Governor-General revoking an executive proclamation which reserved a portion of the Manila Port Area for the Manila Railroad Company, and reserving Conservation of Human Resources the same land for park purposes is one of the many "straws" indicating which way the wind blows in our present Philippine administration.

It has become apparent, not alone by his inspiring words, but more by his noble deeds, that Governor Frank Murphy is the type of public official that places the worth of human life and of human rights above the value of any other thing that government has to deal with. He is thus proving himself to be a good exponent of the highest idealism in our present-day Christian civilization.

Human welfare is the aim of governments. The greatest good for the greatest number is a practical standard by which to gauge measures and policies. The conservation

of human resources should not be lost sight of as the ultimate objective of the conservation of natural resources.

In our struggle to exploit and develop our abundant natural resources, we often forget that the aim of all production is human welfare; that economic systems are means to an end; and that there is something unethical in any system which involves undue sacrifice of human welfare.

On the eve of unprecedented development of her great natural resources, the Philippines should profit from the bitter experience of older industrial countries. Paradoxical as it may seem, national economic progress has in the past been accompanied by economic suffering among a large portion of the laboring classes. Suffering has bred discontent and unhappiness and revolutionary radicalism.

The emphasis placed by Governor-General Murphy on the worth of human life and its conservation and protection, comes at a critical period in our national life when a spirit of discontent and revolt against the established order is pervading the mass of our people. The infusion of a bit of Christian idealism into our government is a timely antidote against the force of destructive ideas working their way into the conscience of a people rapidly becoming discontented because of their contact with modern economic development.

To Filipinos who can see beyond the surface of what glitters the social philosophy underlying Governor-General Murphy's administration is full of significance.

—CONRADO BENITEZ.

It is not out of place in these editorial pages to refer to the performance for the first time in Manila of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. This, Manila "Comes of Age" one of the most glorious pieces of music ever conceived—and one of the most

difficult to play, was most satisfactorily rendered by a Manila orchestra under the baton of Alexander Lippay last month. The orchestra, composed principally of members of the Philippine Constabulary Orchestra, reenforced in the string sections by a score of musicians, some of them members of the faculties of various musical institutions, has been giving Manila symphonic music for the past eight years. Sponsored first by the Asociación Musical de Filipinas and last season and this by the specially organized Manila Symphony Society, these concerts have done more to advance Manila's claims as a cultural center in this part of the world than any other local activity, for it is safe to say that there are very few other symphony orchestras in the Far East that equal the high standards now maintained by this local aggregation.

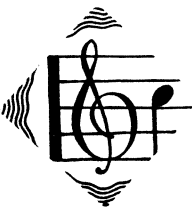
Manila's triumph in this field is principally due to the indefatigable efforts of the conductor, al-

ready recognized in Europe, before his coming here, as an outstanding musician and conductor. That such music as the Seventh Symphony can be creditably performed by our own musicians would be unbelievable to an outsider, and would, in fact, be impossible but for the leadership of a master conductor.

It is to be regretted that there are many people who do not realize that a conductor is more than a time-beater. There are those ignorant or fanatic enough (as in Russia) to advocate "conductorless" orchestras. They do not know that the musicians in a large orchestra are unable to judge the effect of their playing. The conductor is not only a leader, but might be said to be himself a player, playing on the orchestra as a whole as on a great pipe-organ. It is he who determines not alone the ever-changing volume of sound and the ever-varying rhythms, but the very quality of the sound by bringing out the various groups of instruments—the strings, the wood-winds, the brasses, or the percussion instruments—and subordinating in various degrees the rest. It is he alone who can by these means bring out the thematic intricacies of the music, the motives and phrases and contrapuntal melodies and harmonies, and give the whole a meaning to an audience.

But Doctor Lippay is more than a great musician and conductor. He is an inspiring teacher. He lectures the members of his orchestra on the music they play, tells them of the composer, interprets to them his meaning and intention. He has won their affection as well as their confidence, and the orchestra responds to him because he has the psychological ability required to integrate the entire group into one organic whole.

The December event was a Beethoven-Wagner concert, and besides the Beethoven symphony, the orchestra played several selections from Lohengrin, a number of most delicately beautiful but difficult Wagnerian songs, and the gigantic Kaiser-March. In the zestful spirit, abandon, and force with which they rendered this tremendous piece of music, with its bold brass effects and the interwoven broad choral motive from the hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is Our Lord", as well as in the more conservative style which marked the orchestra's playing of the more classical symphony, may be said to lie the justification for the statement that this concert marked the "coming of age" of Manila musically. And, as Doctor Lippay himself said in a newspaper interview previous to the concert in regard to the performance of the Seventh Symphony here: "Insignificant as this may appear from a materialistic point of view, in a broader sense, the first performance of one of the greatest symphonic works of one of the greatest of Western musical geniuses in the Far East, may be regarded as a symbol of that unification of mankind in which Beethoven believed, and which is the course of History".



Reflection By Aurelio Alvero

I asked you whether you had love for me—
You smiled and sweetly said,
"Look deep into my eyes and see
What's to be read."

I looked into your eyes and saw
My eyes within your eyes,
And there the bright reflected glow
Of mine own lies.

With Charity To All

By Putakte

Predictions for the Year 1934

DATU TAHIL will go back to Mindanao and will do all in his power to maintain peace and order by pacifying the Constabulary.



Two high officials will be asked to quit the government service. They will refuse to do so unless all other government officials are forced to leave the service with them.



The Governor-General will be mistaken for Harold Murphy. Some enterprising cub reporter will ask him whether he is related to Harold Lloyd, and how many children he has.



The women will intrigue to have the administration of next year's sweepstakes given to them, but will be refused on the ground that they are not a charitable institution.



The discussion of the red-light district question will come to a definite close at last. The doctors will compromise with our angels by calling it a white-light district.

A man alleged to have kicked the Antipolo priest who is alleged to have kicked an old woman will be arrested. He will promptly be transferred to Bilibid, while the priest will be transferred to another parish.

Nick Osmeña will run for senator against his father.

Secretary Abeto who last month told court employees in a circular not to accept gifts even during Christmas will extend the prohibition to judges after Christmas.

City detectives will not only receive a uniform monthly salary of ₱150 but will also be required to wear uniforms.

Boys' Week will be denounced on the ground that it teaches boys the ins and outs of grafting rather prematurely.

The *Tribune* will publish an editorial on cement and chiselers on March 13. The *Herald* will come back with an editorial on meat and intruders. Benefic aspects will rule strongly on this day.

Ex-Speaker Roxas will form a fascist party... without Senator Osmeña's knowledge... and invite his colleague to join it.

Children born on March 24 will be subject to especially fortunate planetary influences. Senator Clarin of the plate No. 2 fame was born on this day.

On May 5 Venus will smile as usual on lovers in the movies, lodging-houses, and roadsters.

The new movement, the *Bagong Tangulan* that we hear so little about, will have much better success than the *Bagong Katipunan* that we heard so much about, astrologers foretell.

The anti-noise ordinance will be suspended for one month prior to the general election. Commissioner Osias will take full advantage of the opportunity.

The country, alarmed at the findings of Dr. Eugenio Hernando of the Bureau of Health, will proclaim *bellum ad exterminationem* against the dark brown peril—the Ilocanos. These people will be given the choice of being deported to California or accepting complete, absolute, and immediate independence. This day will be subject to beneficent planetary influences that promise progress in all patriotic work.

The *Tribune* and the *Herald* will agree to bury the hatchet and apply the terms "chiselers" and "intruders" to the other newspapers only.

The women will meet in a great convention at the Opera House to discuss the burning question: What should women wear at the polls? The seers forecast general disagreement followed by a *melée* in which permanent waves will not last more than a minute. The women will emerge from the convention—an ex-fair sex, astrologers foretell.

Inspired by the wonderful success of Mr. Harold Murphy, a gentleman by the name of G. S. Dulay will impersonate the Governor-General.

A tailoring establishment as enterprising as the Esco Shoe Company will send forth a young man wearing a Dobbs hat, a pair of Walk-Over shoes, and nothing else. He will have a placard hanging on his neck which reads: "How do I look without clothes?"

On December 11 the Governor-General will proclaim Clean-up Week. Safe-crackers, hold-up men, stock-brokers, and charitable societies will avail themselves fully of the great opportunity, the seers predict.

Congressman Bacon will sponsor a bill granting dominion status to the Philippines. Quezon will probably bring home the Bacon.



Secrets of the Barrio Farmer

By Maximo Ramos

ETHNOLOGISTS would call the most of it sympathetic magic, but to the barrio farmer, it is not, for the most part, magic at all—simply common sense, or so, at least, it appears to him.



And those of us who know better, need not take too superior an attitude. "Magic is akin to primitive science", says Dr. R. Firth, "in that it exists to serve very definite, often similar ends. . . . Despite the fallacy of its premises and the illusory nature of its claims, it possesses a real validity in human life. . . . The magical ritual enters at the point where man's knowledge and foresight begins to fail, where chance, luck, and the incalculable elements of nature begin, where reliance on rational technique can no longer avail. By providing him with a firm belief in his own powers, by promising him control, illusory though it may be, over these all important factors of success, it gives man that much needed psychological backing of confidence and assurance which is so essential to the accomplishment of his desire".

With these few introductory words, I make bold to expose some of the secret agricultural practices of our peasants (with particular reference to those in Zambales). Let the reader, however, be informed, if he does not already know it, that scientific farming is also practiced on a large scale in the Philippines, as some of our exports prove. And as for agricultural superstitions, they are common in every part of the world, not excepting Europe and America.

The Coconut

In planting a coconut, as soon as the farmer has dug the hole for the seedling, he gets a large ear of rice of the early maturing variety and calls his children. Then, squatting down, he places the rice ear in the hole and at the same time instructs as many as his children as he can bear to crowd down upon his shoulders. The youngsters, of course, love nothing better, and, as they pile on top of their father, he sets the coconut seedling on the ear of rice and quickly fills in the hole. He does these things because he believes they will cause the coconut palm to bear early and abundantly. While covering up the seedling, he does not look up, much less stand up, lest the palm grow too tall to be easy to climb when it begins to bear.

When the coconut flowers, the farmer does not express his joy over the fact by laughing, for he knows that if he does so, the husks of the nut will gape open at the bottom and the nuts will fall down to the ground before the meat has formed. Neither does he hurry and pick the first nuts before they are mature or use a pole to knock them down, lest he hurt the "feelings" of the tree.

Sometimes, in spite of all these measures, the tree bears poor, half-empty nuts. In that case he knows that one or more mischievous sprites known as *Kiba-an* are stealing the contents of the nuts. So when the moon is in the first quarter, he takes a nut that has ripened and dried on the tree, cuts it in half, rasps out the meat except for a ring around the rim of each half, boils three handfuls of well-polished, glutinous rice, adding some of the juice extracted meanwhile from the rasped coconut, and places the boiled

rice in the two half-shells. Then, after sunset, he climbs into the tree and places the rice among the blossoms of the palm as an offering to the sprites. The other-world thieves will eat this and leave the tree which will, thereafter, yield an abundance of meaty nuts. Caution: the farmer must not as much as even taste the dish he has prepared, or he will get a hare-lip.

Camote and Taro

The barrio farmer never plants camote or taro on a windy day, knowing that should he do so, the plants would yield nothing but roots no bigger than his child's little finger. On the other hand, he welcomes those days for the purpose, when the sky is rimmed with big heaps of rounded clouds, for this will result in large tubers several months later. Before planting he will pile a heap of large stones opposite the row he intends to plant, and will also tie a rope with many knots around his waist, all in the belief that this will lead to a bountiful yield. While planting he frequently takes hold of his head and his knees, as this will make the tubers large, and he often keeps a large yoke between his thighs and body while squatting down, so as to influence his plants to grow roots equally long and thick.

Sugar Cane

A large part of the magic practiced in connection with the growing of sugar cane is intended to protect it from rats, one of the worst pests of the crop. Erect standing cane is not so likely to be attacked by the rats, so the farmer, before beginning his planting, will drive a straight bamboo stake into the ground in the middle of his patch—for the sugar cane to imitate. He plants the first bundle of cuttings as rapidly as possible, without looking around, for he believes this movement would awaken the suspicion of the rats, who, by the way, are supposed always to be observing man's doings, and must be fooled.

As soon as his plants have "legs" (prop roots), he cuts one cane, chews it up, and buries what is left after chewing in the field. Or he may simply bury a stone at the root of a cane stalk. This he must do as soon as possible and unobserved, lest the rats taste the cane before he does. When the cane is about mature, and the farmer wants to get a few stalks for his children, he first walks around the field without looking around. This is again to avoid awakening the suspicion of the rodents that their two-legged neighbor is hiding anything from them.

Tomato, Eggplant, Ampalaya, Pepper

The farmer does not plant tomato, eggplant, ampalaya, or pepper on days preceded by cloudy nights. The sky of the preceding night must have been covered with stars and there must have been a big moon. This insures a plentiful crop. In order that the ampalaya will not be too bitter or the pepper too hot, the farmer, in planting, does not smoke, but keeps a lump of sugar in his mouth. The first vegetables he gathers for his kitchen, he cooks with *bagoong*. Roasting the vegetables would cause the rust to attack the plants still growing in the garden.

(Continued on page 34)

On The Date of Rizal's "*Mi Último Pensamiento*"

By Arsenio Manuel

I

DR. JOSÉ RIZAL'S farewell poem has come down to us not only unsigned, but also undated. Its authorship has been established beyond peradventure of doubt. Its date, however, is still a matter of controversy, although it is now generally admitted that Rizal wrote it on the eve of his execution, that is, December 29, 1896. Le Roy and Derbyshire,¹ undoubtedly relying on the authority and Retana,² endorsed this date. Professor Austin Craig has not only shown this date to be improbable, but has advanced December 12 as the true date³. The joint biographers, Messrs. Russell and Rodriguez, never attempted to ascertain the date, but believe that the poem was written "some nights before the verdict."⁴



II

The date suggested by Craig is the only one of these for which there is any considerable degree of probability. To quote from Craig's works:

"1896, December 12.—Wrote poem 'My Last Farewell' and concealed it in an alcohol cooking lamp, after appearing in a courtroom⁵ where the crowd clamored for his death unrebuked by the court martial."⁶

In other words, the certainty of a death penalty was the urging motive for writing the poem.⁷

Dr. Ferdinand Blumentritt in a letter to Retana wrote that December 12 is annotated in pencil on the margin of a page of the book (returned to him by Rizal as a souvenir) where the *Adios* of the French poet, Pierre Jean de Beranger, appears. This book was a companion and a consolation of Rizal during his last days.⁸ It would therefore appear that this piece of evidence corroborates Craig's opinion.

But may it be reasonably inferred that Rizal had no more need of the cooking lamp after hiding the manuscript in it? And would a prudent man let the manuscript remain there for seventeen days subject always to detection? After appearing before the court on December 12, did Rizal know that his fate was foredoomed?

III

The writer advances December 26, 1896, as the date of the poem, and offers both internal and external evidence in support.

The internal evidence consists of the following lines, taken from the poem, which are indicative of the fact that they could hardly have been written till after Rizal learned of the sentence of death.⁹ The English translations are by Derbyshire and Holland Rubottom, as indicated.

1. *Adiós, Patria adorada, región del sol querida* (1st line)
(Farewell, dear Fatherland, clime of the sun caress'd—Derbyshire.)
2. *Yo muero cuando veo que el cielo se colora* (11th line)
(I die just when I see the dawn break—Derbyshire.)

3. *Ora también, Oh Patria, por mi descanso a Diós* (40th line)

(Pray also, Oh Land of my Fathers,
For my peaceful rest in His keeping—Rubottom.)

4. *Querida Filipinas, oye el postrer adiós* (62nd line)
(Beloved Filipinas, hear now my last good-by—Derbyshire.)
5. *Voy donde no hay esclavos, verdugos ni opresores* (64th line)
(I go where no slaves are in bondage,
No hangman, no cruel oppressor—Rubottom.)
6. *Morir es descansar* (70th line)
(In death there is rest—Derbyshire.)

The external evidence, largely circumstantial, is the following:

1. Rizal's optimism in the ultimate triumph of right and justice remained unshaken up to the time of judgment, that is, December 26.¹⁰
2. His "*Adiciones a Mi Defensa*" (Additions to My Defense), delivered in court on December 26, speaks of a strong conviction in the righteousness of his cause.¹¹
3. The extreme penalty of death was handed down on December 26.
4. Lastly, there is the statement of Doña Trinidad Rizal to the effect that Rizal purposely asked her to come on two dates, namely on the 27th and 29th of December, the only days she met her brother in prison, the last occasion when Rizal gave her the alcohol stove with the hint in English that there was something inside it.¹²

All these considerations taken together would tend to show that there was much more impelling motive for writing the poem on December 26 than on December 12.

(1) See, James A. Le Roy, *The Americans in the Philippines*, vol. 1, p. 114, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914; and José Rizal, *The Social Cancer*, a complete English version of "Noli Me Tangere" by Charles Derbyshire, pp. xlv-xlvii, Philippine Education Co., 1912.

(2) W. E. Retana, *Vida y Escritos del Dr. José Rizal*, p. 421, Madrid, V. Suarez, 1907.

(3) See, Benigno V. Aldana, *Results of My Interview With Dr. Craig Regarding Rizal's "Ultimo Adios"*, (ca Jan. 1930). The manuscript, still unpublished, is now in Prof. Jaime C. de Veyra's collection.

(4) See, *The Hero of the Filipinos*, p. 295, Century Co., 1923.

(5) *The Life of José Rizal, a Chronology*, *The Independent*, December 31, 1921, p. 6.

(6) *Rizal's Life and Minor Writings*, p. 209. However, it would appear that the court martial was not convoked till after December 24. The following day, Rizal was notified of its composition. See, Retana, *op. cit.* p. 394.

(7) Austin Craig, *Rizal Memoirs in Manila*, Sunday Tribune, December 29, 1929.

(8) See, Retana, *op. cit.*, footnote No. 533, p. 420.

(9) In fact, the whole poem may be offered as evidence, but a number of lines express more than others, the thought of impending death.

(10) Writing to Sr. D. Luis Taviel de Andrade, his defensor, on December 20. Rizal spoke of his satisfaction in his choice of counsel, and of his case as "my little case". See, Retana, *op. cit.*, pp. 388-89.

(11) Retana, *ibid.*, pp. 404-408.

(12) Enriqueta David, *Rizal As a Sister Remembers Him*, Graphic, December 30, 1931, p. 6.

IV

In conclusion, while the marginal date noted may refer to the writing of the poem, it is also quite probable that Rizal had read Beranger's *Adiós* on that date. The judgment of death on December 26, the repeated references to death in the poem, and the sudden call for Doña Trinidad furnish a more positive proof of the date of the poem as of December 26. If any other date is assumed, the impelling motive for writing the poem would at once vanish.

Professor Jaime C. de Veyra has suggested the possibility

that Rizal might already have committed the whole poem to memory before he finally wrote it a few days before his execution. This possibility would not in any way alter the writer's conclusion. On the other hand it further diminishes the credibility of Craig's date, and strengthens the probability of the later date in some degree, since it should be remembered that Rizal had a very keen memory. Another possibility also suggests itself: that Rizal rewrote the poem after December 26, as suggested by the neat and meticulously written manuscript that has come down to us. But this would not in any manner affect the date here advanced.

My Last Thought

By José Rizal

Translated by Luis G. Dato

FAREWELL, dear isles beloved of sea and sky,
Where once we envisioned the gleam of Paradise,
For your dear sake seems it divine to die,
And were life fresher, brighter still would I
Walk smiling onward to the sacrifice.

Down fields of battle in the undying faith,
Others face death without questioning why:
Place matters not: the laurel or the wreath,
The scaffold, torture, or the plains of death,
All are the answer to the country's cry.

I die just when the sky purples in the dawn,
And day at last arises from the night,
And if your dawn a deeper hue would own,
My blood take also, may the color strown
Shine as it mirrors the wakening light.

The dreams which fancy to my childhood gave,
My darling dreams when into youth I came,
Were to behold you, Pearl of the Orient wave,
One day with dark eyes clear, the brow held grave
Aloft, unfurrowed, free at last from shame.

Dream of my life, my burning, living desire,
Hearken my soul to you at parting cry.
Hail, my country! how lovely 'tis to expire,
To die that you may live a life yet higher,
The dead to slumber underneath your sky.

If some day by my tomb a flower blows
From eyes half-hidden in the tufted grass,
Please draw it to your lips and press it close,
And I shall feel deep down whence it uprose,
Your kiss and sigh as by my tomb you pass.

Let moons look on me in the brooding night,
Let morn its passing splendor o'er me bring,
The wind let whisper o'er me in its flight,
And if a bird upon my cross alight,
Its hymn of peace, above me, let it sing.

Let the hot sun up gather cloud and rain
And skyward turn them pure even as my plea,
Leave friendship o'er my early tomb complain,
And in the evening when some pray in pain,
Pray also, O my country, pray for me.

And pray for all who in ill-fortune taken
Died in the night in thankless martyrdom,
For widows, orphans, men who groan forsaken,
For our mothers with bitter sighing shaken,
And for yourself who sees redemption come.

And when the tombs in night are darkened round,
And but the dead keep watch there all night through,
Seek not to break their slumber underground;
And should by chance you hear a windborne sound,
My soul it will be, singing unto you.

And when my grave by none remembered more,
Bears neither cross nor stone o'er my remains,
Let plow and plowman, treading, turn it o'er;
I will have turned to dust, and long before
I will have spread, wind-blown, upon your plains.

What matter then if you forget the slain,
When I will roam your sky, your space at death?
With tremulous note will I your hearing gain,
Turn beam and hue and scent and sigh that fain
Would echo still the burden of my faith.

O woe of me, my motherland, my own,
Philippines dear, hear you my last goodbye.
From those I loved and loved me I'll be gone;
I'll dwell where slave and tyrant are unknown,
Where faith brings life and God rules o'er on high.

Farewell, dear parents of my spirit part,
Dear comrades in the land loved best, farewell;
Give thanks that I from living will depart.
Goodbye, sweet stranger, friend and joy of heart:
Goodbye, my dear ones; death is rest. Farewell!

NOTE:—Mr. Dato's translation of "*Mi Último Pensamiento*" has appeared in a number of publications in whole or in part, and is here published with new revisions by the translator.

Night Benediction

By Guillermo V. Sison

AT night, the earth is like
An old woman going to church,
Wearing a black veil
Over her head.
The angels light the celestial candles
On the blue altars of the sky.

Then an invisible hand gives
Its holy benediction:
Dewdrops and darkness falling
All around, filling the earth
With deepening peace.

Secret Dialects in Tagalog

By Mauro Garcia

THIS article deals with the artificial forms of speech, based on various arbitrary changes in the Tagalog, some of them showing great ingenuity, which have been used at different times in the Tagalog provinces, and, in particular, with the system now in vogue in Manila, especially the Tondo District.

I have made good use of the articles by Pedro Serrano Laktaw and A. E. Rivero on this subject in the now defunct *Cultura Filipina* for September and December, 1910, respectively, but the observations on the latest devices now current in Manila are my own.

The use of secret languages is widely distributed throughout the world, not only among primitive people, but in more advanced societies which are comprised of special groups—racial, political, or economic—the members of which desire to preserve their identity and guard their independence. Thieves slang and the “pig Latin” of school children, are related examples of a secret-language-making tendency.

According to Professor H. Otley Beyer, the practice is common in various parts of the Philippines, and may have been first adopted for trading purposes in such cases as where one group of traders in bargaining with another group speaking the same language, wished the conversation among themselves to be unintelligible to the others.

Various devices of constructing these arbitrary languages have been locally observed at one time or another, one of these being the so-called strict-inversion form by which a word is simply pronounced backwards. *Salamat* (thanks), for instance, is transformed into *tamalas*, and *pusa* (cat) into *asup*.

A device current at the time of Balagtas, the great Tagalog poet, was a little more complicated, and consisted in pronouncing the separate syllables backward, beginning with the last. This method renders *tubig* (water) *bigtu*, *kapatid* (brother or sister) *tidpaka*, and *maganda* (beautiful) *daganma*.

Other constructions are made by intercalating such meaningless syllables as *um*, *pi*, or *bi*, within words. When *um* is used, for instance, *tubig* becomes *tumu-bumig*; or when *pi* or *bi* is used, *tupibipig* or *tubibibig*. Two other syllables are sometimes used—*chi* and *si*. *Gabi*

(night) then becomes *gachibichi* or *gasibisi*. Sometimes the syllable is used as a prefix as well, producing *chigachibi* or *sigasibi*.

Single consonants are sometimes intercalated. Letters like *p*, *b*, or *r* are added after each syllable and the same vowel which preceded it is arbitrarily repeated. Using *p*, for instance, *matanda* (old) is disguised as *mapata-pandapa*; *damit* (clothes) as *dapamipit*.

These various systems have been given the name *kawing tagbali*, which is an anagram of *wikang baligtad*, meaning reversed language. The rigorous inversion form, however, is difficult to sustain in a conversation, not only because of the difficulty of pronunciation, but because only those who can read or write and are familiar with the spelling of a word can form the arbitrary word with any facility. This disadvantage also holds to some extent in the case of inversion of syllables, especially if the original words contain many syllables. It is easy to invert *hindi* (no) into *dihin*, but not so easy to change *mapagmalaki* (proud) into *kila-mapagma*.

A more practical device, which may be heard today in the streets of Tondo, is a variant of the inversion by syllables in which only the final syllable is transposed and used as a prefix. *Matanda* becomes *damatan*; *sikmura* (stomach) *rasikmu*; *maputi* (white) *timapu*. It is not necessary that one should be able to read or write or spell in using this form of construction, because of its simplicity.

Even this simple form of secret speech is however complicated by grammatical and phonetic elements which must almost naturally enter because such elements usually remain unchanged no matter what is done with a word.

If it is desired for instance to convey, “*Itong bata’y malakas kumain*” (This child eats much), one says: “*Toing taba’y kasmalang umenka*”. *Ito* becomes *toing*—only *ito* was really inverted—and *malakas* becomes *kasmalang* because the use of the particle *ng* to connect words which stand to one another in the relation of modifier and modified is an inherent grammatical property of Tagalog. This connective particle is usually *ng* after a vowel, but becomes *na* when it follows a diphthong.

(Continued on page 30)

The Spouse

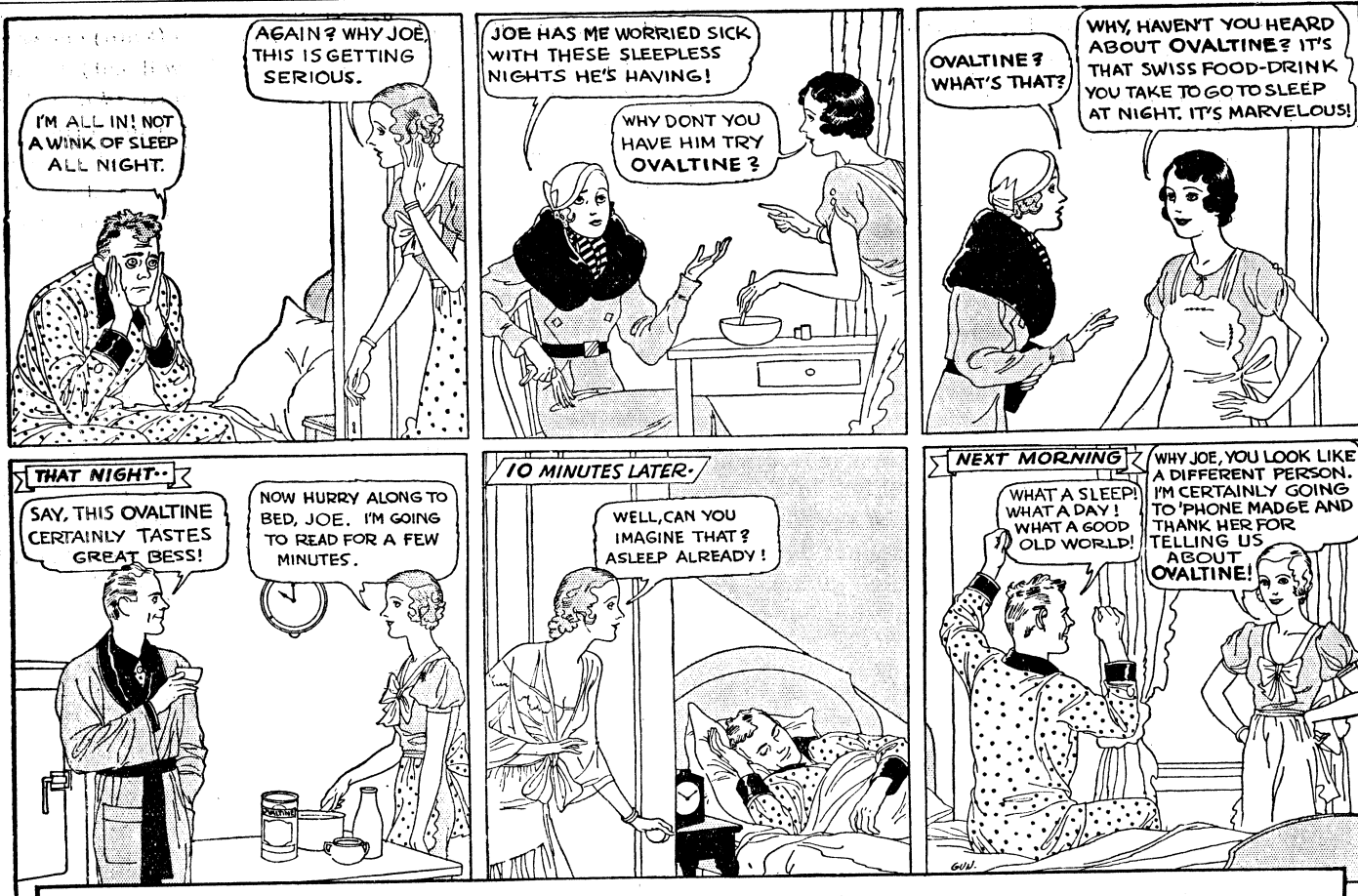
By Luis G. Dato

ROSE in her hand, and moist eyes young with weeping,
She stands upon the threshold of her house,
Fragrant with scent that wakens love from sleeping,
She looks far down to where her husband plows.

Her hair dishevelled in the night of passion,
Her warm limbs humid with the sacred strife,
What may she know but man and woman fashion
Out of the clay of ire and sorrow—Life?

She holds no joys beyond the day’s tomorrow,
She finds no worlds beyond her love’s embrace,
She looks upon the form behind the furrow,
Who is her Mind, her Motion, Time and Space.

O somber mystery of eyes unspeaking,
O dark enigma of life’s love forlorn;
The Sphinx beside the river smiles with seeking
The secret answer since the world was born.



SLEEP COMES QUICKLY

This Natural, Drugless Way

No More Night-time Tossing Calm Nerves, New Energy New Vitality All Next Day

HERE is a natural way to get sound, refreshing sleep at night as soon as you go to bed. A way to fall asleep quickly and awaken far more rested mornings—nerves calmer, mind clearer by far.

The discovery which achieves this remarkable result is a delicious food-drink (called Ovaltine)—originally created in Switzerland, now made in the United States. It is not a medicine in any sense of the word—but is processed wholly from *natural* foods. And is as free from drugs as the milk you drink or the bread you eat.

You simply take it mixed with warm milk a few minutes before you go to bed. Then—almost before you know it—you fall asleep as effortlessly as a child. And sleep your full 8 hours more soundly than you have, probably, in weeks and months.

Look And Feel Like A New Person Mornings

In the morning you awaken greatly refreshed—alive, alert and "on your toes." Filled with a new energy to last you buoyantly through the day.

For this unique food-drink not only brings sound sleep quickly, but actually improves the *quality* of sleep. And acts to rebuild body, brain and nerve tissues *while* you sleep. Thus multiplying your ability to recover from fatigue, and increasing nerve poise to a marked degree.

So remarkable are the results achieved by Ovaltine—that during the World War medical authorities made it a standard ration for rebuilding shell-shocked, nerve-shattered soldiers. While today its use has spread to 54 different countries throughout the world, largely on doctors' advice.

See For Yourself

So if you're nervous, irritable or run-down—if you have trouble sleeping at night—get acquainted with Ovaltine and see for yourself how quickly you fall asleep. And how much more *completely* you rest!

As you continue to take it, note the permanent benefits you obtain. Observe how it restores your natural tendency to sleep soundly every night. Note how much more easily you recover from fatigue—how vivacity multiplies.

Phone your dealer for a tin of Ovaltine now. Mix 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls with a cup of warm milk and drink it tonight

just before going to bed. In the morning when you awaken, take stock. See how much fresher you look and *feel*—how much steadier your nerves.

So don't put up with sleepless nights any longer. Nor with the lowered vitality they inevitably bring. You'll be delighted with the sound, refreshing sleep you get each night—and the redoubled energy that's yours with each succeeding day.

(If you wish to try Ovaltine before buying, mail the coupon for the trial supply that's publicly offered here.)

NOTE: Thousands of nervous people, men and women, are using Ovaltine to restore vitality when fatigued. It is also highly recommended by physicians for nervous, underweight children—and as a strengthening food for nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged.

MAIL FOR 3-DAY SUPPLY

ED. A. KELLER & Co., LTD., Dept. PM-1
178 Juan Luna, Wise Bldg.
P. O. Box 313, Manila—Tel. 4-98-82

I enclose ₱.20 to cover cost of packing and mailing. Send me your 3-day test package of Ovaltine.

Name

Address

City

OVALTINE

The Swiss Food-Drink

Manufactured in the United States according to the original Swiss formula

Secret Dialects

(Continued from page 28)

Kasmala required an *ng* in the transformation as the original word *malakas*, ending in a consonant, becomes a form ending in a vowel. Similarly, inverting *magan-dang gabi* (good evening), one says, *damagan na biga*, in which *ng* is replaced by *na*.

In the illustration given, *kumain* becomes *umenka*. *Kumain* is the modal form of the verb *kain* (abstract idea of eating) and from this the secret word *inka* or *enka* is derived. The formative particle *um* in *kumain* is prefixed instead of infix in the artificial word. This finds its explanation in another morphological law of the Tagalog language. The formative particle is infix when the word-base begins with a consonant, but is prefixed when it begins with a vowel. For *sumulat* (write), therefore, one would say in the secret speech, not *latsumu*, but *lumatsu* from *latsu* (the reverse of *sulat*). For *gumawa* (make) one would say, not *waguma*, but *umu-waga* from *waga* (the reverse of *gawa*).

A further application of the laws of the language to the secret language formation is seen when one wishes to use the future tense, formed in Tagalog by the duplication of

the initial syllable of the root. For *enka* (*kain*) one would say *eenka* (*kakain*). *Kakain aco* (I will eat) becomes *eenka coa*. The present progressive form, *kumakain*, becomes *umeenka*—certainly a rather distant form of the genuine word. *Kumakain* becomes *umeenka* because the formative particle *um*, infix in the real word, is prefixed in the artificial word, as *enka*, the artificial root, begins with a vowel.

The foregoing examples illustrate how some of the properties of Tagalog morphology unconsciously creep into the artificial speech. Only the word-base is really inverted, the formative elements remain undisturbed and fulfill the same functions as in the original language. For *kasama* (root *sama*, "go with" and the prefix *ka*) one says *kamasa*. *Kualta* (money) is rendered *takual* or *takuar*. "*Lawana koang takuar*" means "*Wala na akong kualta*" (I have no more money). Note that *na*, being a monosyllable, is not inverted, and that the connective particle *ng* was required in the transformation.

Anyone who undertakes to give this method of sustaining a secret conversation in Tagalog a trial will probably come to the conclusion that it is a remarkably adequate medium for the purpose.

The Pa-Jesus and the Lamayan

By Carlos P. San Juan

A clear, sonorous, piercing call comes to our ears. It is the voice of some pious old man or woman, performing the *pa-Jesus* for the benefit of a dying man in a near-by house. Loudly, slowly, and distinctly, a series of religious phrases are repeated over and over in an effort to reach the waning consciousness and to remind it of the existence and magnanimity of God. Then, suddenly, we hear the wails and cries of the relatives, and know that the man is dead.

We also know that the body will soon be cleansed with a cloth dipped in vinegar and clothed in the deceased's best attire by two individuals, one of whom is the performer of the *pa-Jesus*.

Then the neighbors will begin flocking to the house to express their condolences to the bereaved. They will squat about the body, making extolling remarks about the character and the achievements of the departed, regardless of how obscure he may have been.

Before leaving, the visitors will hand the bereaved the *abuloy*, voluntary contributions ranging from twenty centavos to a peso, to help defray the funeral expenses. The poor always help one another.

In the mean time the *balak* is being erected in the yard—a rude, rectangular shelter consisting of pieces of canvas or sheets of galvanized iron roofing supported on bamboo posts. The house is not large enough to accommodate the crowd that will gather that evening for the *lamayan*. In another corner of the yard, stones are arranged in threes



to support large *kawa* or pots in which the *sinug-mani*, a sticky kind of rice, will be cooked. Strong coffee is prepared in large tin cans.

As evening descends, we note a change in the atmosphere about the house, a transition obviously from the mournful to the hospitable. Visitors arrive in streams. The older folk seat themselves around low tables, called *dulang*, and while away the time at cards, while the younger people form a livelier group. They begin domino and checker games, a group game called *bulaklakan* (*juego de prenda*), recitations, and, finally, various *kundiman* songs.

Such joviality, seemingly so unbecoming on a funeral occasion, is not altogether unreasonable, for it serves to divert the thoughts of the bereaved from their sorrow.

Of late, however, vice has invaded the *lamayan*. Professional gamblers have discovered that gambling, though not legalized on such occasions, is usually charitably overlooked by the agents of the law for the benefit of the surviving relatives who are, by custom, entitled to a few coins after every game. Gamblers now prowl around like dogs, waiting for a death, and turn the house of a dead man into a gambling den. They draw the people into *pangingue*, *beto-beto*, *monte*, and other vicious games which last all night and often end in brawls and fist-fights before the very coffin of the dead.

The ancient observance of the *lamayan* should not be so degraded, and the authorities should take steps to protect the people from the miscreants who would batten on the sorrows and the sympathies of poor.

Barrio Medicine

By Francisco Manahan

THERE is no physician in our barrio. We live in a little village far from the municipality. We do not want a doctor. It is expensive to get one. Besides, what are these doctors? Can they stop death? We believe in God. We do not believe in "diseases". In case of misfortune, the *arbulario* (herb-doctor) helps us without charge.

One time a baby in the neighborhood became sick. He was vomiting constantly and his skin seemed to be on fire. We did not know what to do. Fortunately, an old woman came who told us that the baby was *nausog*. Some spirits had become fond of him and wanted to take him. Following her directions, we took off the boy's clothes and placed them beneath a stone. A few moments afterwards, he was all right again.

The case of Mang Anong also shows that our treatments are effective. Mang Anong lived three houses away from us, and we could hear him yell every night with terrible pains in his stomach. How we pitied him in spite of the noise he made which kept us from sleep! We all tried to help him with various herbs. We boiled the leaves of the *ampalaya* and gave him the juice. We tried the leaves of the orange tree. But nothing helped. We had nearly lost hope when Matandang (old) Tasio came to look at him. As soon as he saw our neighbor's face he said that he was *namatanda*. "He must have unintentionally urinated on a mound in which 'The Old Man'¹ was staying", he said. "Sacrifice is the only remedy." Luckily, our grand-

father remembered the proper form of sacrifice for the "*Matanda sa Punso*". We took a white rooster (white feathers, white legs, and white bill), killed and roasted it, and placed it on top of the mound. So, and with the help of God, Mang Anong became well again. What do we need a doctor for?

To cure a person having an ordinary fever we make him breathe in the smoke from a burning turtle-shell. This cure we call *soub*, meaning bathing in smoke, and serves to bring out the perspiration.

We advise a person bitten by a snake to eat earth and dust. If a person is bitten by a mad dog, we kill the dog, and make the bitten person eat the brain.

A common disease (if it is a disease at all) is *beke*. This is a swelling in the neck below the jaw. We do not use any drug in curing this condition. We get the mud from a bees' or wasps' nest, stir it up in a bowl of vinegar, and apply the pasty mass to the swollen part.

After all, we have medicines of our own. We do not need doctors. Doctors, my grandfather says, are disciples of the Devil. They go against God. We are the people of God and believe we are right and the doctors wrong, because they would presume to cure people in their own way.

(1)See "Philippine Ogres and Fairies" by E. C. Cruz, *Philippine Magazine*, January, 1933.

Shout it from the HOUSETOPS:

The 1934 CARNIVAL and COMMERCIAL and INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

is now at the height of construction.

—The mirror in which all the Philippines is reflected—*industrially, commercially and agriculturally*.

PREPARE FOR THIS RED-LETTER
EVENT IN THE FAR EAST.

From January 27th to February 11th, 1934

RENEW YOUR PRIVILEGES!

PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL ASSOCIATION



The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Planning for the New Year



HERE we are staring a New Year in the face. It is a good time to decide on some careful planning about one's personal affairs. Not alone the usual New Year's resolutions, helpful as they may be in disciplining our minds

and our characters, but in these days when economy has become a matter of stern necessity, the beginning of the year is an occasion for setting one's personal finances in order so that past mistakes and extravagances may be avoided, and provision made for the future.

Personally I don't like the word "budget." It has an austere sound and implies a lot of prohibitions and "don'ts" which I would just as soon avoid. Our banking friends talk a lot about the importance of a family budget and some of them will even supply a little book with nicely ruled columns and spaces in which to classify every item of personal and household expenses, leaving a certain percentage of the income, of course, for the savings bank. That may all be very fine, probably all of us should try, at least, to follow out such a definite plan, but, alas, our intentions along these lines too often are side-tracked.

No, I have come to the conclusion that the so-called budget plan of household bookkeeping or financing is too severe for most of us, and may cause us a lot of needless

worry, especially when we find that we can never make it balance. Nevertheless, in my years of home-keeping I have found it necessary again and again to resort to some simple means of keeping track of the income and outgo, and more especially that part of it which pertains to food and clothing.

Most families have their standard of living pretty well mapped out. They know from experience what they can afford for rent, or for the upkeep of a home. They know how much will have to go for fuel and light, and for servants' wages. But when it comes to food and clothing there is a big chance for a lot of leaks. Food may be costing too much or too little, and one member of the family may be getting altogether too large a proportion of the money which is spent for clothing.

What are we going to do about it? First of all, with reference to food, start a daily food expense book and enter each day the amounts expended for meats and groceries, and fruit and vegetables. After a few days you may be surprised at how much you have been spending, and unconsciously you will begin to make little savings here and there. When the end of the month comes add up the total, compare with the number in the family to be fed, and decide for yourself whether you can reduce or increase the amount to be expended for food. You will find that the mere practice of keeping such a simple account will start you on the way to economizing. You will find that you can very well do without this or that more or less extravagant item, that with a little planning, and by buying in slightly larger

Would You Like to Win ₱100.00?

Of course you would

This is the way:

During the coming Carnival (Jan. 27th to Feb. 11th)

Drop in BOTICA BOIE'S BOOTH (No. 1 and 2 Commercial Fair) and get a blank form for the

KNOW THE MADE IN THE PHILIPPINES MEDICINES CONTEST

No purchases are required

No wrappers wanted

ABSOLUTELY FREE

1st prize ₱100.00

2nd ,, ₱ 50.00

3rd ,, ₱ 25.00

10 prizes of Five pesos each and

20 prizes of Two pesos each.



DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

quantities enough for several days, instead of one, you can make important savings. And then you will take pride in your good showing, and find that some of the money which formerly went for food may be better employed in other ways, even put into the savings bank.

My idea is that there is no need of making a drudgery of the matter of keeping household expenses. Don't decide in advance that you simply must make such and such an amount do. Let your daily expense record show up the situation for you. It will be surprising how readily it will determine just where the leaks and the extravagances have been. And almost automatically you will adjust yourself to a more economical plan of living as far as your food is concerned.

Clothing offers a slightly more difficult problem. Each member of the family and his or her needs have to be considered individually. Probably the first thing to do is to take a sort of inventory of each person's wardrobe, find out what each has, and what he or she may need or is likely to need. And then give each member who is old enough to take care of such things, a note-book or a handy card on which to jot down the purchases of clothing as they are made and the cost. Keep track of the dates, too, since they may tell you something about the wearing qualities of certain materials that may be low in first cost, but actually expensive when they give out after a few launderings. Then when some new garment is needed, consult the expense card to see when the previous purchase was made and how much it cost.

This method will also result in some automatic economies and boys and girls of school age will get some valuable ex-

perience in the matter of planning their clothing purchases. After a few months time you will know what is wrong or right about the funds that are going into the family's wearing apparel, and then of course, you can take steps to correct past errors.

This may sound like an unsystematic method of planning household finances, but the main reason for recommending it is the fact that none of us likes to be bound by formal budget plans, and will never take the trouble to follow them out. If we make it as easy and matter-of-fact as possible, most of us will achieve much more satisfactory results and discover those revealing things which we need to know, but didn't, about the places where the money goes.

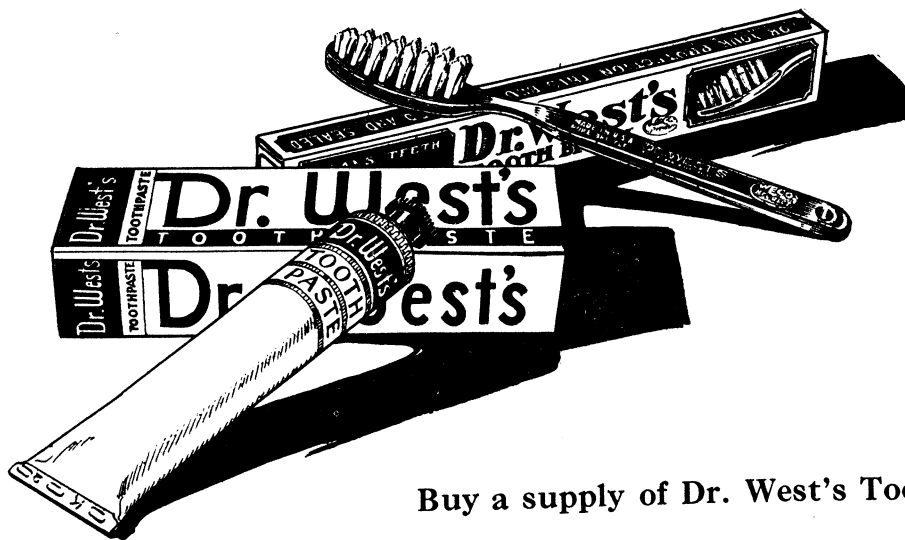
The net result of watching food and clothing expenditures in any family will in the majority of cases be substantial savings—which may provide funds for other things which we need and thought we couldn't afford, or enable us to increase the savings bank reserve, buy more life insurance, or provide the way to realize some special pleasure or journey. In any event a simple expense account system will not take up much time, or tax the nerves, but will serve the purpose in most instances as well as any elaborate household budget system that the most exacting budgeteer ever evolved.

Salad—to Begin the Meal

SUCCESSFUL hostesses are choosing salads as the first course for either formal or informal dinners. Perhaps you have noticed it, and found it a delightful departure

Be Sure Your Teeth Receive The Best Of Care—

Use Dr. West's Tooth Paste
on Your
Dr. West's Tooth Brush



YOU can't afford to take chances in the care of your teeth. The way to end all guesswork is to use the safe, reliable, quickly cleansing Dr. West's Tooth Paste. It has been proved safe and efficient in hundreds of the most exacting laboratory tests. You will be delighted with the results you obtain from this modern dentifrice, especially when you use it on a Dr. West's Tooth Brush.

Buy a supply of Dr. West's Tooth Paste from Your Dealer

Enjoy the benefits to be obtained from the use of this modern dentifrice

from the usual soup course or fruit cocktail. One advantage of the salad is that it simplifies serving, and then, too, it makes such a tempting appetizer. And nothing could be more attractive than a carefully prepared and arranged salad.

Here are a few salad recipes one of which you may like to try the next time you have guests for dinner.

Tomato Carleton: Take small firm tomatoes; peel and scoop out center; fill with a salad made from a small can of tuna fish mixed with chopped hard cooked egg, diced celery and anchovies, chopped stuffed olives, and mayonnaise. Serve on shredded lettuce.

Sardine Salad: Mix together with French dressing, chopped sardines, diced celery, chopped hard cooked eggs, diced green pepper, diced pimento, and diced apple. Serve on lettuce.

Pear Salad: Arrange one-half of a canned pear on a lettuce leaf with dates; add a dash of grated cheese over the pear, or serve with a small ball of cream cheese and mayonnaise.

Grapefruit and Avocado: Arrange perfect sections of grapefruit and wedge-shaped pieces of avocado alternately in a row on a lettuce leaf and dress with French dressing.

Tomato and Shrimp Salad: Break shrimps into small pieces. Mix with an equal amount of diced pineapple and cubed cucumbers. Add mayonnaise and place a mound of salad on a thick slice of tomato. Decorate with any salad green.

Simple Foods Please Most

SIMPLE foods are usually the favorites, of which we never tire. When they are properly seasoned and attractively presented they are always welcome. But we may often fix the ordinary foods in new ways, or find different ingredients to give variety. The recipes below may be helpful, if you are looking for new ways of preparing usual foods.

Ring Mould of Fish

Put through a food chopper one pound and one-half of any white fish. After chopping, the fish is either pounded in a mortar or pressed through a strainer. Add one teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of pepper, one cup of evaporated milk. Mix well, then fold in the beaten whites of two eggs, folding one egg-white at a time. Steam in a well greased ring mould for half an hour until firm. Unmould on a hot platter, fill the center with chopped cooked cabbage, and serve with a white sauce to which the yolks of the two eggs have been added.

Tomato and Meat Pie

Measure two cups of chopped cooked tomatoes, and cook with two tablespoons of flour and two of bacon fat. When thick, add a tablespoonful of onion juice or grated onion, another of chopped parsley, and two cups of chopped meat of any kind, seasoned to taste with salt and pepper. Mix all together and pour into a well greased dish. After it has been in the oven for fifteen minutes, pour over all a mixture of one cup of milk, one-fourth cup of flour, and one beaten egg, seasoned with one-fourth a teaspoonful of salt, and continue to bake until this has formed a brown crust.

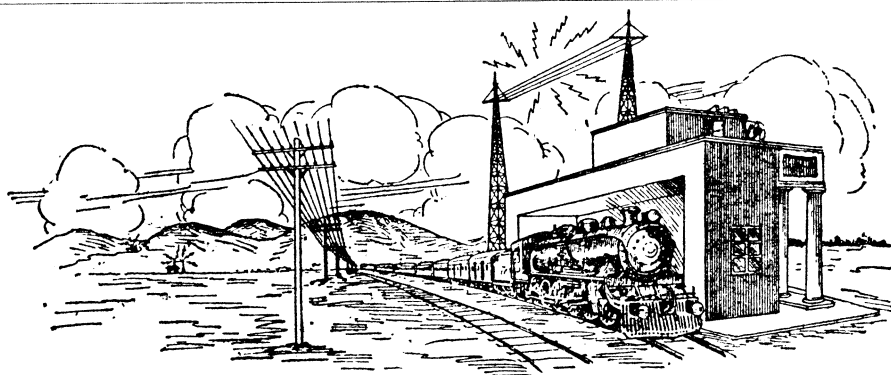
Secrets of the Barrio Farmer

(Continued from page 25)

Banana

As in the case of the coconut, the banana is planted with an ear of rice and the farmer does not look up until the base of the plant has been covered with earth. But there are other secret measures to be taken. In order that the banana may flower early and the fruit may grow close together in the bunch, he not only places a large ear of rice in the hole, but also hangs a large ear from his girdle. He remains seated while planting so that the plant won't grow

Not Merely Travel



When you plan a trip, either on business or for pleasure, consider the means of transportation as carefully as you consider your journey.

Look for Comfort and Safety in a Dependable means of Transportation.

These are important features found in Manila Railroad coaches which are provided with all travel conveniences.

For parties preferring to travel by train a RECREATION CAR appropriate for Dancing and Music during the trip is furnished without additional charge.

REMEMBER ALSO

our RADIO and TELEGRAPH SERVICE is offered to you when other means of communications are not available in your hours of need.

Very convenient for persons desiring to communicate with passengers on board a train or a Company's ship.

Commercial telegrams from persons other than train passengers

and railroad shippers are accepted for transmission only when Government telegraph offices are closed on Sundays and holidays and outside of business hours.

For further information, inquire from the local station agent or call up Telephone 4-98-61, Central Office, 943 Azcarraga, Manila.

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY

so tall as to be easily blown down by the wind. The shoot must also be very carefully planted, without jerking or other rough movements, as this would "shake off" the capacity of the plant to produce large, meaty fruit.

Squash

The stumps of bamboo plants or old earthen jars may commonly be seen hanging from the bamboo frames which the farmer constructs for his squash vines. These objects are hung there to encourage the plant to grow squashes as long as the bamboo stumps and as big as the jars. It often happens that some of the immature fruit, having attained the size only of the farmer's toe, drops off. The farmer can not account for this by the squash bugs, for these are kept off by a smudge fire, burning day and night, so he concludes it is the work of some mischievous Kiba-an who only wishes to annoy him. That evening, after sun-down, he takes a handful of hulled rice and throws it over the plant. This will please the sprite and cause him to leave the squash alone.

Rice

As for rice, the farmer's most important crop, he never burns the straw from which he thrashed his seed, as this would make the coming crop susceptible to rust. If he notes that the ripening rice is infested with rice bugs, he gets some sea sand and throws it over the middle of his field, as he believes this drives the pest away. At about this time, too, he encourages his children to play with their tops but not to fly kites. The humming of the tops insures full, plump grains, but kite-flying will result in a very chaffy grain.

After the harvest, to insure a plentiful crop for the next year, the farmer prepares a rice-cake which he places at the intersection of two dikes in his field as an offering or *atang*. On this same day he calls his neighbors who will take hold

of him, feet and hands, and swing him several times. This ceremony will bring about a very heavy crop. The rice will be borne to the ground by the weight of the ears.

Beans and Mongos

To forestall plant lice from attacking his legumes, the farmer plants them on cloudy days, and to insure long pods, he hangs a long whip from his belt while planting. When his bean plants have grown about a hand high, he takes some of the main shoots and places them across the staves of the bamboo fence around his garden patch. This inspires the plants to grow.

Watermelon

Other things being equal, the redder the meat of his watermelons, the more saleable they are. The farmer's problem therefore is to produce watermelons with red meat. He solves the problem easily by wearing red pants when sowing the watermelon seeds. To keep the worms off the melons, he avoids walking in the patch while the dew is still on the leaves, as to touch them with his feet at this time would be to invite the worms—who do not come if they are not invited.

Corn

Just as the farmer will never laugh when in the vicinity of his coconut trees bearing flowers for the first time, you will never see him laugh when planting his corn or when he sees his corn in bloom. He believes that laughing at such times will make the grains on the ear grow far apart, like the teeth in the mouth when laughing, and it is still worse when the owner and laugher is a toothless old man, for in that case the rows are not only far apart, but the grains will be mostly empty.

So that the corn plants may bear several ears each, the farmer carries a little child when planting the grains. The child may open its mouth as much as it pleases, laughing

W. & R. JACOB & CO

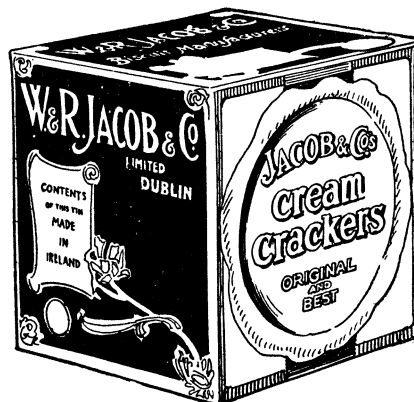
The Most Famous Biscuits in the World



No. 3 Tin



No. 1 Tin



No. 5 Tin

WISE & COMPANY
DISTRIBUTORS

ON
OUR

Bargain Table

NO. 3A POCKET KODAK,
FORMERLY, ₱42.00. NOW **₱22.00**

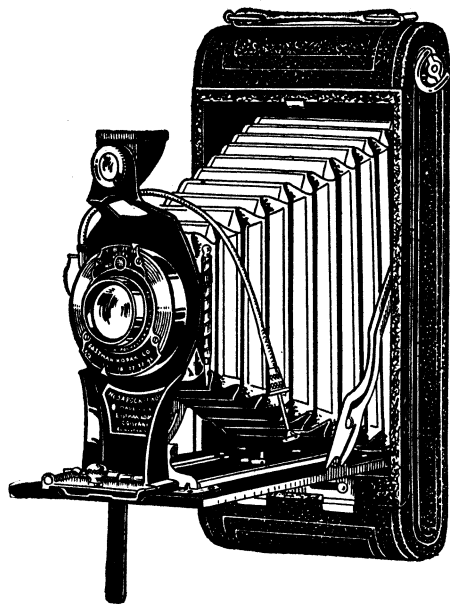
The justly popular No. 3A Pocket Kodak was regularly priced at ₱42.00 with its fine Kodak Anastigmat f. 7.7 lens and Kodex shutter.

Stock clearance to make way for newer models enables us to clip the price almost in half. It's yours for ₱22.00—far less than the usual cost of a camera with f. 7.7 lens.

A real bargain. Takes splendid post-card size pictures. A limited quantity available. Come early and take your choice. Provincial orders should include 80 centavos to cover postage expenses.

Denniston's Inc.

Escolta, Manila



or crying, for the plants imitate no one except the person doing the planting.

Tobacco

You may be thinking by this time that a man planting tobacco should smoke a big, fat cigar. This, though reasonable, is wrong. As when he is planting ampalaya or pepper, the farmer does not smoke when planting tobacco because this would make the leaves bitter. In this case, too, he often keeps a bit of sugar in his mouth. But to the farmer, the taste of the tobacco is not so important as its burning properties. He wants tobacco that he need not constantly be wasting matches on to keep it alight. So he never gathers the leaves when the sun is not shining and he prefers the morning to the afternoon because he thinks the heat of the sun is already on the decline after it has passed over his head. Before picking the leaves, he walks around his tobacco patch with a burning rice straw in his hands, to inspire the tobacco to burn as easily.

He does not gather the leaves indiscriminately with both hands. He gathers one or two leaves with his left hand, then some more with his right, and keeps these leaves separate. He cures them, rolls a cigar from each set, and compares them as to taste and lightability. He will then go on to pick the rest of the leaves in his patch with the hand that picked the leaves that had the better quality.

Papaya

As the farmer plants the papaya, he mutters a prayer and gives the seedling the name of a girl—Caria, Biana, Ayyang, for instance. Then he ties a piece of cloth around the stem of the seedling to serve for a skirt. This eliminates the danger of the plant turning out to be a male instead of a fruit-bearing female papaya.

Vagabonding Through Mindanao

(Continued from page 19)

seen Bagobos in Davao and thereabouts, but I had not noticed anything peculiar about them besides their long hair. They were rather small in stature, rather light-skinned, and all had long, black hair that either hung below the shoulders or was done up in a knot at the back of the head. The faces of the men seemed very effeminate due to the fact, I believe, that the eyebrows had been plucked away into very thin lines (much the same as those of our most attractive damsels in the States—such as Marlene Dietrich and Claudette Colbert) and to the fact that their long hair was done up in the same manner as women do their hair. There was something of the fierce in the eyes of these people, but this was offset by their frequent smiles of apparent friendliness. And when their lips were brought back in a smile there was revealed, not a set of white teeth but a black wad of chewed betel securely nestled against the upper teeth and gums as snuff is often cached in the mouths of our Scandinavian lumberjacks in America. Their bodies were slender and quite well proportioned. While the limbs of some of them were very thin, the majority of these people had fine strong bodies. Most of the younger men wore nothing but snug, short pantaloons; many of the older men wore the pantaloons and tight-fitting coats of the same material—the garments gaily bedecked with colored designs in beadwork, much like the

fanciful beadwork of the American Indians. (Upon inquiry I learned that the small beads were secured from Chinese stores in Digos.) Some of the men had rags of some sort (not turbans) tied around their heads. From the side one saw that the lobes of their ears were distended and gave from a distance the appearance of double ears.

The women wore short, skirtlike cloths twisted around their waists and some sort of short-sleeved jackets that half covered their upper halves, leaving the abdomen and the small of the back bare.

And I noticed, with no small uneasiness, that all the tribesmen—from the ages of six to eighty—carried “big butcher knives” (or bolos, if you please). The most fascinating figure of this group of some twenty aborigines was a little six-year-old boy, absolutely nude, his tousled hair flowing about his carefree shoulders and one of those “butcher knives”—half as big as he—swinging at his side from a strap around his waist. As my admiring gaze lingered on this nonchalant little fellow, I inquired as to why in the world *he* was armed to the teeth, and I was informed that almost as soon as a child learns to walk he is taught to work with one of these knives which constitute the foremost tool of the tribe. (They are used for every thing: cutting betel leaves, chopping wood, etc., etc., and for protection as well.)

Itik Tawa invited me to spend the night as his guest at his uncle's house close by, as it was too dark for me to try and reach Balatukan. A few minutes later I was seated on the floor of a crude bamboo house, where upon entrance I had been courteously asked to make myself at home. After I had removed my wet, muddy shoes and stockings I took notice of my somewhat strange surroundings. The dwelling was rather small and was constructed of purely-native materials, being elevated on bamboo posts a few feet above the ground. It was divided (not by a wall but by two feet of difference in elevation) into a parlor and a kitchen (terminology applied by myself). The parlor was the higher elevated, and was floored with bamboo strips; while the kitchen was on the bare earth with a fireplace on one side, and a high cylindrical mortar—a log driven into the ground and having at the top a cavity in which to pound maize—in the middle. Opposite me, sitting with back against the wall, is Itik Tawa's uncle who is a datu (tribal chieftain); Grandma is lying by the fire in the kitchen; and Itik Tawa, himself, is seated by my side. As I notice, by the dim light of the torch in the center of the floor, the faces about me, it seems that every one is enveloped in his own thoughts. Itik's aunt is in the kitchen, roasting some dry corn which has been scraped from the cob; and—and pounding the roasted corn into a pulp is a cute little maiden of eighteen or so. On her, you know, most of my attention is fixed. My admiration is profound at the suppleness of her young, strong body as she handles with a firm grace the large bamboo pestle which in length is almost as big as she. I realize that her graceful arms, her graceful legs, and slender torso with firm breasts have been molded by such exertive work as she is now doing. As the eerie torchlight plays upon the silken texture of her graceful back, I ponder how envious some of our American beauties would be could they but gaze upon this little, wild creature of primitive hills. But—although it is not



Use CRISCO

And Enjoy More Palatable Foods

CRISCO is a pure vegetable shortening or cooking fat that gives consistently good results. It makes cakes of the finest texture. It creams smoothly—mixes thoroughly with other ingredients to insure the fine appearance and the superior flavor that is distinctive with first class cake-making.

Crisco for frying, either in deep fat or for pan frying, makes foods more tasty and appetizing. It coats the food with a crisp, brown crust—never causes sogginess or grease-soaking.

Depend on Crisco for more successful cooking. You will be sure of satisfactory results. And Crisco keeps without ice—never becomes strong or rancid.

For Sale by Leading Dealers
Offered in several sizes of airtight tins

CRISCO

*For Frying-For Shortening
For Cake Making*

-----Free Cook Book-----

P. C. C., Manila.

Kindly send me a copy of your Crisco Cook Book for Philippine Homes.

Name

Address



*world famous
self-washing compound*

Perfect and simple

For all delicate clothes,
silk, cotton, linen or woolen

use

Persil!

no trouble
no bleaching
no rubbing

Completely harmless
and free from Chlorine

Write for free illustrations to

F. E. ZUELLIG, INC.
Iloilo — Manila — Cebu

very poetical to mention it—I can not quite appreciate the mouthful of purplish betel juice which shows whenever the young lady turns to smile at me—which she does often enough.

A large soup bowl of some sort of corn mush, which has been cooking on the fire, is placed before each one of us. Itik Tawa apologizes that, as they are poor people, they have nothing to eat but corn. "Aw," say I, "that's O. K." As there are no spoons or anything, I dig into the sticky stuff with my fingers and convey a parcel of it to my mouth—at the same time getting it all over my face. Some one comes to my rescue with a piece of stiff banana leaf and, using it as a knife, I am able to scoop the food into my mouth more gracefully. I find that I am not so fond of this corn meal (or whatever it is); it tastes like laundry soap. But "chow" is "chow" in any language, so I eat and eat until my capacity has been reached. While I am eating, one of the women tosses a stone (of about one inch in diameter) into my food. I look at her as if to say, "Wh—wh—why the idea!" but then she makes motions to indicate that I am to roll the stone around in my food—and she exclaims in explanation, "Asin!" After doing as bid, I pass—the *salt* to the others and each in turn repeats the process of rolling it around in his plate. A bamboo cylinder of water provides our drink and then we all sit back and stretch our legs in positions of ease. The women produce some little silver boxes and then start fussing with some leaves, some white creamy stuff, some kernels of some kind; I know these things to be pepper leaves, quick lime, and betel-nuts. As a courtesy I am proffered the first chew which I accept with naïveté and place within my mouth for indefinite mastication. The flavor imparted impresses me as being a cross between wintergreen and strong peppermint. Before long I am aware of the urge to expectorate and—instead of using the floor as most of the natives do—I poke my head into the stars without for the purpose. [Please do not dub me as being terribly uncouth, for betel is chewed in the most exclusive Bagobo circles]. Let me further enlighten you, all and sundry, with an excerpt from *The New International Encyclopedia*: "Betel or betle (pronounced as beetle). A narcotic stimulant much used in the East, and particularly by all tribes of the Malay race. It consists of a leaf of one or other of certain species of pepper, to which the name of betel-pepper is indiscriminately applied, plucked green, spread over with moistened quick lime (chunan), generally procured by calcination of shells, and wrapped around a few scrapings of the Areca nut (see Areca), sometimes called the betel-nut and also known as *pinang*. This is put into the mouth and chewed. It causes giddiness in persons unaccustomed to it, excoriates the mouth, and deadens for a time the sense of taste. It is so burning that Europeans do not readily become habituated to it, but its consumption in the East Indies is prodigious. Men and women, young and old, indulge in it from morning to night. The use of it is so general that it has become a matter of etiquette; the Malays rarely go out without their betel boxes, which they present to one another, as Europeans did, at one time, their snuff boxes. The chewing of betel is a practice of great antiquity and can certainly be traced back to at least the fifth century B. C. It gives a red color to the saliva so that the lips and teeth appear covered with blood; the lips and teeth are also blackened by its habitual use,

and the teeth are destroyed, so that men of twenty-five years of age are often toothless. Whether the use of betel is to be regarded as having any advantages other than the mere pleasure afforded to those who have acquired the habit of it, to counterbalance its obvious disadvantages, is a question upon which difference of opinion exists. Some have represented it as beneficially promoting the secretion of saliva, strengthening the digestive powers, and warding off attacks of fever. Sir James Emmerson Tennent, in his valuable and interesting work on Ceylon, expresses the opinion that it is advantageous to a people of whose ordinary food flesh forms no part, and that it is at once the antacid, the tonic, and the carminative which they require...."

After chewing my betel for about fifteen minutes, I fail to appreciate its delectability; I withdraw from the family circle and spit the vile stuff onto the ground outside. Once, during the evening, the young girl fastens some jingle bells around her ankles and does some sort of a dance—apparently for my benefit. Itik Tawa is strumming a sort of bamboo guitar which is really nothing more than a hollow cylinder of bamboo with some cane reed strings stretched taut over little bridges on the outside surface of the instrument. The hollow tones emitted from this strange guitar are indeed weird and uncanny to my civilized ear, my ear which is accustomed to the blare of trumpets, the whining of saxophones, the squealing of clarinets, the moaning of trombones, and the boomping of sousaphones. To add Western color to the evening I get up and do a Sioux Indian war dance—much to the delight of my hosts.

As it grows late and the family prepares for bed I notice that it is very chilly at this altitude. The girl rises to her feet, nods a goodbye, and leaves the house; Itik Tawa takes a long spear from the wall and goes after her. "What's all this? What are you going to do?" I ask. Itik replies that he will escort her to her home and that the spear is needed for protection by night because the natives sometimes attack one another under cover of darkness.

I go over to the fire to warm my feet and, at the same time, Grandma removes her upper garment to scratch herself in the heat of the fire. The family stretches out on the floor, each person wrapping himself in any piece of rag he can find. I, as guest, am given a straw mat to wrap up in—which I do, but just the same I'm not so very warm and comfortable.

Wednesday morning I arose in a state of being which was far from pleasant; my body was chilled and my head ached. The women were busy getting breakfast, the girl was back and was pounding maize, and the men were sitting around chewing betel. Breakfast was served in much the same manner as the meal the night before, but this time it wasn't corn mush—it was just dry, pounded maize which was more like a lumpy powder than anything else. As it was scooped into the mouth the powder nestled in between the cheeks and the gums, while the teeth struggled to grind the hard kernels; and it certainly was monotonous. After breakfast (?) some of the boys went out for ripe bananas, a bunch of which they gave me to carry along. I nodded and smiled goodbye to my hosts, shaking hands with Itik Tawa who told me that his niece would show me the trail. I followed a few feet behind her while two young tribesmen brought up the rear.



For A Lovely Complexion CAMAY Soap

CLEVER girls and women have learned that CAMAY Soap is made to order for their complexion. Its lather is so gentle that the most delicate skin responds.

Since so much depends these days upon your looks, it pays to give your skin careful attention. Keep your complexion fresh and youthful with the aid of CAMAY—the soap of beautiful women.

CAMAY is pure,—creamy-white. Its lather is profuse, yet gentle. You'll be delighted with this pleasingly scented, refreshingly cleansing toilet soap. Buy a supply from your dealer. Look for the distinctive green and yellow wrapper, protected in Cellophane.



CAMAY
—the soap of
beautiful women



Why CRAYOLA is the largest-selling schoolroom crayon

CONTINUOUS laboratory research over a period of 30 years has resulted in constant improvement both in the colors and the texture of CRAYOLA wax crayon. Consequently, CRAYOLA Quality is and has been first choice of drawing teachers everywhere, while CRAYOLA Value has continued to make its practical appeal to school business executives.

CRAYOLA is available in fifty colors and is supplied in boxes containing 6, 8, 12, 16, 18 and 24 colors, and in refills. It is paper-wrapped and is not affected by climatic changes.

ARTISTA Water Colors, too, have won an enviable reputation for exceptional Quality and Value. They are brilliant in color, flow easily and mix readily. ARTISTA Water Colors are supplied 4, 8 and 16 colors to a box, brush included.

Send your name, address, school and position, and receive regularly our free periodical, "The Drawing Teacher." Each issue contains a completely illustrated new classroom project. Our Art Service Bureau welcomes an opportunity to help you with your problems.

BINNEY & SMITH CO.
41 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Sole Makers of
CRAYOLA Wax Crayons
ARTISTA Water Colors

U V A White Chalk Blackboard Crayon

CRAYOLA

the largest-selling schoolroom crayon brand
(Gold Medal)



The trail was a hard one, leading up and down hills, through mud, over stones and rocks; and was overgrown by the roots of trees. There was a fierce thumping in my head. Presently we met a group of natives coming from the other direction and a long conversation ensued between our party and theirs. "Why," someone addressed me in English, "they say diss girrul iss yourr wife alrready." "Gulp—ulp," I replied, "Oh—oh!—if she is, I don't know anything about it. Thank you for telling me—but, really—I—I don't think so." The maiden laughed, at the same time showing her betel and beckoning for me to follow her. She continued along the trail and I followed, with the two guards (?) in the rear. Once, later, I looked back and they had disappeared. My companion stopped and smiled again; she was a pretty little thing—maybe I would have kissed her had it not been for the betel juice which would have spoiled the taste and probably would have given me a mustache and beard. Pretty soon our rear guard came up the trail—and, shortly after, they and the young lady branched off the main trail toward a grove of Areca palms. I waved goodbye to them, quite relieved that I had not, after all, annexed a "ball and chain."

(To be continued)

The Philippine Mango

(Continued from page 15)

studies on this subject will have to be carried on. The use of sulphur dioxide and other disinfectants such as borax which have been found satisfactory with other fruits will be worth trying in connection with refrigeration storage.

3. Sulphuring and Desiccation

In places where mangoes can be obtained very cheap, the preparation of mango figs or desiccated mangoes might be attempted. In order to prevent darkening during desiccation, sulphuring by using the right concentrations must be done. Hot air dryers will probably be the most convenient and practical. In drying mangoes it will be necessary to reduce the moisture content as quickly as possible to about 10 but not over 15 per cent in order to get a product that will have good keeping qualities. The desiccated fruit must be packed in hermetically sealed packages or in cellopane, the methods now generally used in packing many desiccated temperate fruits. This method of preservation will only be commercially possible when there is excess production and fruit can be obtained very cheap. Desiccated mangoes have a very good flavor and may be used for the preparation of such desserts as pies, cakes, puddings, and similar products.

4. Pickling

The pickling of mangoes, both the carabao and the paho, or of the pahutan varieties, is an old practice in many homes. However, the resulting pickles are usually soft and can not be kept for any great length of time. We have found that in order to produce good pickled mangoes, saline fermentation at about 55 degrees salometer (about 14 per cent) must be maintained throughout the process. The use of the sweet pickle solution for fermented mangoes was not found satisfactory, but by using sour pickle solution and 2 to 3 per cent brine as the packing liquids, pickled mangoes of good quality were obtained.

5. Frozen Mangoes and By-Products

Attempts at holding mangoes or delaying their ripening for the purpose of long-distance shipment, particularly to European and American markets, by the use of refrigeration have up to this time been unsuccessful.

However, with the invention of a quick-freezing machine by Mr. Clarence Birdseye of Boston, in 1930 a new impetus was given to the development of the mango industry. While refrigeration and freezing has been the subject of numerous investigations since the early eighties, it remained for Mr. Birdseye to discover the process which is destined to revolutionize preservation methods, especially for food products of delicate texture and flavor. Taking advantage of the results of earlier workers and of Mr. Birdseye's invention, the author and his co-workers took up the study of quick-freezing for the preservation of Philippine fruits. This study was made possible through the generosity of the San Miguel Brewery and with the coöperation of the Magnolia Dairy Products. According to these studies (the scientific paper dealing on the results of this work will soon be published), Philippine fruits, particularly mangoes, can now be preserved almost indefinitely with the texture and natural flavor hardly changed. Syrup from 30 to 50 degrees concentration is used, and freezing at 14°, 0°, and -20°F. or lower can be used commercially, preference being given to the lower temperatures since at these better preservation of texture, flavor, and color is obtained.

When mangoes are preserved in syrup and put in containers of up to one gallon, and are subjected to temperatures of 14°, 0°, and -40°F., they are frozen solid in about 48, 14, and 2 hours respectively. After freezing the frozen fruits can be stored for long periods of time at from 15° but not higher than 18°F. The latter will also be the highest temperature in which they can be kept during the ocean voyage to European and American countries. With the excellent refrigeration facilities now obtaining on many of the big liners, it is now possible to ship frozen mangoes commercially to these places. The possibilities, therefore, of frozen mangoes for the overseas trade are indeed alluring. But in order to maintain the standard of quality of the product, only very sound and especially selected ripe fruits of excellent flavor should be used.

As the skin and seeds of the mangoes must be removed before freezing, the pulp adhering to the seeds can be removed and converted into jam or crushed mangoes.

Mangoes make a delicious jam and the crushed pulp may be used for ice cream and sherbet making.

Fruit which is sound but not good enough for freezing may be converted into jam, crushed, and canned products.

Crushed mangoes with and without syrup can be canned or frozen and should have a commercial market abroad for dessert, pies, puddings, sherbet, and ice cream making.

6. Canning

Whenever freezing cannot be economically done, especially in places far from freezing facilities, the canning of mangoes offers commercial possibilities.

Canning can take care of a large amount of the excess production of fruit that can not be profitably marketed as fresh fruit.

Experimental packs of canned mangoes prepared by his co-workers and the writer were found very satisfactory substitutes for canned peaches.

When they can be canned at just the proper stage of maturity and syruped to the right concentration, canned mangoes are liked better, by many who have tasted them, than canned peaches or any other temperate fruits.

In canning mangoes commercially, however, it is necessary to do so on a large scale in order to bring down the cost of the finished product to the level where it will compete with the now very cheap canned temperate fruits.

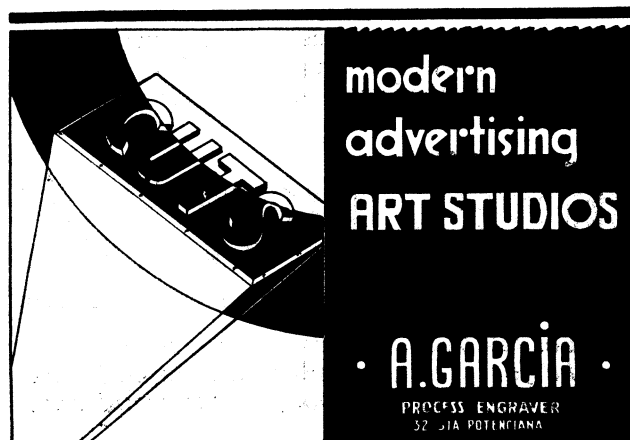
The price of the tin containers obtainable from American manufacturers is as yet too high and is a limiting factor to successful commercial undertaking.

The diet requirements of soldiers have been exhaustively studied by the army authorities of all nations, and as a result the old-time ration of rum has been mostly replaced by an equivalent amount of candy and marmalade. "No previous war in history has been fought so largely on sugar and so little on alcohol, as the last one", writes Edwin B. Slosson in his book, "Creative Chemistry".

Sugar is not a superfluous or harmful luxury, but is one of the best and cheapest sources of energy supply. Sugar should be used generously in every home by young and old.

Advertisement by

The Philippine Sugar Association



modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA

PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 VIA POTENCIANA



Clean, Healthy, Happy— Thanks to IVORY

TO keep babies healthy, clean, contented, use IVORY Soap for their daily bath. Ivory suds are soothing and refreshing. They never irritate the skin or cause chafing. Ivory provides the most cleansing of baths and contributes to the health and well being of the little ones.

Pure, mild Ivory is the soap you choose for baby's bath—the soap that you yourself rely upon for immaculate cleanliness. Use Ivory Soap, too, to wash clothes that you would not trust to harsher laundry soaps. Ivory is kind to silks, linens, laces, dainty colored dresses which must be washed with infinite care.

For countless cleansing tasks in your home every day, depend upon Ivory Soap—now selling at the lowest prices in years.



Ivory Soap

99-44/100% Pure "It Floats"

For sale by dealers everywhere: the large Ivory cake for baths, laundry and general household use; "Guest" Ivory for face and hands.

It would therefore seem advisable to form a big canning factory or concern similar to the one erected at Bogo, Cagayan de Misamis, by the Philippine Packing Corporation in order to economically undertake the canning of mangoes.

With the present interest and rapid extension of mango plantings, we shall soon be up against the difficulty of marketing excess production, but canning or freezing will offer solutions to the problem.

REFERENCES

1. Anonymous. 1931. Bureau of Plant Industry. Contributions to knowledge of Philippine agriculture. Prepared by the Director of Plant Industry and his staff.
2. Adriano, F. T. 1925. The proximate chemical analysis of Philippine foods and feeding stuffs. Philippine Agriculturist 14: 57-91.
3. Adriano, F. T., Valenzuela, A., and Miranda, L. 1933. Some studies on the quick-freezing of Philippine fruits and the utilization of the frozen packed products. Phil. Jour. of Agr. (In press).
4. Adriano, F. T., Valenzuela, A., Yonzon, E. C., and Isidro, R. A. 1932. Farm and home canning of Philippine fruits and vegetables. Phil. Jour. of Agr. 3: 231-249.
5. Gonzalez, L. 1925. The smudging of mangoes and its effects. Philippine Agriculturist 12: 15-25.
6. Higgins, H. E. and Punzalan, E. S. 1925. Refrigeration of mango. Philippine Agriculturist 13: 443-449.

The Commodity Dollar

(Continued from page 17)

be impossible. A slight tendency toward a general advance in prices would immediately bring about an increase in the amount of gold in the dollar and automatically deflate the currency, causing a shrinkage of values. On the other hand, a tendency toward a depression in commodity prices would automatically lessen the amount of gold in the dollar and inflate the currency, causing prices to advance.

The Need of Control

In all civilized countries a general tendency toward government control of production and distribution, a long step toward socialism, is apparent, but many doubt if human nature is as yet sufficiently changed to permit the elimination of profit as a factor in human intercourse. Nevertheless, capitalism has undoubtedly shown signs of disintegration and it may be that unless the glaring deficiencies of our present monetary system can be corrected, capitalism is doomed. It behooves the representatives of capital to examine most thoroughly our currency system and correct its deficiencies in such manner as to insure a legitimate profit to producers and traders, for without profit capitalism can not continue to exist.

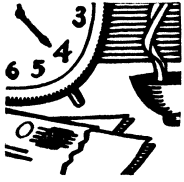
The Nueva Ecija Peasant

(Continued from page 12)

first meeting is over they would all be arrested as "Reds" or "Tangulans". And if they escaped the ever-watchful Constabulary agents, there is still the Hacendero. The moment he learns that a tenant is a *capisanan*, he would expell him from the hacienda. And where could the poor tenant go? Where would he get the money to move to another part of the country and establish himself there? So, generally, he decides to slave on. As long as his wife and his little ones, whom he loves so well, live, he will continue to bow to oppression.

Four O'clock

In the Editor's Office



"Life and Death in a Mindoro Kaingin" could have been written by no one else than N. V. M. Gonzales, who has an almost magical skill in creating what writers call "atmosphere". Mr. Gonzales himself lives at Calapan, and writes of his own island and his own people, and it is to that the absolute authenticity of his stories must be ascribed. The story deals with that fear of the forest which is so ancient in man. The story ends for the reader on that same note of dread which the workers in the clearing them-

selves felt. For those who wish their stories to end more definitely, I may say that, according to Mr. Gonzales, Maldo was killed by the balete tree when it crashed to the ground. I am sometimes asked why I am content to edit a magazine in Manila, the implication being that I might use my supposed great talents to better advantage in doing something more important. Were I to take this criticism of myself seriously, I would point in answer to such a story as that of Mr. Gonzales. It seems to me that it would be eminently worth the while of any editor, no matter how able, thus to aid in bringing a tropical, Eastern people into the great family of English-using nations. The use of English anywhere as a *lingua franca*, as a mere business and travelers' convenience, is of little permanent importance in itself, but to help in the creation of a new literature in this great world tongue is to take a part in a cultural movement of the highest and the most lasting importance. All the arts are important, but literary art is the most important because it is the most self-conscious and the clearest-spoken. I make bold to state the prediction that the *Philippine Magazine* will in time come to be considered a source and reference for serious literary investigation. I take but little credit to myself for this. First credit should go to those who, in the face of most weighty criticism, entered upon the great experiment of teaching English in the Philippine public schools. The considerations behind this policy were principally social and political, in which fields its success has been significant. Today we are beginning to reap the flower of language development—literature. I, as an editor, am only one of the first harvesters.

I didn't mean to go off into such a dissertation, but since I have, I'll let it stand.

"What Mining Stock Shall I Buy?" by Mr. Frank Lewis-Minton, a familiar contributor, was written with particular reference to the Philippines. Don't miss the foot-note, for there a mining man raises a question as to some of the statements made by Mr. Minton.

Mariano D. Manawis, who wrote of "The Farmer's Life in the Cagayan Valley", in the February issue of the Magazine, contributes "The Life of a Nueva Ecija Peasant" to this number. He was born in Tuao, Cagayan, twenty-five years ago, is a graduate of the University of the Philippines, later assistant-manager of a two thousand hectare hacienda in Nueva Ecija, and now manages a smaller hacienda in the same province. He therefore knows what he is writing about. "My article", he states in a letter to me, "may cause me a reprimand, but I will have helped in a small way an oppressed portion of my people".

Another fine story in this issue is "Farmer in the Sunset", by a writer new to the Magazine, Mr. Narciso G. Reyes, born in the oldest part of old Manila, Tondo, in 1914, and a student in the University of Santo Tomas.

Dr. F. T. Adriano, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who writes on one of the world's most luscious fruits, the mango, is already well known to the readers, as is also Beato A. de la Cruz who wishes us "Buganang Bag-on Dag-on"—which is Happy New Year in Aklan.

Although as a rule, I stick pretty closely to articles on purely Philippine matters in getting together the material for an issue of the Philippine Magazine, an article on the "commodity dollar" is included in this issue. The peso is linked to the dollar, and if there are going to be commodity dollars in the United States, we'll have commodity pesos here. I have seen no articles in other publications which make the subject so clear as that by Mr. Hammon H. Buck, published in this issue. Mr. Buck, a resident in the Philippines for some thirty years, was preaching the commodity dollar idea twenty years ago, and probably knows as much about it as any man.

I had a letter recently from Eugene Ressencourt after he had come back from a hike to Tibet. His article on hiking alone across Mindanao was written last year, but the elapsed time does not make the story any the less interesting and amusing. Many readers will remember the account of his Samoan adventures published in the Magazine last year.

I didn't notice myself, at first, that the matter selected for this issue ran so much to our barrios and the farmers, but when I did notice it, I went ahead along that line. And so we have Carlos P. San Juan's article on the *Iamayan*, the Philippine duplicate of the Irish "wake". And we are further reminded of Cowper's line, "Blithe as shepherd at a wake". He writes with particular reference to the Tagalog provinces.

SOME "BEST SELLERS"

for the Teaching and Learning of Gregg Shorthand

FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg).....	P3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg).....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter)	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott)	2.65
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg) ..	1.10
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett).....	1.32
Intensive Exercises in Shorthand Vocabulary Building (Swem).....	1.70
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg)	.70
Short Business Letters for Dictation (Gross).....	1.32
Progressive Dictation (Wilson).....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee).....	1.58

FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS

Title	List Price
Gregg Speed Building (Gregg).....	P2.65
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett).....	3.08
Transcription Drills (Ross).....	2.65
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg).....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg).....	2.20
Congressional Record Dictation (Leslie).....	2.20
Letters from Famous People (Green).....	2.65
Shorthand Championship Tests (Mechler).....	2.65

Order from Philippine Education Co., Inc.

THE GREGG PUBLISHING COMPANY

New York — Chicago — Boston — San Francisco
Toronto — London — Sydney

AGENTS WANTED

by Filipino Artists

Never before have the people of the Philippines been offered an opportunity to purchase pictures of their own native country painted by their own famous artists.

We have prepared a set of 15 different Philippine scenes beautifully printed in four colors, all reproduced from the original paintings of such famous artists as:

FERNANDO AMORSOLO

I. G. ANCHETA JORGE PINEDA
FABIAN DE LA ROSA M. KANOPLE
JUAN F. NAKPIL F. ROXAS

They are printed in gorgeous colors on a highly glossed coated white enameled paper, suitable for framing or to be used as a decoration in homes.

They are having a tremendous sale in Manila and will appeal to every Filipino in the Provinces.

We are selling these only to agents in sets of 15 different views for P1.25 per set.

Order a trial set and see how quickly you will sell each picture for 20 cents or P3.00 for the set.

1 set of 15 will be mailed to you, postage paid, immediately upon receipt of P1.25 in money order or stamps.

-----1934
McCULLOUGH PRINTING CO.,
P. O. Box 620,
Manila, P. I.

Enclosed find P..... for which send me, postage paid, sets of pictures.

Name.....

Post Office Address.....

Write your full name and address plainly.

We have also Francisco Manahan's short article entitled "Barrio Medicine," to which reference is made in an editorial in this issue. Mr. Manahan was born at Talavera, Nueva Ecija, in 1915. He entered the University of the Philippines last year but had to quit because of ill health. He says he is now devoting his time to raising poultry and tries his hand at writing during odd moments.

Another article describes some of the secret magic practices of the farmers in gardening. The author, Mr. Maximo Ramos, already known to the readers of the Magazine, states that although he writes of Zambales, he believes most of these practices are Ilocano, and some are very widely spread. They are, however, rapidly dying out, he declares.

Delfin S. Dallo, of Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, writes of a rural delicacy—fried mole cricket. He was for some time a student in the University of the Philippines and then spent several years teaching school in Samar and Sorsogon. His father's illness brought him home, and now he is conducting a number of first and second grade classes for children who can not be accommodated in the public schools. In a recent letter, he brands me a "foreigner" (which I don't like), but he meant well. "Permit me, sir," he writes, "to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge your congeniality to budding writers. I am afraid it takes a foreigner, like you, to guide the present generation of young writers, not my snobbish countryman-editors. They all have swollen heads. They may know literature and art, but I have my doubts. Can you believe that a so-called literary editor of a daily stated that a contribution of mine was 'very far below the publication standard' when that same article was the first of mine accepted by you?"

Mauro Garcia, author of the article, "Secret Dialects in Tagalog", is employed in what is now called the Scientific Library in the Bureau of Science. He contributed the article on Philippine pen-names to the Magazine some months ago.

E. Arsenio Manuel is another librarian, employed in the Library of the University of the Philippines. He writes on the date of Rizal's farewell poem, about which there is still some controversy. He states in a letter: "I believe the highest aspiration of writers in the Philippines is to have his work published in the Philippine Magazine". I am always more than glad to satisfy such aspirations if I can.

Casto J. Rivera ("Blessed Guest") was born at Pagsanjan, Laguna, in 1912, and is a graduate of the University of Santo Tomas and the National Teachers College. He has taught school, written for various publications, and is now secretary of the Art's Guild.

Readers who read the "Four O'Clock" column last month will remember that I suspected Mr. Rizal F. Gatica, author of the story, "The Negrito Cemetery", of having used real names, because of the protest of Mr. Servillano S. Castañeda, who described himself as "The son of Paring Anu". I recently received a letter from Mr. Gatica, postmarked "Tarlac, Tarlac", which runs in part as follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter inclosing a letter from one S. S. Castañeda of San Miguel, Tarlac. 'Paring Anu' in my story is not a resident of the barrio of Binuang, and I wonder if all the paring Anu's in Tarlac are fathers of Mr. Castañeda! Besides, the names in my story are fictitious. I shall write more stories about Negrito life and I hope Mr. Castañeda will read them . . . I am now a teacher in Tañgan-

tañgan Settlement Farm School here in Tarlac Province, a school for Negritos. I seldom get my mail; no mail goes to my place. I come to town once a month to get my mail here. How is that for a life!"

Here is a paragraph from a letter to me which I respectfully call to the attention of the librarian of the University of the Philippines. The letter came from Mr. Amadeo R. Dacanay. "... The other day I entered our Library and asked for the *Atlantic Monthly*. It was out. I asked for *Scribner's*. It was also out. *Philippine Magazine*, I said. Out! I decided not to read anything, and I went out!"

And talk about voices from the past! Here's one: "My dear Mr. Hartendorp,—You will perhaps remember me as a fellow passenger aboard the steamship *Empress of Japan* which sailed to the Philippines in 1917. . . . I frequently read your excellent magazine, the current issue of which I have before me now as I sit in the magazine room of the Los Angeles Public Library. . . . If you should chance to see some of my friends of long ago—Miss Elvessa Stewart, James A. King, Harry E. Jones, Paul L. Pearl, Luther B. Bewley, Camilo Osias, or others—please extend to them my hearty greetings. . . . Sincerely yours, (Sgd.) Norvin McQuown." Nineteen-seventeen was the year I came to the Philippines in and the *Empress of Japan* was the boat. Mr. McQuown was a teacher here for several years, and then went back. I have never been back, even for a visit. Journalism isn't profitable enough.

One careful reader called my attention to two misspelled words in the December issue—*obliterate* and *shibboleth*. I admit with a blush that I myself am the guilty party. Both of them are in the same editorial—one I had been rather proud of, too. In the one word I used one *t* too many and in the other I was one *b* short. It is too bad that we are no longer living in the days when men could spell according to their mood or the time they had. But we have dictionaries now and we've got to stick to them. . . . As a matter of fact, I hate a misspelled word as much as anyone and the thought that I sometimes turn them out myself fills me with revulsion. I hope to heaven some diligent (no, it's *diligent*) reader won't point out a lot more of them. To discourage any such tendency I state right here and now I won't mention spelling errors in this column again, but I swear, too, that I'll be more careful in the future.

Monthly publications can never be very "timely" as to content, and they are easily beaten in this respect by daily and weekly publications; hence the contents of a monthly must be quite different in nature from the contents of publications issued more frequently. However, I want to call attention to the fact that in spite of all this, readers will from now on be able to set their watches by the *Philippine Magazine*. I refer you to the Astronomical Data column on page 5 which gives among other things the hours of sunrise and sunset and moonrise and moonset throughout the month. Since, for convenience the same time is standard throughout all parts of the Philippines and the east and west distances are small anyway, these figures are good for all parts of the Islands. The figures as to the moon will be useful to fishermen, hunters, and lovers. Readers and I owe the suggestion that we publish this information to my good friend, Father Miguel Selga, S. J., Director of the Weather Bureau and the Manila Observatory.



Give Baby a sound start on Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

When mixed as directed,
Mellin's is the best substitute for breast milk.

FREE SAMPLE—

Obtainable from Philippine
American Drug Co., Manila.

JOAQUIN REYES & CO. INC.

680 RIZAL AVE TEL. 2-21-10 P.O. Box 326



MAKING CUTS OR CLICHES

JAN 17 1935

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

FEBRUARY, 1934

No. 2 (310)

Carved Ifugao Spoon



Carl N. Werntz

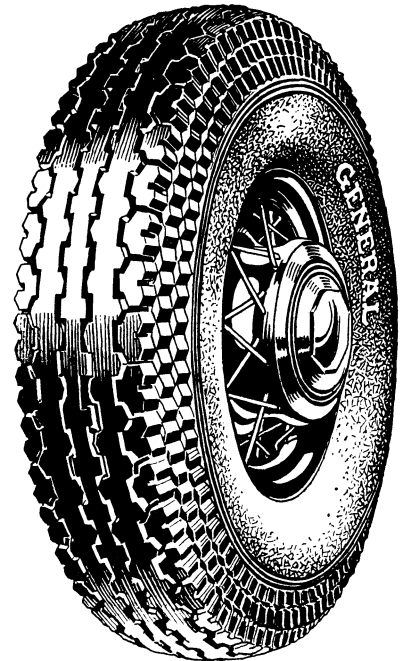
Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

Be Safe! Equip with

GENERAL **BLOWOUT-PROOF** *Dual* **BALLOONS**

AVOID dangerous accidents which result from blowouts. Play safe! Equip with General Blowout-Proof Tires—that run on 40 per cent less air, free from the terrific pressure which causes ordinary tires to fail. Generals give protection to your car—cushion it against destructive jolts and jars—insure greatest riding comfort. These sturdy Generals have long life—reduce your tire costs per mile of service.



General offers a complete line of tires for passenger cars, trucks and busses

Call on your General Tire Dealer for latest prices

Pacific Commercial Company

Distributor

Iloilo



Manila



Cebu

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1934

No. 2 (310)

Cover:

Carved Ifugao Spoon.....	CARL N. WERNTZ.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	46
News Summary.....	.....	47
Astronomical Data for February.....	WEATHER BUREAU.....	51

Frontispiece:

House in Barrio of Polo, Bulacan.....	CARL N. WERNTZ.....	52
At Point of Death (Story).....	HENRY PHILIP BROAD.....	53
On the Farm (Poem).....	LUIS G. DATU.....	54
The Old Man of the Mountains in Luzon.....	KILTON R. STEWART.....	55
Ifugao Spoons.....	THE EDITOR.....	57
The Long Way (Story).....	EULOGIO J. MANUEL.....	58
Rice Bran, A Nutritious Food.....	DR. A. P. WEST.....	59
Hybiscus (Poem).....	RACHEL MACK.....	59
The Mines of Paracale and Mambulao.....	A. V. H. HARTENDORP.....	60
Prescience (Poem).....	ANATOLIO LITONJUA.....	62
Landas de Diablo (Legend).....	N. U. GATCHALIAN.....	63

Editorials:

CH ₂	THE EDITOR.....	64
"The Greatest Colonizers of Modern Times".....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	64
The <i>Anting-Anting</i> of Neutralization.....	THE EDITOR.....	65
Minister Hirota and His Diplomatic Craft.....	THE EDITOR.....	66
Philippine Nocturne.....	THE EDITOR.....	67
The Cover.....	THE EDITOR.....	67

Cartoons:

"The Old Water Cure".....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	64
What Worth Neutralization?.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	65
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	68
Vagabonding Through Mindanao, II.....	EUGENE RESSENCOURT.....	70
A Summer in an Alaskan Salmon Cannery.....	J. C. DIONISIO.....	72
The Philippine Home:—Rice Bran in the Philippine Diet—		
Recipes.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	74
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....	THE EDITOR.....	87

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, The Employer's Liability
Limited Assurance Corporation

Continental Insurance Limited
Company Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneeder Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28



SHE WASN'T REALLY BEAUTIFUL —

— but men were wild about her. Nice enough eyes, a warm, smiling mouth, but nothing wonderful. But *glorious* skin . . . exquisite in texture, velvety beyond belief. Naturally so? Of course not. No skin *could* be so perfect. But it can *appear* so with PRINCESS PAT powder of magical, exclusive *almond* base. Simply unbelievable — the difference — until you *try*.

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



DECEMBER recorded price declines in sugar and copra, and a break and recovery in abaca, which qualified the better tone of Philippine business reported for October and November. The holiday trade was considered more satisfactory than last year in Manila, less satisfactory in the provinces. The first half of January showed greater steadiness, some improvement in price levels, and a heightening of general confidence. Post-inventory reports of the principal companies showed few serious deficits, a considerable number reporting limited earnings. Conservative financial management was followed and, except in the sugar and gold mining industries, dividends were passed or were small. From a general viewpoint, within the last six weeks commercial circles have succeeded in adjusting themselves to the homestead monetary policy, gaining confidence with increased experience in exchange dealings.

Government finances continued sound with expenditures below receipts in spite of the fact that Manila internal revenue collections for December were nearly 30 per cent under last year.

Construction continued extremely dull. Manila building permits were valued at P212,000 compared to P445,000 during the same period last year.

December power consumption was estimated at 10,900,000 KWH, compared to 10,600,000 for December, 1932.

Banking

Most banking indexes for December showed upward trends; declines only in investments and net working capital of foreign banks; and an improvement in average daily debits to individual accounts and an increase in circulation characterized as seasonal. The Insular Auditor's report shows:

	Dec. 29 1933	Nov. 25 1933	Dec. 31 1932
Total resources.....	237	234	219
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	110	107	112
Investments.....	49	52	51
Time and demand deposits....	132	129	120
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	10	11	17
Average daily debits to individual accounts, five weeks ending.....	4.6	4.1	3.9
Circulation.....	123	120	117

Sugar

Fairly substantial transactions were made during the opening week at P7.20 to P7.30 per picul but business during the balance of the month was limited with prices receding downward from P7.25 to P6.90. The sugar limitation bill intended to check production was vetoed by the Governor-General on the grounds that it did not adequately limit but would possibly expand production. The bill also included terms extraneous to limitation such as forced readjustment of planter-central contracts and a moratorium on debts of sugar producers and millers. Low purities in the current crop may require slightly downward revision of previous estimates. Planting of the 1934-1935 crop has already commenced with apparent extension of acreage. Exports November 1 to December 31 totaled 198,460 metric tons compared to 205,716 metric tons for the same period in 1932.

Coconut Products

The increases in exports of copra and coconut oil were insufficient to counteract the unexpectedly heavy volume of copra arrivals resulting in a severely depressed market with prices at the lowest levels on record. There was a slackening in demand for oil in the United States forcing crushers to reduce offers continuously throughout the month while several stayed away from the market due to full godowns. The heavy selling pressure continued through to January. Cake transaction were limited as most mills have sold out their stocks at slightly better and steadier prices. Schnurmacher's statistics follows:

	Dec. 1933	Nov. 1933	Dec. 1932
Copra, resacada, buyers' godown, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	4.50	4.60	6.20
Low.....	4.00	4.50	5.80
Coconut oil, drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.1075	0.1100	0.13
Low.....	0.1050	0.1075	0.12
Copra cake and meal, f.o.b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High.....	17.75	17.50	27.50
Low.....	17.05	17.25	27.00

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

Although steady, the market was considered generally quiet until the second week when a break occurred due to heavy production in the Davao district and direct quotations from Davao undercutting the prevailing Manila price levels. As a result, Manila prices declined nominally but sellers withdrew and continue uninterested. At the close, prices regained to near their opening position. Saleeby's prices, December 29, 1933, f.a.s. buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per picul, for various grades were:

E, 11.50; F, 10.50; I, 7.50; J-1, 6.50; J-2, 5.25; K, 4.75; L-1, 4.25.

Tobacco

Local trading was firm with no important transactions taking place. Alhambra's data for December on exports of raw and stripped leaf and scraps showed a total of 3,163,040 kilos.

Total tobacco shipments for the year 1933 were estimated at 17,841 kilos compared with 18,982,000 kilos for 1932.

Cigar exports to the United States for December totaled 16,155,000 pieces (estimated) as compared with 24,579,811 (Customs final) for November and 11,868,281 (Customs final) for December 1932. Total shipments to the United States for the year 1933 were estimated at 185,086,000 pieces compared with 176,294,000 for the previous year.

Rice

The rice market opened weak with a general slump following due to heavy arrivals of the new crop closing the month at 80 to 90 centavos per cavan below opening. Paddy prices were off, ranging from P2.00 to P2.50 per 44-kilo sack, cars, Cabanatuan. Rice arrivals in Manila totaled 130,000 sacks compared with 130,000 for November and 70,441 for December, 1932.



WHAT — my lips look PAINTED?

That painted look is one thing no man can overlook. Be safe. Tangee your lips. Tangee can't make you look painted. It isn't paint.

Tangee changes on your lips to the one color most becoming to you. Tangee is permanent—it won't smear off. Its special cream base soothes and protects. Economical—Tangee lasts twice as long as ordinary lipsticks!



Cheeks Mustn't Look Painted Either

Tangee Rouge Compact and Cream Rouge change color on your cheeks. They give the color most becoming to you.

TANGEE

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS LIPSTICK

SALES AGENTS

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., INC.

News Summary

The Philippines

December 14.—Representative Robert L. Bacon states he might sponsor a bill granting dominion status to the Philippines.

Reported that of the 7,726 vehicles purchased for the Army out of the motorization funds, 76 are allotted to the Philippines and 244 to Hawaii.

December 15.—Several scores of persons from Bacoor, Cavite, are brought to Manila suffering from poisoning, and a number of them die.

Major-General Frank Parker, new commanding officer of the Philippine Department, U. S. Army, arrives in Manila.

December 16.—Senate President Manuel L. Quezon states in Washington that "the coalition being hatched in Manila is composed of minorities in the Nacionalista and Democrata parties and is without great strength or popular support. I don't give this most recent alliance any importance."

Speaker Henry T. Rainey states, "I favor immediate independence and am sorry that it has been so long delayed, but I do not think Congress can act now."

W. Cameron Forbes states in New York that the rejection of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act by the Philippine Legislature automatically released the United States from any further obligation to give the Philippines independence. "The United States fulfilled its share of the bargain."

December 17.—The Osmena-Roxas faction of the Nacionalista-Consolidado Party launches a new organization to be known as the pro-Independence Nacionalista Party. Senator Sergio Osmena is elected president and former Speaker Manuel Roxas vice-president.

Democratas who favor the Hawes Act hold a convention and elect a new directorate headed by Gregorio Perfecto, with Senator Ruperto Montinola, Nicolas Rafols, and Bernardo Aquino as vice-presidents.

December 18.—Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings announces that the Philippines are not within the jurisdiction of the National Recovery Administration in so far as the codes of fair competition are concerned, but that Philippine exports to the United States are subject to embargo if they "render ineffective or seriously endanger the maintenance of any code or agreement." The decision is in conformity with the Jones Act (1916) which states that the laws of the United States are inoperative in the Philippines unless Congress specifically so provides. The Recovery Act covers "territories and insular possessions" but does not specifically mention the Philippines.

December 19.—A group of prominent citizens headed by Arsenio Luz, Francisco Ortigas, Salvador Araneta, Dr. Fernando Calderon, Dr. Gregorio Singian, and others will submit to the President of the United States, through Mr. Quezon, a memorial which states in part: "The undersigned citizens of the Philippine Islands, fully cognizant of our responsibilities as such and loyal to the supreme national interest which consists, above all, in insuring the conservation and existence

of the people of our country as a nation, respectfully submit the following: . . . 'We give thanks to God Almighty, who in His infinite wisdom brought about the fortunate association of Americans and Filipinos for the last thirty-five years, an association which has been of great benefit to both countries. Nevertheless, and precisely because the ideals and teachings we have been learning . . . we beg leave to state and affirm that the supreme happiness and wellbeing of our people and country should be the goal of our national aspirations. In order to insure the realization of this goal, we sincerely and fervently believe in our right to self-determination, that is to say, the right to proclaim ourselves independent in such a way that our country could exercise that right at any time. . . . Once the Congress of the United States has recognized our right to declare ourselves independent, it will not be difficult to find a formula of relationship between America and the Philippines which will be advantageous to both nations. This will mean that America can enjoy the advantages of our commerce, the opportunity to cooperate with us in developing the rich natural resources of our country, and also enable the United States to continue and remain a power, in every way, in the Orient; while, on the other hand, we should continue to enjoy the market and the protection of the United States. Such a solution would not be based on force, but on the highest conception of equality, liberty, and mutuality, as either of the two, giving a reasonable notice to the other party, could put an end to the relationship if it finds the same disadvantageous. . . . The free trade relationship which has united us with the United States for a quarter of a century has brought about an economic association that has been of great value and benefit to both countries. There exists no valid reason, for the present, for the disturbance of such economic alliance. Summarizing: Our political relations with the United States should be based on the recognition of our right to self-determination and our economic relations should be based upon the greatest good and mutual benefit to both nations."

Quezon discusses the purpose of his mission with Secretary of War George H. Dern at the hospital where the Secretary is undergoing treatment. He will arrange an opportunity for the Quezon mission to meet the President.

Although he gives "no importance whatever to the possible political effect in the Philippines", Quezon scores the "stabs in the back" of his political opponents and warns of possible "serious consequences" to the work of the independence delegation in the United States. He calls his enemies "poor losers" and suggests a "nobler attitude".

Isauro Gabaldon, member of the Quezon mission, announces his readiness to support the independence-in-three-years bill proposed by Senator W. H. King of Utah.

The small *manene*, a species of squid, is held responsible by the Bureau of Health for the wholesale poisoning at Bacoor.

December 21.—A number of communist leaders, including Crisanto Evangelista, are sentenced by the Supreme Court to periods of from one to eight years imprisonment for sedition and illegal association. Several hundred sympathizers gathered about the court are dispersed by the police.

Senator King states that though he will reintroduce his independence bill, domestic issues will consume much time and will force the Philippine problem aside.

December 22.—Upon the recommendation of Governor-General Frank Murphy, the board of the Philippine National Bank approves a lowering of the interest rates on agricultural loans from 8 to 7% and on commercial loans from 12 and 7% to 10 and 6%. The move is part of a general plan to stimulate business, and it is pointed out that interest rates have remained practically constant in the Philippines for several years, though wages, salaries, land values, and prices have all been reduced.

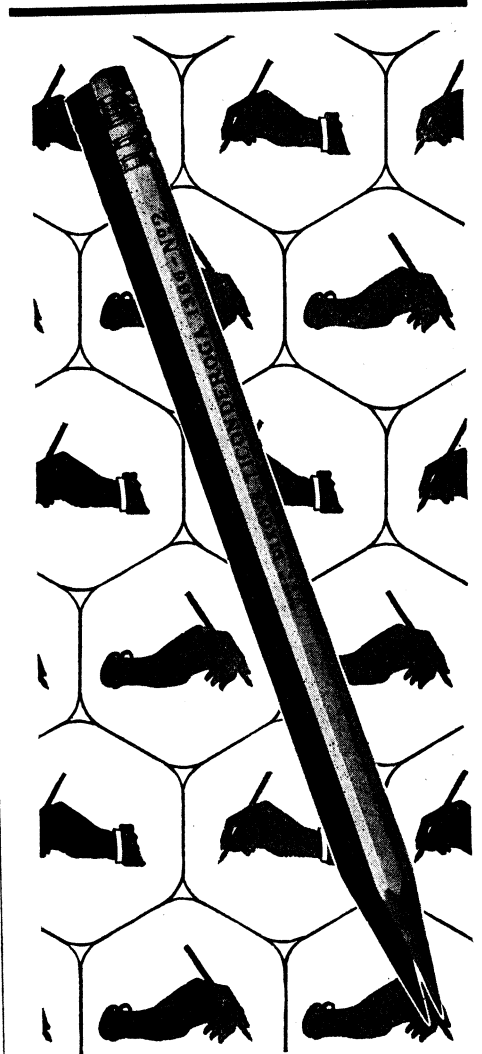
Quezon in a letter to the Secretary of War requests that the Attorney-General be asked to review the opinion that the National Recovery Act refers to Philippine articles shipped to the United States. He declares the Filipinos are eager to cooperate in combatting the depression, but that he feels the latter part of the opinion to be "quite contrary to the spirit behind the reciprocal trade relations so long in effect." He states that his viewpoint for many years has been that "articles coming into the United States from the Philippines are not imports" and that the principle involved in the Attorney-General's opinion might be used to destroy any advantages the Philippines receives from the free American market for which it pays with a free market for American goods.

December 23.—Vice-Governor J. Ralston Hayden arrives in Manila and received full military honors. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hayden and their three children. J. Weldon Jones, new Insular Auditor, arrives on the same boat, and also E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General in Shanghai, for a vacation.

Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and President of the Legislative Yuan of the Chinese Nationalist Government, another arrival in Manila, declares that Japan is the one country that the Philippines will have to watch carefully in case of independence. The Empire will surely undertake the economic penetration of the Islands as it did in Manchuria, and after such activity would come political conquest. "Japan looks with greedy eyes on the Philippines because it finds this country more congenial to its people than Manchuria."

Torrential rains and the sinking of a portion of land near Mount Bulusan in Sorsogon causes a flood which washes away several hundred houses at Irosin. Nearly a score of persons are killed and others are reported missing.

Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias arrives in Washington and in an address before the Filipino Club refers to Mr. Quezon and other members of the mission as "assassins of independence".

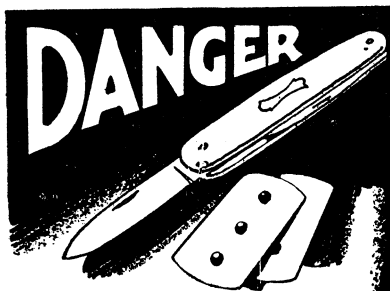


Your fingers just naturally "talk" to Li-Con-der-oga because of its rounded edges — and because it writes so smoothly, softly and effortlessly.

TICONDEROGA

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

Sole distributors



**DON'T RISK
INFECTION!**

**Remove
CORNS
with the safe,
scientific**

GETS-IT

Salicic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride
2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%;
Flexible Collodion q. s.

December 24.—It is reported in Manila that Mr. Quezon will propose to the President the holding of a trade conference to discuss commercial relations between the United States and the Philippines, and that this would form the basis for a new discussion of the Philippine question.

Eight persons are killed when people in the Tana-wan, Leyte, church are stampeded by the explosion of fire-crackers.

December 25.—Japanese Consul-General A. Kimura takes exception to the statement of Dr. Sun Fo which he considers ill-advised and out of place. He states that Filipinos should "beware of intrigue and propaganda aimed at destroying the good will existing between Japan and the Filipinos."

December 26.—Quezon wires party leaders in Manila who are considering means of disciplining Osias, to "never mind Osias".

December 27.—Mr. Quezon, Senator Quirino, Secretary Singson Encarnación, Commissioner Guevara, and former Commissioner Gabaldon are guests at a luncheon at the White House. Secretary of War Dern and Brig.-Gen. Creed F. Cox, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, were also present, but Commissioner Osias was not invited. It is subsequently revealed that the President invited Quezon and his associates on the mission to write their own program for the solution of the Philippine problem, assuring them that such a program would be given serious and open-minded consideration. Quezon is reported to be elated and immediately sets about drafting a tentative bill, cabling Manila leaders asking for their cooperation.

Senator Osmenia states at Cebu that the days of Quezon and his followers, including those at Cebu, are numbered.

December 28.—Speaker Quintin Paredes and Senator Claro M. Recto state, "We have no modifications to offer to the program agreed upon before Mr. Quezon's departure," and declare they have absolute confidence in him. Anti-Hawes-Act forces are in general jubilant while the "pros" express the opinion that Quezon will not be able to accomplish anything.

December 29.—The majority approves a vote of confidence in the Quezon mission and urges the mission to act freely in the negotiations for either a new independence law or for amendments to the Hawes Act.

Former Speaker Manuel Roxas urges the majority to revise its attitude on the Hawes Act and declares that "all doors for a new or a better law or for amendments are closed."

Senator Teofilo Sison, Secretary of Interior and Labor, announces that he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Governor-General according to

the law as he seeks reelection as Senator from the Second District where Commissioner Osias will be his opponent.

According to American Trade Commissioner E. D. Hester, Philippine foreign trade will show a favorable balance for 1933 of about ₱60,000,000, larger than any other years with the exception of 1917 and 1927, and nearly double the favorable balance of last year. The total trade about equals that of last year with exports from 5 to 10 % greater and imports about 8 % less. The favorable balance with the United States alone of over ₱90,000,000 as compared with ₱63,000,000 last year, offsets the heavy negative balances with most other countries.

December 31.—A group of individuals, under the sponsorship of the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation, submit a memorial to the President holding that action of the Philippine question at the present session of Congress might result in ill-considered legislation and suggesting that the President take the initiative in extending the expiration date of the Hawes Act and then appoint a commission to work out a settlement with members of the Philippine Mission. The memorial, however, criticizes the Act which "although it ostensibly was an attempt to put an end to uncertainty, was designed primarily to protect certain American interests rather than achieve genuine independence for the Philippines. Political liberty is not a matter of commercial barter. We can understand why the Philippine Legislature rejected the one-sided proposal." The committee's program provides: (1) that the Philippines be immediately given a system of responsible government subject to certain restricted rights of intervention by the United States; (2) that while under this status the Philippines be given the right to conclude certain treaties and be represented at international conferences; (3) that this period of responsible government terminate at the end of ten years, subject to the conclusion of an international neutralization agreement; (4) that the United States surrender all naval bases in the Philippines effective upon the establishment of such neutralization and independence, neutralization to be negotiated as forming a part of the settlement of larger Pacific issues at the 1935 naval conference; (5) that the United States and the Philippines conclude a 15-year reciprocity agreement providing moderate duties and import quotas from each country; (6) and that Filipino immigration into the United States be placed on a quota basis or be regulated by a reciprocal immigration agreement. "In the committee's opinion, the problem of Philippine independence can not be dissociated from the larger problem of the Pacific. From the strategic standpoint the majority of the committee regards possession of the Philippines by the United States as a definite liability, but the committee can not support the thesis that the United States should rid itself of the Islands merely to strengthen its strategic position. Any withdrawal from the Philippines without safeguards to prevent the Islands from falling into the hands of any foreign power would be as unjust to the Filipinos as withdrawal prompted solely by the desire to increase the profits of certain American producers. Obviously the international position of the Philippines involves a multitude of issues affecting the Orient which will inevitably arise at the forthcoming naval conference. It should be emphasized that one outstanding reason why Japan has been deaf to criticism by the outside world of its recent policy is that many Japanese leaders regard the Pacific as the scene of a conflict of irreconcilable national ambitions. They believe that if Japan gives way, the result will be the supremacy of the United States or Russia. It is important that the United States should demonstrate in seeking to prevent such a struggle that its policy is prompted by the desire to develop an international system in which legitimate interests of all peoples will be realized. Concerning the Philippines, the United States could make its purpose clear by a declaration of intention in the immediate future of granting independence on terms regarded as just to the Filipinos by disinterested observers, and surrendering the naval bases." The committee expresses the opinion, too, that such a declaration would help create an atmosphere favorable to early negotiations on all problems that may arise at the 1935 conference in London and suggests the inclusion of the Philippine neutralization agreement in the agenda of the conference. It favors a consultations of signatories to such an agreement in the event of a "threatened attack" on the Islands, with intervention legalized under the joint control of the signatories. "The protection of the Philippines therefore would be the common interest of the leading Pacific powers instead of the unilateral interest of the United States."

Dr. Stanton Youngberg, adviser to the Governor-General, and Dr. David C. Kretzer of the Bureau of Animal Industry, retire from the Government service.

January 1.—In view of a series of conferences Mr. Quezon has had with friends in New York—including former Secretary of State Stimson and former Governor-General Roosevelt—some observers believe that the Mission may endorse the memorial of the Foreign Policy Association. Others believe that the Mission's recommendation may follow the lines of the King bill. Denying rumors to the effect that the President expressed himself as favoring the Hawes Act, Mr. Quezon states that the President expressed no opinion for himself or for Congress as to future action for independence and had refrained from commenting on anything, but had listened very courteously to the Philippine representations and had noted them on a memorandum pad.

Senator Osmenia states that the plan of the Foreign Policy Association would give neither autonomy nor independence but would make independence a question dependent upon a neutralization treaty. "It

would virtually withdraw the Philippine question from the Americans and Filipinos and leave it for determination by other nations." Roxas states that Congress will never approve such a plan.

Ruperta de Ramos, a ten-year old girl of Candelaria, Tayabas, wins the ₱75,000 Rizal Stadium sweepstake prize.

January 2.—Mr. Quezon praises the motives underlying the Foreign Policy Association plan, but refrains from committing himself as to its merits. Osias attacks it as introducing "new ambiguities" and because it would make independence contingent not only on the will of the United States but on the willingness of foreign powers to conclude a neutralization treaty.

January 3.—The Washington Post editorially comments on the Foreign Policy Association plan and states that it directs attention to the actual problem and away from the selfish motives that dominated past discussions.

Mr. Quezon declares that "no mission ever sent to America has ever had to contend with such a futile and headstrong campaign in the Philippines calculated to mislead Americans. . . . The Hawes Act is dead beyond hope of resurrection."

January 4.—Mr. Quezon states that he can not definitely approve or disapprove of the King measure until he has completed his own plan. It is reported that he looks with some favor on the Foreign Policy Association plan. Gabaldon, however, states that this would be "ten thousand times worse" than the Hawes Act, and that he will agree to nothing short of immediate, complete, and absolute independence and that if Quezon's proposals do not go that far he will consider submitting a minority plan.

Speaker Paredes states that the Filipino leaders can not endorse the Association's plan even in principle, although there would be no objection to considering it along with the Quezon formula.

Resident Commissioner Guevara formally reports to Congress that the Hawes Law has not been approved by the Philippine Legislature because the provisions affecting trade relations would seriously imperil the economic, social, and political institutions of the Philippines and might defeat the avowed purpose of the Act; because the immigration clause is objectionable and offensive; because the powers of the high commissioner would be too indefinite; because the military, naval, and other reservations would be inconsistent with independence, would violate national dignity, and would be subject to misunderstanding. He thanks the supporters of the Act stating that it was the best obtainable when it was enacted, and that it is his expectation that Congress will solve the problem in a way satisfactory to the best interests of both countries. "While the Filipinos are prepared to sacrifice everything dear to them for the attainment of the ideals their forefathers fought for in the past, yet it is their profound hope



For the best

Philippine Wines,
Liquors and Gins
buy from:

LA ROSARIO
Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo

Manila, P. I.

**THERE'S NO
TRICK**

in preparing

**LINTIK
COCKTAILS**



It comes all ready to serve

No mixing necessary



**AT ALL LEADING
GROCERY STORES**

that as long as the United States has undertaken the mission of leading them to a place in the concert of nations, it will not ask them for sacrifices which may eventually cause their collapse, thus inviting some greedy nation to grab them... I join cordially with the committee sent by the Philippine Legislature to settle once and for all the Philippine question in a way compatible with the responsibilities of the United States whose honor has never been questioned, and in harmony with the best interests of the Filipino people."

Senator King introduces a revised independence bill providing that the Philippine Legislature call a convention in from eight months to a year from the enactment of the measure to formulate a constitution which shall contain provisions for the adjustment of American property rights in the islands and guaranteeing the payment of debts by a first lien on the taxes. These provisions would be embodied in a treaty. The President of the United States would enter into negotiations with foreign powers to conclude a treaty for the neutralization of the Philippines after independence is granted. Before the independence proclamation is issued, a conference would be held to formulate recommendations for future trade relations.

January 5.—Former Speaker Roxas in an address before the Manila Rotary Club states that the Hawes Act would not necessarily bring independence because if at the end of the fifteen-year transition period conditions were found unfavorable, the Filipinos could refrain from making certain required amendments to the constitution concerning American property rights in the Philippines and thus retard the advent of independence. He declares he only makes this statement public now because he feared that his

For Your Beauty's Sake Use Mercolized Wax

A lovely complexion, the master key to beauty, can be yours with the aid of pure Mercolized Wax. When applied nightly like a cold cream, Mercolized Wax peels off the surface skin in tiny invisible particles. All blemishes such as freckles, tan, blackheads or sallowness disappear. The youthful beauty of the under skin is then disclosed. The skin is soft and smooth with health and natural loveliness. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in a half pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug stores.

meaning might have been misinterpreted. He criticizes the Foreign Policy Association plan as it would make the Philippine problem an international football. "If it is difficult to obtain independence from the United States, how much more difficult it would be to obtain the approval of England, France, Japan, and America acting jointly and severally."

January 6.—Roxas is accused of duplicity in making public only now the fact that the Hawes Act does not establish a "fixed date" for independence. Roxas replies that the Act does establish a fixed date if the Filipinos so desire it, and that nothing he said yesterday conflicts with anything he has said before. He states that the provisions of the Act concerned were "inserted advisedly by the framers of the law" to safeguard the Filipino people against unforeseen events.

January 7.—The "Young Philippines" civic organization for young people and supposed to be non-partisan is organized by Mr. Roxas, and he and Rafael Palma, José P. Laurel, Maximo Kalaw, Representative Pedro Vera, and others address the gathering. The fascist salute is adopted. The initiation fee is one peso. Former senator Laurel is elected temporary president and Vicente del Rosario, former chief of the Executive Bureau general secretary.

January 8.—Juan Dimayuga, slayer of Enrique Laygo, Manila newspaperman, enters Bilibid to serve a term of fourteen years.

January 9.—The Governor General appoints Under-Secretary of Public Works Gregorio Anonas manager of the Metropolitan Water District. Paul W. Mack, for some years, acting manager, remains as chief engineer.

Judge L. S. Goddard finds Mariano Cu Unjieng guilty of estafa in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank case and sentences him to from four to eight years imprisonment. The judge also hands down decisions in a number of civil cases ordering Cu Unjieng to pay a total of ₱1,388,797.05 to the national City Bank of New York, the Malabon Sugar Company, and Smith Bell & Company. He was charged with having entered into a conspiracy with Rafael Fernandez and others to defraud by means of forged sugar warehouse receipts.

Senator M. E. Tydings, chairman of the territories and insular affairs committee, is understood to favor a nine-months' extension of the period open for the acceptance of the Hawes Act, as proposed by the anti-Quezon group.

The Congressional Record publishes a statement by Rafael Alunan, president of the Philippine Sugar Association, placed in the Record on the motion of Commissioner Guevara, giving figures and data "demonstrating the absolute dependency of Philippine sugar upon free entry into the United States... The political, economic, and social life of the Filipino people depends mainly upon the status of the sugar industry." Mr. Alunan declares, however, that the Philippines is ready to assist in the stabilization of the American sugar industry through limitation of imports.

January 10.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs announces that the still outstanding Philippine Friar Land purchase bonds, payable on February 1, will be redeemed on that date. The friar land purchase was negotiated by W. H. Taft in 1904.

A preliminary report shows that the Philippine National Bank made a profit of a little over ₱3,000,000 last year, or about ₱1,000,000 more than last year.

January 12.—Senator Cutting declares that it was up to the Philippines to take the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act or nothing for a while.

January 15.—The United States Senate confirms the appointment of Vice-Governor Hayden.

January 16.—Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is named second Under-Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. He will be in charge of the research work carried on under the Department.

January 17.—The Quezon mission presents the President with a suggested independence program comprising two alternative proposals. Gabaldon states he will file a minority report. While the recommendations have not been officially released, they are understood to be (1) independence in two or three years with limited free trade based on the average volume of exports during 1932 and 1933 with reciprocal trade relations after independence; or (2) independence in 1940 with a more autonomous government in the mean time and the privilege of exporting to the United States 1,000,000 tons of sugar, 200,000 tons of oil, and 6,000,000 pounds of cordage, with special trade relations to be established after independence. Both plans contain provisions for neutralization.

The Pro-Hawes Act forces stage a demonstration in Manila lamenting the death of the Hawes Act. Quezon is bitterly attacked and Osmeña states that if the "pros" secure a majority in the next Legislature they will immediately ask for a revival of the Act and then accept it.

The Administration makes it clear, according to press reports, that it will make no effort to extend the life of the Hawes Act, but will hold the opinion that the legislation can always be revived.

The United States and Cuba

December 14.—A committee of the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, votes to support a resolution declaring against intervention by one state into the affairs of another—"the political existence of a state is independent of recognition by others". The committee also recommends that no recognition be extended to territories forcibly gained, this being designed to discourage warfare between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco, where fighting has recently been renewed.

December 16.—The Pan-American Conference unanimously adopts resolutions expressing the desire to lower present tariffs and inviting all American nations to adhere to the anti-war pacts—"to eliminate forever the use of violence in America".

"Keep Hands Kissable!"



with

Lady Lillian

Manicure Aids

Get twenty-five perfect Manicures for what you'd tip your manicurist. Only 25¢ for a regular Lady Lillian Manicure Box...complete with Nail Polish, Cuticle Remover, Nail White, Roll Cotton, Brush and Orange Stick.

At Leading Drug Stores

L.R. AGUINALDO

514-520 Juan Luna, Manila

MENTHOLATUM

Don't Cry, Girlie!

Apply cooling Mentholatum on your bruised knees to soothe the pain and avoid infection. Soon they will heal up. That's why so many mothers always have Mentholatum handy for burns, scalds, cuts, etc. Use Mentholatum for quick relief of colds. Apply to nose, throat, chest.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name _____

Teacher _____ School _____

Address _____
Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

EVERSHARP

Yours for ₱2.00

This Beautiful EVERSHARP DORIC Gold Seal Pen

with YOUR name engraved in gold and our personal guarantee of FREE REPAIRS during all your lifetime.

Provincial Customers: Write for Contract Form—P.....1.

Third Floor

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta, Manila

Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh reach Miami, Florida, after their flight around the world. He will make a report on various ocean air routes.

December 17.—Hiroshi Saito, minister to the Netherlands and former consul-general at New York, is appointed ambassador to the United States.

Six persons are killed and a score wounded in the sacking of *El Pais*, Havana newspaper. The mob was composed of opponents of President Ramon Grau San Martin.

December 18.—The Government raises the domestic price of gold to \$34.06, up five cents from the price which prevailed since December 1. Champions of bimetallism continue to make themselves heard. Edward Tuck, authority on international exchange, states: "Silver must again be assigned to play its part in monetary systems. Bimetallists demand that gold and silver be declared by law to be not of fixed relative market value, but of the same quality of debt-paying power in a fixed ratio."

Disorders continue in Havana coincident with the arrival of Jefferson Caffery, former Assistant Secretary of State, and successor to American Ambassador Sumner Welles.

December 19.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull is cheered at the Pan-American Conference when he declares that "no government need fear intervention under Roosevelt". The Conference adopted the resolution opposing intervention as an instrument of policy, the vote being unanimous, but the United States, Peru, and Brazil acquiesced with reservations. The resolution was aimed primarily at the United States and the Mexican Foreign Minister demanded that the United States renounce the Monroe Doctrine and the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution, both of which support the principle of intervention.

December 21.—Alejandro Vergara, Mayor of Havana, resigns after a wild outbreak of shooting. A parade is held as a "protest against the Platt Amendment".

December 22.—The President ratifies the London silver agreement drawn up at the London Economic Conference last spring and announces that the Government will coin silver dollars from silver hereafter produced in the United States and its possessions, half of these to be returned to the depositors and the other half to be surrendered to the Government to be retained in the Treasury. The new price of 64-1/2 cents an ounce is just half of the mint's legal price. The President states in his proclamation: "I find it necessary to aid the stabilization of domestic prices and to protect foreign commerce against the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies, that the price of silver be enhanced and stabilized. The purchase of silver by the Government is limited to 24,000,000 ounces, equal to the current production. December silver prices averaged 43.10 and the increase is expected to please the silver bloc in Congress, avoiding a battle over inflation. Trade with the Orient is expected to be stimulated.

A rising wave of hostility is reported against

President Grau which is participated in by students who heretofore supported him. The students are now demanding the resignation of former Sergeant Fulgencio Bautista, new head of the Army, because the mutilated body of a student was found outside the barracks. Grau has refused to accept the resignation of Mayor Vergara, but members of his Cabinet are also resigning. Soldiers and sailors are patrolling the streets and searching automobiles and pedestrians in a campaign of terrorism directed against the enemies of the Grau administration. Demonstrations against him are in striking contrast to the parades of his supporters a few days ago.

It is reported that Spain will ask the United States to intervene in Cuba to protect the hundreds of Spaniards jailed there for violation of the so called "fifty per cent" law which requires that at least half of the employees in business and industrial establishments must be natives of Cuba. Washington indications are that the United States Government will refuse to interfere.

December 23.—A Havana court orders the immediate release on parole of the four hundred former Cuban Army officers who have been under arrest since their surrender to the Grau government at the Hotel Nacional. Demonstrations against Grau continue and the followers of Colonel Bautista are shouted at as assassins and bandits.

December 24.—The President pardons and restores the civil rights of some one thousand persons convicted during the World War under the espionage and selected service acts all of whom have completed their sentence.

December 25.—The Pan-American Conference closes after a three weeks' session, and Secretary of State Hull reports that better feeling exists among American nations than at any time during the last ten years. Foreign Minister Alberto Mañe of Uruguay declares in a farewell address: "Pan-Americanism signifies peace, sustenance of democracy, conservation of independence, equality of the states, permanent coordination of the peoples for peace, and organization for liberty." Cuban attacks upon the American policy met with little response at the Conference. Secretary Hull now goes on a goodwill tour to Brazil, Argentine, Chile, and Peru.

The conservative *Saturday Evening Post* startles the country by denouncing the Republican Party vigorously and declares that the nation needs a new political alignment with the formation of a new party tending neither to the right nor to the left. "Under Republican rule, abuses of power flourished that the country can not and should not forgive. We see no future for the Republican Party as presently constituted." The President is criticised as tending toward the left.

It is reported from Havana that Cuba does not intend to pay the \$1,100,000 interest due at the end of the year on the \$40,000,000 public works bonds for which the Chase National Bank is trustee, as it will be held they were illegally issued by Machado's illegal congress.

December 27.—The Federal Tariff Commission recommends a sharp reduction in the tariff on Cuban sugar from \$2.00 to \$1.45 a hundred pounds, and import quotas on sugar from the Philippines and all territories. Sugar prices advance from three to five points.

December 28.—On the 77th anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth, President Roosevelt, the first Democrat to occupy the White House since Wilson, praises his predecessor's efforts on behalf of world peace, but states that the United States does not contemplate membership in the League of Nations. "Political profit, personal prestige, and national aggrandizement attended the birth of the League and handicapped it from infancy." He expresses the opinion that the dangers to peace lie not with the people, but with political leaders. "Nevertheless, through the League the world has been groping forward for something better than the old way of composing differences. We will cooperate with the League in every matter not primarily political, in matters obviously representing the views of the peoples of the world as distinguished from the views of political leaders as a privileged class." The President reaffirms Wilson's dictum that the United States will never engage in conquest for additional territory and declares that "the definite policy of the United States henceforth will be one opposed to armed intervention. . . . The maintenance of constitutional government in other nations is not an obligation of the United States. The maintenance of law and order on this hemisphere is a concern of each nation only if and when failure affects other nations when it becomes a joint concern for the whole continent." Observers accept the President's speech as indicative of a wide change in the attitude on foreign affairs which has taken place since the Democrats were last in power, as a reassurance to Latin America, and as a notice to the world that the United States does not intend to become embroiled in political affairs of others or enter a reorganized League of Nations; also as a restatement of the non-recognition policy with respect to Manchukuo but an assurance to Japan that the United States will not attempt to interfere.

December 30.—New York stocks in the aggregate are worth \$10,000,000,000 more than they were at the close of 1932, the first annual gain since 1929. Wall Street is predominantly optimistic concerning prospects for 1934 because of the steady rise in many business indices.

December 31.—The National Recovery Administration reports that 4,000,000 persons are working under the civil works administration and that an estimated total of 18,000,000 out of a potential 24,000,000 workmen are working under N.R.A. codes. Almost all industry will be operating under codes by the end of January.

January 1.—The law guaranteeing bank deposits up to \$2,500 goes into effect. The Federal deposit Insurance Corporation has a capital fund of \$500,-

MARSMAN & Co., Inc.

MINE and MILL SUPPLIES

Stewart Building
Burnham Park Boulevard, Baguio, P. I.

P. O. Box 18
Telephone 287

000,000 for the purpose. After July 1 this insurance protection, which is temporary, will be supplanted by a permanent guarantee insuring deposits up to \$10,000 a full 100 %, between \$10,000 and \$50,000, 75 %, and deposits in excess of \$50,000, 50 %. Banks joining the temporary fund (required of all members of the Federal Reserve system and other banks may join if they can produce a certificate of solvency and pass the Corporation's examination) must pay the Corporation one-fourth of one per cent of their total deposits eligible for insurance. Second and third assessments may be made, but the total can not exceed one per cent of the deposits. To participate in the permanent fund after July 1, all member banks must become stockholders in the Corporation. The Deposit Liquidation Board, a new recovery agency, has already "thawed out" a considerable portion of the "frozen" deposits aggregating more than \$1,700,000,000 in 2,500 banks.

Former Representative Fiorello LaGuardia becomes Mayor of New York, this marking the passing of control from Tammany, in power for the past twenty years.

Secretary of the Treasury W. H. Woodin resigns because of ill health and acting Secretary Henry Morgenthau is sworn in as his successor.

January 2.—Sen. J. T. Robinson announces that the administration bill to permit the appointment of a resident of the mainland as governor of Hawaii has been abandoned.

January 3.—The regular session of the 73rd Congress convenes and the President delivers his message in person, outlining accomplishments to date and pleading for continued efforts toward recovery. He avoids requests for specific legislation, accepted to mean that he will follow his former policy of sending special messages on special problems.

January 4.—In his budget message, the President predicts a \$7,000,000,000 deficit for the current year which ends in June, 1935 (owing to the huge expenditures under the recovery program, and forecasts a debt up to a maximum of \$31,000,000,000) which he estimates will be the peak of the debt load. He states that regular expenses will amount to approximately \$4,000,000,000 exclusive of \$500,000,000 for debt retirement, and that receipts will more than balance the ordinary expenditures. He declared that the Government would be obliged to borrow around \$10,000,000,000 to retire existing debts and carry on the recovery program which he justifies because of the immense benefits.

Senator King introduces a resolution proposing a bimetallic ratio between gold and silver of 16 to 1 with free coinage of gold and silver and the extension of the ratio to silver coins.

Wall Street takes the President's budget message calmly, although the first reaction was depressing and prices sagged; but these soon rallied. Bankers and bond experts agree that the government bonds could be accomplished with out serious difficulty as there are billions of dollars seeking investment. Four of the ten billion dollars required will be for refinancing, involving merely an exchange of new issues for the old.

The Cuban sugar industry is reported to be facing a gloomy outlook as the cane available will not produce more than 2,000,000 tons, which will be over 300,000 tons below the quota fixed by the Cuban Government for maximum production.

January 8.—In return for concessions for the sale of French wines in the United States, France agrees to triple the quotas for American imports into France. Britain agrees to take \$1,000,000 American pork products in addition to the regular quota for similar concessions.

January 11.—The Senate confirms the nomination of William C. Bullitt as Ambassador to Moscow without a record vote after Sen. Arthur Robinson, Republican, Indiana, criticizes the administration's recognition of Russia. Asserting that Japan might take offense, he states: "Everybody knows the delicate situation in the Far East. The Japanese question is always dangerous and never more dangerous than now. America is not prepared for a war with any country and certainly not with one 9000 miles away with a navy far more powerful than ours. The Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, and Alaska would be an easy prey to Japan."

Six naval planes fly in formation from San Francisco to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in 24 hours, 49 minutes.

January 12.—The resignation of Governor Robert H. Gore of Puerto Rico is accepted, and General Blanton Winship is appointed in his place.

January 13.—The Government tentatively accepts an invitation to participate in a preliminary conference under the auspices of the League of Nations to prepare the way for world-wide restrictions on sugar production.

Thomas Chadbourne, author of the world sugar limitation plan adopted in 1931 is ousted from the presidency of the Cuban Sugar Export Corporation by President Grau. The plan led to restrictions in Cuba, Java, and European countries, but to increases in production in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii as the United States was unable to participate because of the anti-trust laws.

January 14.—The Cuban Government takes over the American-owned Cuban Electric Company after strikers had cut off Havana's electric power for six hours. The Government ordered a 34 % cut in rates last December and threatened to fine the company if wages were reduced or employees discharged.

January 15.—The President sends a special message to Congress recommending that the Government be vested by Congress with full title to all monetary gold within the country, stating that though there is authority to take such a step, it is of such importance that he prefers to ask Congress to act specifically in the matter. The Government would pay for the gold in gold certificates secured at all times, dollar for dollar, by gold in the Treasury of such weight and fineness as may be established from time to time. He declares the time is not yet ripe for the stabilization of the dollar, as world-wide

conditions are involved. He points out that he has the privilege to devalue the dollar by 50 % but recommends that Congress fix the upper limit of gold permissible revaluation at 60 %. As for silver, he states that this is a very important part of the world's monetary structure, but that he is withholding recommendations for its more extensive monetary use pending more knowledge of the results of the London agreement and other measures. Explaining his reasons for vesting the ownership of all monetary gold in the Government, he states that transfer of gold from one individual to another or from the Government to an individual is both unnecessary and undesirable, and that gold transfers are necessary only to settle international trade balances. Free circulation of gold tends to hoarding in emergencies. "It is a prudent step to vest in the Government title and possession of all monetary gold within its boundaries and keep gold in bullion rather than coin because the safe-keeping of this monetary basis rests with the Government."

The Cuban Government names Rafael Giraud, auditor of the \$20,000,000 Cuban Electric Company, provisional manager who removes A. K. Jones, general manager and some sixty subordinates and warns them to stay away from the property. Machine gunners are placed around the plant. The American State Department cables Ambassador Caffery to protest.

The Cuban revolutionary junta and the cabinet names Carlos Hevia new president of Cuba. The army joined in the overthrow of provisional president Grau.

January 16.—The Government raises the price of newly-mined domestic gold from \$34.06 to \$34.45 per fine ounce less 1 % for handling, the new price in effect devaluing the dollar to a basis of 60 cents.

A few Democratic members of the Senate banking committee challenge the legality of the President's recommendation regarding the Government's taking possession of all gold and request a written opinion from the Attorney-General. Congressional sentiment generally is favorable, however, and Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, noted Detroit priest, asserts "The President prefers the preservation of human rights to financial traditions. If Congress refuses to follow through and give the President the legislation he asks, I predict a revolution that will make the French Revolution look silly". Stocks and bonds continue to show strength.

January 17.—Cuban labor elements demand the resignation of Colonel Bautista, head of the Army, and the powerful ABC secret society publicly opposes the new President, Carlos Hevia.

Other Countries

December 16.—The suggestion of Premier Benito Mussolini that the League of Nations should be reformed, meets with a sharp reply from France, Poland, and the Small Entente (Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia) that the fundamentals of the League must not be tampered with. Foreign Minister Joseph Paul Boncour states that the destruction of the League would open the door to war, and reiterated that any disarmament negotiations with Germany and France and its allies must be through the League at Geneva.

Alejandro Lerroux, Spanish conservative leader and former premier, accept the invitation of President Niceta Alcalá Zamora to become premier and announces a new cabinet.

December 17.—General Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the Irish Blue Shirt fascist organization, is arrested when he attempts to address a meeting of his followers. The organization has been outlawed and is charged by President Eamon de Valera with wishing to "sell out" to Britain.

December 18.—M. Alvarez, Spanish liberal leader, urges the immediate negotiation of a concordat between Spain and the Vatican.

December 19.—The League of Nations is notified that Bolivia and Paraguay have accepted an armistice during which they will seek to arrange a six-month's truce in which to liquidate the Gran Chaco dispute.

December 20.—French detectives arrest ten persons, including two Americans, on charges of espionage. They announce that they find threads of evidence leading to Berlin and Russia.

December 22.—Communist troops and their Fookien allies take the offensive against the Nanking Nationalist forces on the Fookien-Chekiang border. Nanking planes bomb Changchow and inflict heavy casualties.

December 23.—Empress Nagoko gives birth to a boy, weight 3.26 kilos, and heir to the Japanese throne. The entire nation rejoices. The first four children, three of whom are living, were all girls. President Roosevelt cables Emperor Hirohito: "It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the government and the people to congratulate your Japanese nation on the birth of a son."

M. van der Lubbe, young Dutch laborer, is convicted of having set fire to the German Reichstag building last February and is condemned to death. Van der Lubbe confessed. Four other defendants are acquitted.

Some two hundred people are killed and three hundred injured when all steel Paris-Strasbourg express train runs into the rear end of a wooden Chateau Thierry local, halted about fifteen miles east of Paris. There was a heavy fog and the express train was speeding to make up for lost time. The engineer and fireman of the express are uninjured and are arrested and charged with homicide. They blame the wreck on the failure of automatic block signals to work.

December 26.—Nanking airplanes have bombed Foochow, a city of 500,000 population, for three days, causing many casualties and heavy damage. Eugene Chen declares that Chiang Kai-shek hasn't enough guts to use the planes against the Japanese, but does

not hesitate to use them to massacre his own countrymen. The bombing was aimed at the offices of the government and army of the secessionists.

December 28.—The Spanish Cortez elects Santiago Alba, conservative republican leader, president of the parliament, succeeding Julian Besteiro, socialist leader.

December 29.—The Nationalist Government claims important successes in the campaign against the Fookien secessionists, including the capture of Amoy. The Fookien capital has been moved from Foochow to less exposed Changchow.

Emperor Hirohito names his heir Akihito Tsugono Miya, meaning "Prince of August Succession and Enlightened Benevolence". He will be called Akihito for short.

January 1.—France presents Germany with an aide memoire restating the French determination to oppose any change in the make-up of the League and to conduct armist negotiations only through the League.

The United States, Britain, and France protest to the Nanking Government against the bombing of Fookien cities as menacing foreign lives and property. Nanking advises that foreigners evacuate Foochow and Amoy, pointing out that fighting in these cities will soon be inevitable. The Japanese have threatened to use force to protect Japanese nationals as it is impossible to evacuate the 20,000 Japanese in the province.

Astronomical Data for February, 1934
By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)		
	Rises	Sets
Feb. 5...	6:24 a. m.	5:56 p. m.
Feb. 10...	6:22 a. m.	5:58 p. m.
Feb. 15...	6:21 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Feb. 20...	6:18 a. m.	6:02 p. m.
Feb. 25...	6:16 a. m.	6:03 p. m.

Eclipse of the Sun
On the 14th there will be a partial eclipse of the sun beginning at 6:24 a. m. and ending at 8:33 a. m. Two thirds of the sun will be obscured at the maximum for Manila.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)		
	Rises	Sets
February 1.....	7:15 p. m.	7:18 a. m.
February 2.....	8:03 p. m.	7:53 a. m.
February 3.....	8:52 p. m.	8:29 a. m.
February 4.....	9:41 p. m.	9:04 a. m.
February 5.....	10:33 p. m.	9:41 a. m.
February 6.....	11:28 p. m.	10:22 a. m.
February 7.....	0:28 a. m.	11:07 a. m.
February 8.....	1:31 a. m.	11:58 a. m.
February 9.....	2:35 a. m.	0:55 p. m.
February 10.....	3:38 a. m.	1:58 p. m.
February 11.....	4:37 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
February 12.....	5:31 a. m.	4:12 p. m.
February 13.....	6:20 a. m.	5:17 p. m.
February 14.....	7:04 a. m.	6:18 p. m.
February 15.....	7:45 a. m.	7:16 p. m.
February 16.....	8:26 a. m.	8:12 p. m.
February 17.....	9:05 a. m.	9:25 p. m.
February 18.....	9:46 a. m.	9:59 p. m.
February 19.....	10:29 a. m.	10:53 p. m.
February 20.....	11:15 a. m.	11:47 p. m.
February 21.....	0:03 p. m.	0:41 a. m.
February 22.....	0:54 p. m.	1:34 a. m.
February 23.....	1:46 p. m.	2:24 a. m.
February 24.....	2:38 p. m.	3:12 a. m.
February 25.....	3:30 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
February 26.....	4:20 p. m.	4:38 a. m.
February 27.....	5:10 p. m.	5:17 a. m.

Phases of the Moon		
Last Quarter	on the 7th at.....	5:22 p. m.
New Moon	on the 14th at.....	8:43 a. m.
First Quarter	on the 21st at.....	2:05 p. m.
Perigee	on the 12th at.....	7:18 p. m.
Apogee	on the 24th at.....	6:12 p. m.

The Planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 7:23 a. m. and sets at 7:09 p. m. The planet may be found in the constellation Aquarius and about fifteen degrees above the western horizon at sundown.
VENUS rises at 5:10 a. m. and sets at 4:50 p. m. It is now a morning star and is about fifteen degrees above the eastern horizon at sunrise.
MARS rises at 7:10 a. m. and sets at 6:50 p. m. The planet is now approaching the sun. It may still be found about ten degrees above the western horizon at sundown.
JUPITER rises at 9:55 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 10:39 a. m. on the 15th. It is still in the constellation Virgo.
SATURN rises at 6:06 a. m. and sets at 5:30 p. m. It is very close to the sun and unfavorable for observation. It is in conjunction with the sun on the 8th.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.	
North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Aldebaran in Taurus	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Procyon in Canis Minor
Regulus in Leo	Canopus in Argo



House in a Barrio of Polo, Bulacan

*From a Pencil Sketch
by Carl N. Wertz*

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

FEBRUARY, 1934

No. 2 (310)

At Point of Death

By Henry Philip Broad

THE typhoon, coming from Celebes, struck with unprecedented fury. The usually so gentle South Sulu Sea behaved like a woman suddenly gone mad. Standing on the bridge of his craft, the *Doña Elvira*, Captain Floriano swore that in all the thirty-odd years of his seafaring he had never seen anything like it.



He had just had time to throw down a perfectly wonderful hand of poker which he was playing on the side deck with the two Chinese passengers bound for Davao, when the frantic dropping of the barometer had been reported; and coming up on the bridge he had found that already the sea was lashed white by the oncoming disturbance. His sea! His own Sulu Sea! And to turn upon him like that! Whoever, in God's name, had ever heard of a typhoon in these parts?

Under him the *Doña* creaked, as a body with stiffened limbs, and it came to him suddenly that for quite a long time she would have been better for some repairs to her hull. He had known her almost as long as he knew the Sulu Sea; he had come aboard her when both he and she were in their early 'teens. She was the *Señorita Elvira* then and he had served her faithfully until by dint of hard work he had become her skipper and then he had married the shipper's daughter, the maiden after whom the ship was named; and in the course of time her name had been changed to the more appropriate though less glamorous one of *Doña Elvira*. Both of them now in their forty second year, hale and hearty and good for many years of service yet,—here, unexpectedly, inconceivably, comes this visitation!

Floriano, upon the small bridge, made the sign of the cross. God have pity upon him and the *Doña*! Such a storm! Such a storm! He shook his head at the boiling mazes of water around him that seemed to swell with every second. Now came a wave, roaring like a thousand demons, but he succeeded in evading it by a swift, well calculated turn of the wheel. Good old heart of the *Doña*!

But new masses of water formed and hurled themselves upon the craft, hissing, crashing, invading, retreating, carrying with them from the side deck chairs and tables and tins of provisions and boxes and hampers filled with poultry whose terror

Floriano wished he had remained in port; only yesterday Angela had begged him to wait a day or two. She had a feeling in her, she insisted, a feeling, yes, a feeling. . . . something was going wrong, something was going to happen. But he had kissed her and laughed at her fears. Women, and their feelings!

Wrong? What could be wrong, with the same old Sulu Sea and the sturdy, reliable *Doña*? Just the same, he wished now he had stayed behind. From the safety of the port, this typhoon would be different to look at.

Through the glass-encased partition that ran the length of the bridge, Captain Floriano looked upon a world of despair. The waves had become billows of a loathsome grayish-white, and they kept swelling and sweeping up to the deck, and new ones formed and came, rising as if upon one another's shoulders. In its case the compass ran wild, the needle spinning a frantic tale of its own.

He stood at the wheel, having pushed away the man on duty, and taking charge himself as a good skipper should when danger lurks. And danger much more than lurked just now. . . . The wind had risen and with its shrieks whipped on the fury of the waters. The *Doña* groaned, as a body in pain.

Standing on his bridge, hands gripping the wheel, Captain Floriano suddenly thought of his spiritual welfare. Death might come, death must come to him here, amid this mighty waste, and hurl him, unshriven, into eternity. He entertained grave doubts as to his eligibility for Paradise; he had not always, he clearly knew, trodden the narrow path of virtue. . . .

He saw himself again, an orphaned lad fired by the ambition to become a skipper; he recalled how he had come aboard her and how he had lived on her his own, not altogether perfect life. One is young only once . . . and one is a sailor and life smiles upon the one that smiles upon it. . . . He had had more than one sweetheart when the shipper's daughter had consented to become his wife. . . .

Outside the storm raged on, sweeping the sun from the sky, leaving what was left of the world in a vast, dark, clammy mist that roared and thundered with the fierce resentment of forces meeting forces stronger than them.

The Old Man of the Mountains in Luzon

By Kilton R. Stewart

WE had retired at dusk at the house of the Presidente at Banaue, where I was staying, and I had slipped out unnoticed to sit for a while under a tree filled with fireflies and was feeling sorry for myself at being alone on such a charming evening. There had been a downpour of rain all afternoon but with the twilight the weather had cleared and the newly washed air was cool and inviting. Suddenly the moon broke from a bank of black clouds and the inky void below me underwent a transformation that made me catch my breath and forget my state of loneliness.

The moon and clouds and stars and the tree full of fireflies had all been captured by the muddy water of the little rice terrace at my feet and fragments of this combination gleamed forth from a thousand others near and far. I feverishly climbed the precipitous wall of the next terrace above to get a wider view and walked across the narrow slippery row of stones along its summit which constituted, as is the case in all these terraces, the only path. But still I must get higher.

Over the Terraces at Night

I hurried through a cluster of mushroom like houses which clung to the point of the hill, buried in a clump of luxuriant trees. A pig suddenly jumped up from under one of the houses, making for a hole in the fence and squealed murderously on finding it was too small to let him through. I vaulted the gate and hurried on in great ferment, fearing that the natives would think I was trying to make off with the animal and use one of their walking sticks on me. I had seen a number of these sticks during the day. Most of them have a spear head attached to their upper end.

During the ensuing hours I was like a child surrounded by wondrous new toys, reluctantly dragged from each one at the height of its interest by an unquenchable desire to investigate the next, as I traversed the rugged mountain side. Each ridge seemed to have been carved into a shimmering chain of shimmering silvery-crested leviathans; each gully hid a moon-drenched colosseum. On and on I went along the narrow walls, where a slip would mean a muddy death many feet below. I was in a dream; a delightful nightmare, afraid for my life at each step, yet unable to stop for more than a minute at a time; scarce knowing if my breath were gripped by terror of falling, or by the amazing proportions of some newly unfolding panorama. There seemed to be no end to these terraces, as the night wore on. Each level but served as a screen for higher, more astonishing ones above.

Along toward morning the trail again led near one of the frequent clusters of houses and as I was abreast of it, a dog started up, whining sleepily, but sensing something strange in my approach he set up a furious bark. I hurriedly retired to a little *camote* patch, only to find that its three sides were precipitous walls, ending in terraces some hundred feet below. I sat down to await the pleasure of the dog and smoked a cigarette, hoping the while that his master would not jump to any rash conclusions as to my



reasons for being in his garden at that unconventional hour. Soon there was a noise in one of the cabins and a light was struck. The little slab door opened and a ladder was let down. A man descended the ladder without a night shirt and, much to my satisfaction, without a spear. He called off the dog and came over with the apparent purpose of learning if he could be of any assistance to me. He accepted a cigarette and, sitting down beside me shivering, proceeded to smoke it while I endeavored to make him understand that I hoped to see the sun rise from the summit of the canyon. We did not have much language in common but at last he shook his head dubiously, looking as if he had questions as to my sanity, and helped me a little way along the trail. Just as the dawn was starting to tint the eastern horizon, I gained the highest level on the canyon's rim and clambered up the little mound which was left from the hill out of which the terrace had been carved. It stood like an island completely surrounded by the water of the terrace pool and was the first bit of natural earth I had traversed in the whole night.

Like a Mighty Shattered Mirror

I sank down on the little grassy tuft at its apex and watched the changing color of the sky as it was cast up from the prodigious maze of glistening surfaces below me and fervently wished that I had been born a girl so that I could weep for a while. There seemed nothing else to be done about it all and yet I felt that I must do something. I was strangely, deeply stirred. Everything that had happened through the preceding hours had conspired to contribute to the state; the tension of walking across impossible paths and up slippery walls, along trails made for bare feet, among houses peopled by strange dogs and unknown men; the continual necessity of accepting unthinkable evidence of human achievement which was incredibly colossal; even the apparent harmony of the different terrace levels stretching placidly away into infinity, laced together by silvery waterfalls into a delightful unity, when viewed from below, yet seen to be quareling, when greater height was attained, through a prodigal diversity of sizes and shapes and shades. A stinging challenge seemed to issue forth from these glistening surfaces. Had a tantalizing fate jigsawed them from the eternal map which had been drawn up to portray the scheme of human destiny, or were the silvery ribbons that led from plot to plot but inviting paths of the senseless, interminable maze along which humans eternally wander? From where I now sat, the whole thing looked like a mighty shattered mirror which had been dashed upon the earth by angry gods, alighting on the steep mountain side to hang there for a second till a breath of air sent them in a roaring avalanche into a heap at the bottom; a gigantic, awesome mirror in which one might perchance glimpse reality itself if the pieces were but fitted together.

The approaching dawn which was taking the chill from the night air and tinting the cold, grey clouds, had a sooth-

ing effect and, as the austere blacks and whites gave way to warmer colors I forgot my internal strife. Soon the slanting rays of the rising sun found the vari-colored terrace walls and the distant hills, glowing warmly in their bright-green coat of dew-studded, tropical foliage; the sky became alive with vivid blue which was echoed up from the terrace pools and I could only wonder at the beauty of this Ifugaoan morning.

An Ancient Culture

When one views the pyramids of Egypt, or the Colosseum of Rome, or the Great Wall of China, the sense of awe which they inspire is strongly tempered with a haunting desire to turn back the hands of time a few thousand years to see the struggle of man with stone which resulted in such monuments. He longs to glimpse the lives and savor the culture of these mighty, ancient builders, and is saddened by the knowledge that these desires can be realized only in fancy, imperfectly supported by fragmentary written documents. There is a feeling of death connected with them; of desolation and futility. They are monuments of war and death. They are old men in whom the memories of childhood are very dim. In my opinion, they are sorry acquaintances compared to Old Man Ifugao of the Philippines, whose massive terraced walls are symbols of life and growth.

I thought I had seen these terraces that first night of my visit, when I had climbed to the canyon's rim in the moonlight, but in the month that followed, as I hiked from barrio to barrio with my mental tests, I was to learn that I had only glimpsed a tiny sample of the handy work of this astonishing people. During the ensuing days my wonder grew apace, until I stood aghast at the magnitude of their accomplishments. There is something about these never-ending, graceful walls that reaches out and takes hold of one's sensibilities more and more. The numberless tiers of rocks lying row on row, speak a language to which one must listen, for each stone represents a definite unit of labor which he can not fail to understand. The bloom of youth can still be seen on the face of these Filipino antiquities for in the picturesque little barrios which dot their sweeping expanse still thrives the ancient culture under which they were commenced two thousand years ago, probably little changed through the ages in which they have had their prodigious growth. Their culture has stayed intact, not only because they were out of the highways of civilization, but also because there were many institutions of merit among them.

The Philippine Policy Compared with the Japanese Policy in Formosa

The Philippine Government is to be congratulated for its liberal educational and administrative policies that are allowing these people to retain their institutions, or to change them as they naturally grow to better ones.

While working among the natives of Formosa a few months ago I saw an altogether different policy being enacted by the Japanese government. These people are much like the mountain tribes of Luzon both in culture and physical type and in mentality. At least the tests I am using fail to show any substantial differences; just as they fail to show any differences between the Mountain tribes as a

whole and the lowlanders, mostly Ilocanos, whom I tested in Honolulu last year, most of them having gone there as farm laborers. It seems the Japanese Government is failing to profit by the sad experience of the Americans with the Indians and by their own sad failure in civilizing the Ainus, who have virtually ceased to exist, and are trying to wipe out the culture of the Formosan aborigines in a single stroke, and put in its place the complex, full-grown intricacies of Japanese civilization. Although they are doing it by efficient schools and kindly disposed teachers, I fear it will strike a blow to the self-esteem of these people that will cut them adrift on the same miserable goal-less seas in which the Ainus and the American Indians find themselves today; unable to gain a feeling of self-importance or self-respect except with the aid of alcoholic drinks; clothed in a civilized manner, enough to keep out the healing rays of the sun, but not clothed or housed warmly enough to keep out the ravages of tuberculosis which this false modesty of civilization—clothing—invariably brings to primitive cultures. While watching the school children at Musha drill on a Japanese dance, I asked their teacher if they might do for me one of their native dances. He informed me that the children were strictly forbidden to learn native dances and that the Government was equally strict in preventing their parents from performing any. This system of education may succeed in substituting the Emperor for their native gods and Japanese ego and ambitions for their native drives without disrupting their lives, but I am extremely doubtful of it. It is not likely to occur to the Japanese mind that these backward peoples might have institutions that possibly equal or surpass some of their own, just as it would never occur to a Causasian, brought up on theories of Nordic supremacy, that all other races would not profit greatly by adopting his ways of thinking and living; but the traveler in the Mountain Province of the Philippines must face a lot of hard rock walls and hard facts, a lot of stupendous achievement, before he can argue great superiority for his own culture, no matter what his race might be. Early in my journey I talked to a lady school teacher who apologized for the sex life among the unmarried mountain peoples. She thought I should excuse what she called the lack of morals, as they were a "very backward" people. But as I traveled through the barrios, I saw no evidence of a lack of morals in the more or less promiscuous sex life in the ologs.

The People Not Immoral

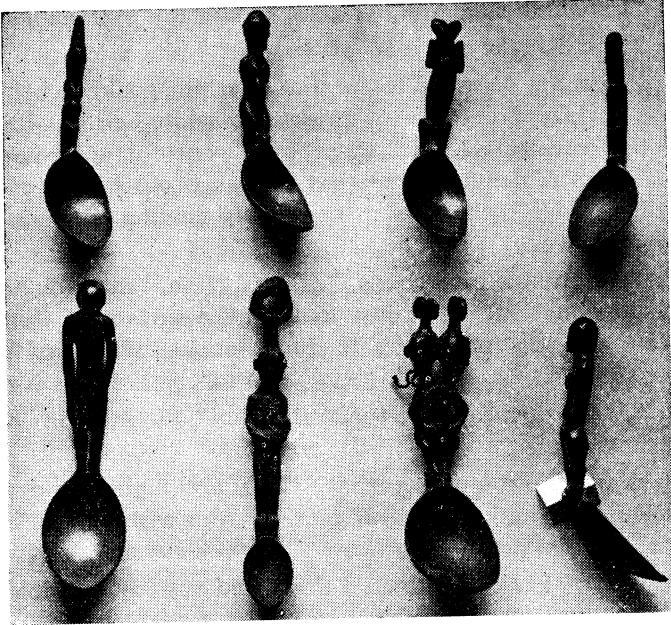
In the village of Ba-and where they were having a festival which I witnessed, my presence seemed to make the people shy about taking part in the ceremonial dancing. Hoping to see as much as I could and thinking to overcome their reticence, I offered to do the bear dance of the American Indians for them. They accepted the idea with enthusiasm but the old men wished to know what kind of a dance it was. I explained that it was a social dance of the Utes performed by the men and women together in the spring festival before starting to plant the crops. This brought forth a storm of indignant protests from the elders. Even the idea of men and women dancing together was highly indecent, they did not wish to sample

(Continued on page 85)

Ifugao Spoons

By the Editor

THE custom of using spoons came into the Philippines thousands of years ago with the old rice-terrace culture from southeastern Asia. Spits with one or two tines were also used, but the wooden forks sold to tourists at the present time are modern. The very large spoons often seen are used chiefly as ladles or dippers.



Carved Spoons from the Whitmarsh Collection

The carving of the spoons, like the carving of other wooden objects, was and still is done by specially gifted individuals in the clans. There are at least some forty or fifty different general designs, many of the figures that make up the handles of these spoons representing gods or mythological heroes. Some represent a mother and child, a father carrying a child on his back, a man bearing a corpse on his head, in fact, the spoons illustrate almost all phases of Ifugao life and belief. Some spoon handles show a woman in the act of giving birth—in some instances to lizards or snakes, illustrative of some of their folk tales. The handles are usually of erect, seated, or double (male and female) figures, the latter being supposed to bestow virility on the user of the spoon.

The spoon reproduced on the cover of this Magazine represents an Ifugao priest in the attitude of meditation or prayer at a religious ceremony. It is probable that originally this type of spoon was used by the priests themselves. Later they came to be more generally used with the idea that such spoons are lucky as they remind the spirits of past sacrifices made to them, put them in a good humor, and will keep them from poisoning the person eating—or drinking—from the spoon.

In an Ifugao house of the better class, a whole basketful of spoons hangs on the wall and each member of the family has his own. The men are especially particular about this and carry their spoon with them in their hip bag when they are away from home. The Constabulary has long taken advantage of this custom in apprehending persons who are lying about their movements. If a Constabulary patrol

runs into a man whose actions appear suspicious, he is asked where he is going. If he answers that he is only going to work in his rice field, he is told to open his bag. If he carries his spoon it is an almost certain indication that he is away from home.

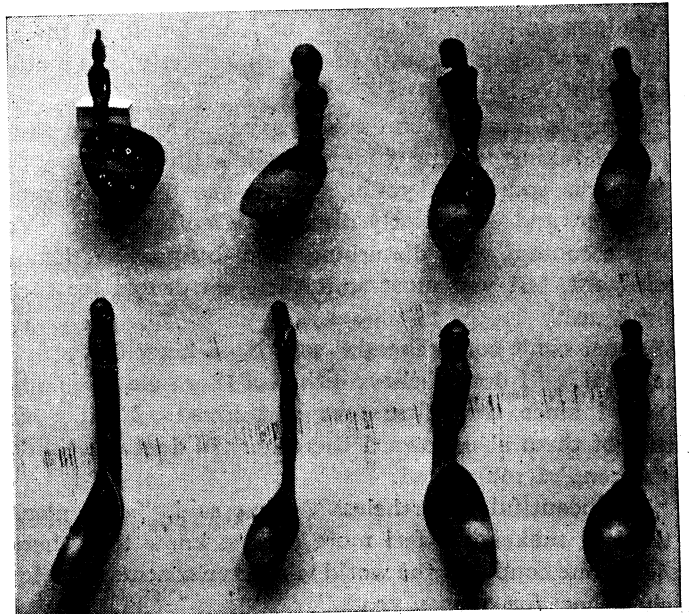
Spoons are handed down as heirlooms in Ifugao and the spoon of a father or grandfather is considered a precious possession. It is an honor when a guest is offered the use of such a spoon, and the host always mentions the fact that the spoon once belonged to a respected ancestor.

Spoons are always carefully washed before as well as after eating and it is considered insulting to offer any one an unwashed spoon. The spoon is customarily used in eating or drinking from a wooden bowl, although a bowl is not carried on a journey. In the poorer homes the family eats out of a common bowl. Eating habits are carefully regulated within the family circle, but such family rules are usually suspended when there is a visitor, except in the houses of the wealthy where the family rules are adhered to at all times, regardless of whether a stranger is present.

All ceremonial drinking is done with the spoon or the *taug*, a small cup of wood or coconut shell. The present-day carelessness in offering a visitor a drink of *bubud* or rice wine in a tin or enameled cup is indicative of the breaking up of the older formalities.

There is a good collection of Ifugao spoons among the Beyer collections in the National Museum, many of them from one hundred to three hundred years old. Former Governor H. P. Whitmarsh has a fine collection of old spoons. In America, unique collections of Ifugao wood carvings exist at Harvard, and in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Mr. Juan Arellano, chief Government architect, has used some of the Ifugao spoon-handle designs in his building plans, especially for pillars.

The writer is indebted to Prof. H. Otley Beyer of the University of the Philippines for most of the information embodied in this brief article.



The Long Way

By Eulogio J. Manuel

"**M**AGANDANG *gabi po!*"

"Good evening!" that was the greeting, always uttered in a loud, deep voice which sometimes startled us. Nina and I might be engaged in lovers' talk or gazing up at the moon, and we could rarely respond unconfused to the "good evening" thus exploded at us.



Each night the small, old man, with the startlingly big voice, would take a short cut through the fenced grounds about Nina's house. He would enter by the front gate, cut through the lot, and go out by the side gate. The old woman, who always accompanied him, would not thus trespass, but followed the conventional walk around the corner of the grounds.

Neither Nina nor I knew the names of these two old people. Nor were we any better informed as to their occupations. We supposed they lived somewhere down the long, tortuous alley into which Nina had never ventured. All we knew was that a little before eight, every evening, the old man would pass through the yard, while the old woman walked around it. The old woman's stubbornness in this respect was a source of never-ending complaint to the old man. He could not understand why she doggedly persisted in following a round-about way when she could gain the alley with so much less an expenditure of energy by just cutting through somebody's yard, with a voiced thanks for the privilege.

"*Yo no comprendo!*" he would confess to us. "I just can't comprehend!" I was his favorite phrase. It would roll from his tongue like miniature thunder. Even from a distance we could hear the rumble of the old man's voice, and when he and the old woman would part company at the front gate, and the old man stepped over the hurdle, Nina would smile and clap her small hands over her ears.

"I'll bet you?" She would make it a question.

"All right!" I would say. And I would lose, of course. For invariably the old man, after his deafening "good evening", would say that he did not comprehend.

Walking on the other side of the fence would be the old woman, smiling indulgently upon him, tenderly, as a mother to a plaintive boy.

"Come, old man!" she would say. "Don't you know you are taking up the young people's time?"

She was somewhat younger than the old man, much straighter, and ever neatly dressed. Gentle-voiced. "You are not content with disturbing them by passing through their yard, but you must split their ear-drums for them. Hurry up!"

"I just can't comprehend," said Nina herself, wistfully, one night. "I don't believe either of those old people has changed since they first met and loved. Neither will either of them alter toward the other till death, I think."

"Amen," I murmured.

"It's beautiful nevertheless", Nina said, "and, please, I think it makes one feel more safe to know that there's at least one couple in the world who have continued to love each other for many years."

"You and I could repeat the feat!" I said.

Nina laughed. "Maybe you will think me silly," she confided, "for having such a notion. But it occurs to me that the old woman has some definite motive for not accompanying him through our lot. Don't you think so, too?"

"I shouldn't wonder," I said, rolling my eyes at her.

"You'll make me mad at you yet!" she said.

It had not occurred to me that anything could lie behind the nightly procedure of those two white-haired people. I had merely watched them with youthful amusement, although it delighted me that two such old people could still reprove each other in the mildly chiding language of young love.

"The trouble with you is," charged Nina, "that you have no imagination. You just look at the surface of things. You are too indifferent to think about what you see, too lazy."

"O Seer-beneath-the-surface! Oho!" I said in self-defense.

"Yes. You are like that. You are flighty and frivolous. I think you never find, or even wish to find any joy in thinking."

"Well," I said, "perhaps I don't find any joy in thinking about you, for example!"

"Of course", she said, "not that. I mean thoughts—deep thoughts. Thoughts about life."

"And," I prompted, "in other words . . ."

"Like the philosophers think."

"Ah!" said I, nodding my head wisely. "Ah!"

I regarded her piquant face for some time. She was lovely.

"Nina," I said, "you may not think it to look at me, but I'm a very good thinker. Just to show you, I'll take up this puzzle of yours, about your two old friends, right here and now, free of charge."

Nina said smiling, "I'm not even smiling!"

"Nevertheless!" I replied bravely. I was not really serious, merely fooling Nina, appearing to fall in with her mood, although she wasn't the least taken in, I knew.

But I said: "There are many superstitious people in this vale of tears, Nina. To wit: you; this old man; this old woman. You are superstitious because you believe there is something behind the conduct of those two old people that does not appear on the surface. Assuming there is, I'll unravel the skein of mystery for you. I said the old man is superstitious. Why? Because he believes that by taking the shorter way, through the fenced lot, through life, he will die before his wife does. He is a bit selfish, you see. He doesn't want to outlive his wife. Does not want to be left alone. And the old woman, for the old man's sake, wants it that way. That is the meaning of this queer ritual of theirs which we see enacted every evening."

(Continued on page 85)

Rice Bran, A Nutritious Food

By A. P. West

IN the Philippines the diet of the masses consists largely of rice and is more or less deficient in fats, proteins, and vitamins. The writer and Mr. A. O. Cruz began their investigation as to the nutritive value of rice-mill products with the idea of endeavoring to supply the present dietary deficiency in the Philippines.¹

In the Philippine process of milling rice the hull is first removed leaving the kernel which is somewhat colored and commonly called unpolished rice. To produce white polished rice the kernel is passed through a combined scraping and polishing process that removes the outer portion of the kernel together with the embryo. That portion of the kernel removed during the polishing process is known as rice bran. The bran is also known popularly as *darak*, *tiki-tiki*, or rice polishings.

Rice bran is the most nutritious part of the rice since it contains fats, proteins, and vitamins. The fats in rice bran are about the same as those in peanuts which are considered quite nutritious. The proteins are very similar to meat proteins since they contain about the same important amino acids. Rice bran contains vitamin B which prevents beriberi, and vitamin A which prevents eye afflictions and general ill-health. It also has the antisterility vitamin E. Obviously the bran has excellent food constituents.

The reason that rice bran has not become a popular human food is probably due to the fact that it contains a quantity of vegetable fatty oil (rice oil). When the rice bran is stored the oil becomes rancid and the bran acquires a disagreeable taste.

We found that rancidity may be prevented by heating the bran sufficiently to remove all the moisture and then

storing the bran in moisture-proof packages that preserve it and prevent access of insects.

Miss Maria Y. Orosa of the Bureau of Science has prepared excellent cakes, cookies, and bread from mixtures of wheat flour and rice bran. She used fresh bran and also bran which had been heated and stored for two months. The

results were the same in each case. These bakery products were very satisfactory in texture and quite tasty.

In the Philippines more than 111,000 tons of fine rice bran are produced annually, as a rice-mill by-product. On account of its abundance, cheapness, and excellent food constituents it would seem that rice bran, properly prepared, should serve as an important material for Philippine foods. At present the bran is used only for feeding poultry and cattle.

In the Philippines beriberi is a very common and fatal disease among the poorer classes who live on a diet that consists principally of polished rice and is deficient in vitamin B₁. For a number of years the Bureau of Science has been making a standard extract of rice bran (tikitiki extract) which contains vitamin B₁. This extract is widely used for curing or preventing beriberi. If the use of rice bran as a human food could be popularized and the people all over the Islands become accustomed to eat-

ing bakery products or other foods containing rice bran, then deaths from beriberi would be a rarity. It would not be necessary for the poorer classes to take extract of rice bran as a preventative or cure for beriberi.

The Bureau of Science now sells a small sample package of heated bran for two centavos.

(1) See "Philippine Rice-Mill Products with Particular Reference to the Nutritive Value and Preservation of Rice Bran", *Journal of Science*, September, 1933. Price ₱1.00.

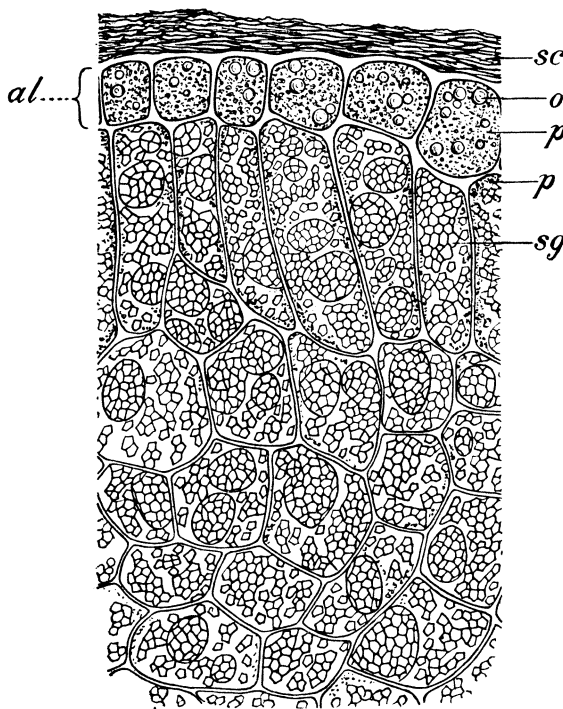


Diagram Showing a Section of an Unpolished Rice Grain

In the polishing process the seed coat and nearly all of the aleurone layer of oil cells are removed. This is the most nutritious part of the rice grain because it contains the fats, proteins, and vitamins. (al, aleurone layer of oil cells; sc, seed coat; o, oil droplets; p, protein granules; sg, starch.)

Hybiscus

By Rachel Mack

WHEN the leafy hedges gleam with dew resplendant,
All the red hybiscus bells on the branches pendant
Tinkle, calling, "Pluck us, pluck us! while we're fresh and
fair;

We are grown that dark-haired maids may pin us in their
hair!

Pluck us, pluck us, dark-haired girls! while we're fresh and
new,

Ere the crimson color fades and sunlight dims the dew."

The Mines of Paracale and Mambulao

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

Introduction

THE mines of Paracale in what is now Camarines Norte Province, have been famous from the earliest days. The Paracale-Mambulao region was extensively mined before the coming of the Spaniards who came to consider it is the most important mining district in the Philippines. Today the hills are still honeycombed with ancient workings. Paracale in the Bicol tongue means "the place of ditches" and Mambulao means "the place of much gold". "Paracale gold" was at one time well known in Manila on account of the shape of the ingots brought from there which were cast in small sea-shells. This gold was obtained by the very crudest methods. In 1907 dredging was begun there by a company backed by New Zealand capital, and by 1915 nine large dredges, owned by various companies, were in operation in the region. Over seven million pesos in gold was taken out of the Paracale and Malaguait rivers, but in 1922 the head of the Division of Mines of the Bureau of Science wrote that "Paracale, once in the limelight as a result of its rather remarkable, though small, dredging field, is today a mere reminiscence of its former self—only one dredge and a small ten-stamp mill are operating." The last dredge was dismantled several years ago. But recently mining men have again turned to Paracale and there has just been organized a large corporation to undertake development of the lodes and veins in the district which were the sources of the gold in the dredging area, and other companies are in process of formation. The writer will attempt a short history of this ancient gold field.

The Richness of the Philippines

Dr. Antonio de Morga, in his interesting and valuable work, "*Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas*", published in Mexico in 1609, said: "All these islands are, in many districts, rich in placers and mines of gold, which the natives dig and work. However, since the advent of the Spaniards in the land, the natives proceed more slowly in this, and content themselves with what they already possess in jewels and gold ingots, handed down from antiquity and inherited from their ancestors. This is considerable, for he must be poor and wretched who has no gold chains, bracelets, and earrings."

Ramon Reyes Lala, in his book, "*The Philippine Islands*," published in 1899, wrote: "The gold of these islands is produced by washing and digging. The tools that the natives use—a washing board



and a wooden bowl—are of great antiquity and are invariably seen among the household utensils in the gold region. Large deposits of gold are found in the beds of streams, and sometimes, after heavy rains, grains of the precious metal may be picked up in the streets of the small villages."

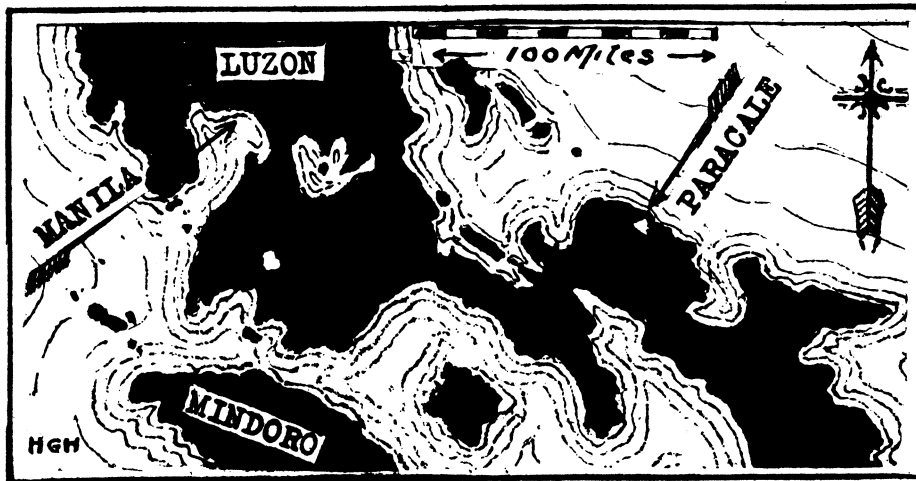
Such seemingly exaggerated statements are fully corroborated by technical testimony. Dr. Warren D. Smith, formerly for some years head of the Division of Mines, for example, stated in his book, "*Geology and Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands*" (1924): "Gold deposits have been found in nearly every island of the Philippine group; there is hardly a stream from which one can not pan colors, or scarcely an area of igneous or metamorphic rocks wherein either large or small veins of goldbearing quartz or calcite can not be found."

The Geology of the Philippines

The richness of the Philippines, called "The Land of Gold" by the early Chinese, follows naturally from the fact that the Archipelago is a part of the great ore belt which encircles the Pacific Ocean and can be traced from South America, through Mexico, western United States, Alaska, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, and the Malayan Archipelago. The Ore belt follows the lines of tectonic igneous activity. Paul R. Fanning, Bureau of Science metallurgist, wrote: "Not only on the basis of age, but of structure, mineralization, and associated rocks can the Philippine Archipelago be classed with some of the world's greatest mineral regions such as those found in Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Mexico, Chile, and Peru."

The geologic history of the Philippines may be briefly described as follows: Upon a foundation of a complex of igneous (Paleozoic) rocks which marked the high points along one or more ridges at the crumpled edge of the Asiatic land mass, Tertiary sediments many thousand feet deep, consisting of basal and other conglomerates, sandstones, shales containing coal seams, limestones, etc., were laid down. At the close of the Miocene period, and as a part of a great upheaval over large areas of the globe, the strata already formed were lifted and folded into great anticlines and synclines, the former marking the present islands and the latter the straits between them.

Although ores had already been deposited during the Permian Revolution at the close of the Paleozoic Era and again during the Post Jurassic Revolution at the close of the Mesozoic Era, a third and perhaps the most important period of ore deposition now



ensued, although some geologists believe that the second was the more important. After this, parts of the Archipelago sank beneath the sea and the Pliocene and Pleistocene limestones were laid down, which were subsequently again lifted.

Ore deposits are "metallic aureoles" which form about intruding masses of volcanic rock. Hot, mineral-bearing solutions precipitate their precious burden, usually mixed with siliceous and calciferous substances known as quartz and calcite, in the cracks and fissures formed in the basic rock by the immense pressure from the depths. What is called secondary enrichment may follow when the minerals from eroded portions of such veins are carried downward by superficial waters to enrich the ore below.

As, therefore, metallic ore deposits are dependent upon igneous activity for their origin, and as such activity has taken place in nearly all parts of the Philippines, a wide distribution of metals is to be expected in this country, and such is the case. As Fanning pointed out, "the greater mineralized districts, such as Paracale, Masbate, Benguet, and Mancayan-Suyoc, center in and around areas apparently of maximum igneous activity."

The Paracale-Mambulao District

The Paracale-Mambulao gold field comprises some four hundred square kilometers of country of moderate relief. The most elevated point is Mount Bonotan, some five hundred meters in height. Between the hills which extend outward, generally in a north and south direction from the cordillera which is a continuation of the system traversing Tayabas, are broad valleys, densely wooded, and with large areas of nipa and mangrove swamp. The large plains of the Paracale and Malaguit rivers once provided excellent ground for gold dredges. The hills are maturely eroded and consist of igneous and metamorphic rocks, greatly flexed, containing quartz and calcite veins. The principal lodes are found about the granite intrusions which cut across the basic rock. The placer deposits were found along the rivers which cut across such veins, as indicated by the large, fresh, crystalized particles of gold brought up by the dredges, showing that this gold could have traveled but a short distance. The gold-bearing clay, sand, and quartz pebbles, in layers from a few inches to several feet deep lay beneath from four to five meters of barren clay which it was necessary for the dredges to remove.

Early History of the District

Chinese writings of the third century after Christ report that gold was the chief product of Luzon. Pieces of Chinese pottery earlier than that of the Ming Dynasty have been picked up in old mine workings in Masbate which seems to indicate that the Chinese were probably influential in the early mining in this country.

Morga stated that the production of gold in the Philippines was around two hundred thousand dollars annually and that nearly all of this came from Paracale.

The Spanish discovery of the Paracale field dates from 1571 when Juan de Salcedo, young grandson of the Adelantado, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, headed an expedition to the Bicol region with the purpose of verifying reports of rich mines there. An unknown writer in a 1572 document published in Blair and Robertson's monumental work on the Philippines, wrote: "Juan de Sauzedo crossed with

sixty men to the opposite coast of this island in quest of some mines which the natives had told him were very rich and abounding in gold.... The natives called them the mines of Paracali.... When the captain had arrived at the mines with his soldiers, who had suffered much on the march because it was in the wet season, they found them excellent and very rich, and more than thirty or forty *estados*² in depth.... I believe, according to reports, that possession of these mines will be taken, and the whole coast thereabout conquered—for it is very rich land—if our Lord will it and give His divine sanction thereto."³

In a letter to King Felipe II, dated 1574, Andres de Mirandiola wrote: "On the other coast there are also mines, which are called those of Paracali, and a river is nearby; from there much fine gold is taken out."

A soldier, Miguel de Loarca, wrote in 1582: "The inhabitants of the Vicor River district pay their tribute in gold and rice, for they possess these articles in great abundance—for in this province are the excellent mines of Paracali."

Previous to the Spanish occupation, the main source of the production was from the rich, shallow placers where the gold could be obtained by panning, but after the Salcedo expedition more attention was given to the lodes which, on the surface, contained some remarkably rich values. The first method of extraction was grinding the ore on stones and panning the liberated gold. The introduction of the Mexican *arrastre*, a crude, stone grinding-mill, operated by "carabao power", greatly increased the scope of operation, and it is probable that the annual production reported in 1609 of four hundred thousand pesos was almost wholly due to this newer method of treatment. In 1626, Don Diego de Espina discovered a vein in the district which was named the "*vena grande*" or "*vena real*". The great number of open cuts and shafts still visible today throughout the entire region mutely testify to the activity of this period. But after a depth of from ten to twelve meters was reached, where the soft, oxidized ore changed to hard sulphide ore, these early operations had to come practically to a stop. The early miners had no explosives and no steel and they were unable to get rid of the surface water which flooded their shafts, and drainage tunnels usually gave them only a few feet more of depth. Furthermore, their methods of ore treatment remained primitive. Often mines had to be shut down even when good ore was still exposed at the bottom.

In 1848 the Ancla de Oro company was established to exploit the *vena real*, but the company failed after long efforts to deal with the hard ores encountered. By 1876 production in the district had declined to only around seven thousand pesos. However, reports of the rich ores there attracted the attention of persons outside the Philippines, and in 1893 the Philippine Mineral Syndicate was formed in London and entered the field with large plans and considerable capital. Stamping machinery was constructed, but the methods then practiced were still uneconomic, and with the insurrection which broke out in 1896 operations ceased before production had been reached. A German company, La Candelaria, was active in the district about the time of the American occupation, but failed to accomplish anything during that unsettled period.

History of the District During the American Régime—Dredging

After the American occupation, development of the region was hindered for a number of years by the uncertainty existing as to the validity of many Spanish concessions and titles. But this condition was gradually cleared up and various dredging enterprises were undertaken.

Dredging was always one of the chief operations in the district. The Filipinos used small but fairly effective dipper dredges made of bamboo, and in 1896 a syndicate of Manila Spaniards constructed a small bucket dredge and put it to work on the Paracale river. With but four or five horsepower it could work only some twelve or fifteen cubic meters a day, but just as operations were begun, the insurrection stopped all mining in the Camarines. The various metal parts of the dredge were carried off, the buckets being used as flower-pots by the people, and the rest of the dredge rotted where it stood.

The first successful gold dredging in the Philippines was begun in 1907 when a group of American residents in the country succeeded in interesting capitalists in New Zealand where gold dredging originated. During the first twelve months or so, during which there were many stops for repairs, 4,985 ounces of gold, valued at ₱179,462, were taken out of the Paracale river in the same locality where the Spanish company had launched its pigmy dredge. The average extraction amounted to about ₱2.48 a cubic meter, and it was this record which attracted more general attention to the possibilities of gold dredging in the Philippines. In 1917, when the district was at its point of greatest development, and eight dredges were at work there, the production, amounting to ₱1,017,296, ranked first in the Philippines. The first great disaster came in that same year, however, when the Gumaus dredge sank in Gumaus Bay during a typhoon. The hull was 120 feet long and 46 feet wide. It was operated by a 100-horse-power steam engine, besides several smaller engines, and the digging ladder measured 87 feet. It could handle

about 5,000 cubic yards every twenty-four hours. A still larger dredge of the same type was in operation in Mambulao Bay.

The dredging area was gradually being exhausted, however, and one by one the dredges were dismantled.

Lode Mining

The lode properties in the district have of recent years been few. Several stamp-mills were built, but they were small and of the old type, and their operations were never very successful. In 1910, the San Mauricio and Tumbaga mines produced some ₱43,000 in gold and silver, but the following year operations practically ceased. Later the Tumbaga mine was reopened, but the work was slow and hampered by water. The Longos Development Company took up the old Baluarte and adjoining claims across the river from Paracale, and this group was showing much promise when the superintendent of the mine died and its activity was suspended. All these enterprises were hampered by lack of capital. Some of the old-time mining men in the district restaked many of the old claims and acquired others, some of which were recently made over to a newly organized mining company which has a capital stock of ₱1,000,000 fully paid up, and other companies are in process of formation.

The words of Fanning in 1911 with reference to this district still hold good, especially in view of the more efficient methods of ore treatment of the present time: "The quartz mining can not yet be said to have come into its own, but the potential possibilities are today greater than ever before."

(1) W. D. Smith, "The Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands", 1920, and L. A. Faustino, "The Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands for the Years 1924 and 1925."

(2) An estado equals 1.85 yards.

(3) See "The Last of the Conquistadores" by Prof. Gregorio F. Zaide, *Philippine Magazine*, October and December, 1932.

(4) Dr. Antonio D. Alvir, "Philippine Mining Resources for the Years 1924 and 1925." Paul R. Fanning's paper in the 1911 edition of the same publication has also been drawn upon.

Prescience

By Anatolio Litonjua

STRANGE how well I know
When you are coming,
However light your footsteps trip
Along the grass.
I can not fail to mark
The gentle rustle
Of your silken dress
As it brushes off
The golden flower-dust.

Other ways there are
Of telling that you are near:

That interval of silence that stifles
Other silences;
That troublous, fevered longing
That stirs a divine fire;
That fleeting brightness
On the shadowed ground—
So like the sudden gleaming
Of the moon whose face
Is veiled behind
A thin brocade of clouds.

I wonder if you have
This prescience too.

Landas de Diablo

By N. U. Gatchalian

ONCE there lived in the barrio of Malanday, Marikina, a farmer who had a daughter, report of whose beauty spread far and wide. Many youths sought to win her, but Marikita, that was her name, turned a deaf ear to all their pleadings.



One of her most ardent wooers was a young man from San Mateo, a nearby pueblo, the son of the richest man in the town. His name was Kabanalan. His parents had wanted him to become a priest and, on his way to Manila to study, a stranger had induced him to pass by the field in which the farmer and his beautiful daughter were working.

At sight of her, Kabanalan immediately changed his plans, did not continue his journey to Manila, and soon he was a constant caller at the house of the farmer. All his plans and ambitions gave way to his desire to marry the girl. His parents opposed him in this, at first, but finally consented. The girl's father also favored him, but the girl herself remained cold to all his wooing. But he only redoubled his efforts to win her favor. He entered into the customary service to her family, carried water, cut wood, and on moonlight nights he would play to her on his guitar. He helped her at her washing in the river, followed her about like a humble dog, but everything was in vain.

From the beginning of this passionate, but seemingly hopeless suit, a mysterious and strange-looking man had been seen observing Kabanalan and Marikita. It was he who had first spoken to Kabanalan and induced him to pass by the way of the farmer's field. Occasionally he was seen to smile.

One evening, Marikita was seated in front of the window of her hut. It was raining hard, and the path over which she was wont to pass to reach the highroad was under water.

The following day would be Sunday, and she wanted to go to church. She was trying to think of some way to reach the road without wetting her feet.

Suddenly she heard a voice: "Marikita, you'll not be able to get across this muddy place without getting your feet wet when you go to church tomorrow!"

She looked up and saw the odd stranger. She was taken by surprise, but remained silent.

"Kabanalan loves you above all else. He will do anything you ask from him," went on the strange man. "Remember what I told you, my beauty!" and with this last remark, he disappeared unnoticed by the girl, who when she awoke from the thoughts that had been suggested to her, saw that the man was gone and that Kabanalan was coming up the muddy path toward the hut.

Again the young man urged his love upon her, pleaded with her to be his wife and come to live with him in his pueblo. Kabanalan swore he would do anything for her to make her happy.

As if half in a daze the girl answered him: "Tomorrow is Sunday and I want to go to church. If you can make a very straight path above the rice paddies from here to the main road so that I can walk over it tomorrow morning, very early, I will marry you any time you want."

Delirious with joy, the young man promised to do whatever she asked, but on his way home he began to think of what he had promised. It was impossible. Should he go back and tell her so? "No," he thought miserably, "I'd rather die."

He came to a big mango tree and out from the shadows stepped the stranger, asking him what it was that troubled him so. Kabanalan told him the whole story.

"I will make a bargain with you," said the man. "I'll engage to make the straight path tonight and have it ready for the maiden's use very early tomorrow morning."

His strange friend spoke so convincingly that Kabanalan accepted the offer without hesitation. "Tell me what I must do to compensate you!" he begged. He was ready to give a half of his wealth.

"I don't need your possessions," said the stranger. "Keep them. Marry the girl. Live happily. . . . When you die, give me your soul!"

Kabanalan hardly stopped to deliberate. He consented and their pact was made in blood.

Very early the next morning, Marikita was surprised to see her wish fulfilled. A straight, high footpath led from the door of the hut to the main road. At the end of the straight path stood Kabanalan in his best clothes, waiting for her.

"Tomorrow we will get married, dearest!" he whispered in her ears. Kabanalan requested his parents to speak to Marikita's father and this was done the same day.

Everything was now ready. All the inhabitants of the nearby barrios were invited to the feast. Everybody was making merry. The two happy lovers were ready to go to the church for the marriage ceremony. There was the carriage on the main road at the end of the path to take them in state.

But as they walked with light feet over the path, the Devil suddenly appeared and blocked their way. He seized the unhappy bridegroom and in a whirl of fire the Devil and his victim disappeared.

The people, stricken with horror, fled. Later the body of Marikita was found floating in the river where Kabanalan used to get the water for the house.

This all happened, it is said, many years ago, but the path still exists and is called *Landas de Diablo* by the people, who regard it with superstitious fear. It is still one of the wonders of Marikina.

Editorials

The vote of the Senate committee on territories and insular possessions to recommend the extension of the period during which the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act may be accepted by the Philippine Legislature, or, in case this is not legal (which it certainly is not) the passage of an identical bill with only the lapsing date altered, almost confounds belief. It shows the animus that actuates a number of the members of Congress in their dealings with the Philippines. These men, in fact, constitute in themselves the strongest possible argument in favor of independence, for if the welfare of the Philippines is to depend upon their sense of responsibility and their consideration for this country, the outlook is unhappy indeed, and the sooner we escape from under their influence, the better. Fortunately, important figures in Congress and the Administration itself, and the American people generally are not in sympathy with the attitude of these low politicians.

Evidently, these fellows want to convert the Philippines into something like another Cuba. The results of the mismanagement of the more recent American relations with that once prosperous island do not constitute a plain enough object lesson to their grade of intelligence.

They consider the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act a masterpiece of legislation—they know that actually it gives nothing and takes everything; that it does not give independence but takes away free trade. They are naturally loath to see such a work of art lapse, especially as, probably to their own surprise, there is a small but vociferous group in the Philippines favoring it for partisan reasons.

The initials of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act suggests a chemical compound— CH_2 . This is known as the methylene group which only exists as a part of a more stable compound. It can not be isolated as it decomposes immediately. Well, the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act decomposed while it was being brewed, and no group in the Philippines was stable enough to hold it in combination. The Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act is dissolved, evaporated, and has left only a stink behind.



"If colonization consists essentially of the founding and developing of new communities, and of the occupation and settlement of new lands, it is clear", says Professor Callender of Yale, "that the American people should be regarded as the great colonizers of modern times". "No other people", he adds, "have founded and built up so many new settlements, or subdued for civilized life such vast stretches of wilderness. . . . Contact with unsettled territory and continual expansion into it is the fundamental peculiarity of American society".

And yet the American government has not been much occupied with so-called colonial questions. Why?

Professor Callender points to two measures chiefly responsible for this peculiarity of American experience. "One is our happy device for governing new settlements known as the territorial form of government. The other is the adoption of complete freedom of trade between the new settlements and the rest of the country".

It is at once apparent to us that most of the troubles of the United States in dealing with the Philippines arise from the basic fact that an attempt is being made to abrogate those peculiar American practices which enabled America to become "the greatest colonizer of modern times", as they concern us.

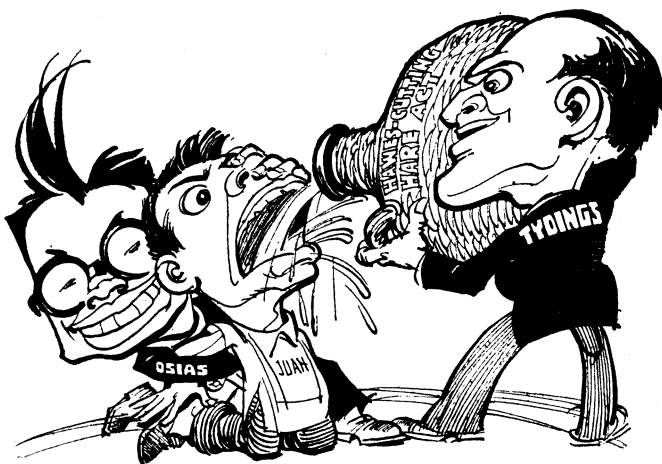
The right of the Filipinos to self-government and autonomy—which is the essence of the American territorial form of government—had to be fought for during the early decades of the American régime, and has been the main issue in American-Filipino relations of the past generation.

During the present decade the right of a territory under the American flag to absolute freedom of trade and equality of economic opportunity is constantly being threatened by an American congress that desires the benefits and privileges of colonization without granting equivalent compensation.

The latest and most flagrant violation of the American system of dealing with a territory under the American flag is the proposed excise tax of five cents a pound on shipments of coconut oil, and on oil made in the United States from copra, irrespective of origin.

Any discrimination against Philippine products on such a vast scale would be unjust and un-American. It would most certainly affect the attitude of Filipinos towards America and Americans. It would be most disappointing to that generation of Filipinos that has developed an abiding faith in American coöperation as the essential factor in the upbuilding of a Filipino nation.

All discriminatory and unfair legislation approved by Congress against the Philippines would corroborate the contention of students of colonial government that in the long run American coöperation could not be relied upon in furthering a happy determination of our national fate.



I. L. Miranda

"The Old Water-Cure"

CONRADO BENITEZ.

The Quezon recommendations to the President as regards the Philippine "problem" are not as yet available. The Anting-Anting in full at the time of Neutralization of this writing, so comment will be withheld until later. The plan of a self-appointed committee of the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation (the former is not to be confused with the far more important Council of Foreign Relations, Inc., publishers of the *Foreign Affairs Quarterly*, the annual "Political Handbook of the World," etc.), has been vouchsafed us almost in full.

Although certain parts of the plan are commendable, and the spirit underlying much of it is worthy, one gets a general impression of pusillanimity. Although it is obvious enough, the committee is to be credited for seeing that "the problem of Philippine independence can not be disassociated from the larger problem of the Pacific." The next statement is open to question. "From the strategic standpoint the majority of the committee regards possession of the Philippines by the United States a definite liability," but the committee continues, bravely enough, that it can not "support the thesis that the United States should rid itself of the Islands merely to strengthen its strategic position. Any withdrawal from the Philippines without safeguards to prevent the Islands from falling into the hands of any foreign power would be . . . unjust. . ." However, the committee then proposes to do just that: "It is important that the United States should demonstrate," in seeking to prevent a war in the Pacific, "that its policy is prompted by a desire to develop an international system in which the legitimate interests of all peoples will be realized. Concerning the Philippines the United States should make its purpose clear by a declaration of intention in the immediate future of granting independence on terms regarded as just to the Filipinos. . . , and surrendering the naval bases. Such a declaration would create an atmosphere favorable to early negotiations on all problems that may arise at the 1935 naval conference at London." The committee suggests the inclusion of the neutralization agreement for the Philippines in the agenda of the conference. In the event of a "threatened attack" on the Islands, the committee favors a "consultation of the signatories to such an agreement with intervention legalized under their joint control". With a sigh of relief the committee concludes that then the "protection of the Philippines would be the common interest of the leading Pacific powers instead of the unilateral interest of the United States".



I. L. Miranda

What Worth Neutralization?

It will be seen that the committee desisted from recommending any particular action in case of an actual attack upon or invasion of the Philippines instead of only a "threatened" attack. We may well suppose that the committee would in such a case recommend that the United States confine itself to writing notes of protest.

Cuba has long objected to American intervention under the Platt Amendment to its constitution, and there is some talk of voluntary American nullification of this right, which it has exercised on a number of occasions. Under the committee's plan, however, the Philippines might have to submit—if not to outright conquest by one power, to joint intervention by say Japan, Britain, France, Holland, and a faint trace of the United States of America. Precious prospect!

Neutralization—what price, what worth neutralization!

In international law to neutralize means to invest with conventional or obligatory neutrality conferring inviolability by belligerents. Neutralization in our case would be about as effective as the supposed invulnerability con-

ferred upon a *tangulan* by an *anting-anting* or charm against Constabulary bullets! The chemical definition of neutralization would be more applicable to what would happen: "rendered inert or imperceptible."

The trouble with all these plans are their unnaturalness. What real need, what sense is there in exchanging the natural guardianship of the United States for a five-power, nine-power, or what-have-you guardianship? To grow to international maturity, to come of age, and gradually to outgrow a guardianship is one thing, merely to exchange such a benign guardianship as that of the United States has so far proved to be for a confused overlordship of group of "protectors" would be the height of folly.

Let us tell the United States we are well enough off as we are, and instead of unnaturally forcing the situation in any way, will leave it to time to work out the natural development of the Philippine-American relationship.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in his address to the Diet late last month stated that it is the Japanese desire "to promote mutual confidence between our empire

Minister Hirota and His Diplomatic Craft

and all other powers and to make known the justice of its cause throughout the world."

Why should the justice of a cause have to be made known? Isn't the justice of any cause ordinarily self-evident? And why all this talk about promoting mutual confidence? It is, of course, because Japan has lost the confidence of the world.

With equal lack of sincerity he spoke of the Chinese attitude toward Japan as "disappointing". Are the Japanese leaders really disappointed? What then did they expect? He went on to say that it was hoped that the Chinese government would "*realize the mistake of persisting in their anti-Japanese attitude*" and that in view of Japan's special concern in the maintenance of peace and order, it "*expects China to see to it*" that nothing will happen in North China that may bring chaos to that area. And to prepare the way for possible further adventures, he stated, "We are watching not without grave misgivings the activities of the Communist Party and the increasing rampancy of the 'Red armies' in China."

The attitude of Russia to Japan he called "surprising". Are the Japanese leaders really surprised? He stated that Japan had always tried to keep on "good neighborly terms" with Russia, but took advantage of the opportunity to point out that as a part of this friendly policy Japan undertook to act as an "*intermediary between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union in their negotiations on the proposed transfer of the North Manchuria Railway...*" It is earnestly hoped that the negotiations which have unfortunately been at a standstill for some time will soon be resumed." I will be remembered that Japan "offered" only a fraction of what this railroad is worth and has in the mean time practically taken it over.

As for America, Minister Hirota stated he is "confident that the *United States will not fail* to appraise correctly Japan's position in East Asia." Who is to determine the correctness of the appraisal, he failed to state. "*If only America will clearly perceive* the actual condition of

the Orient and realize Japan's rôle as the stabilizing force in East Asia..." he exclaimed. It is not so difficult to clearly perceive! But Minister Hirota went on, "It may be definitely stated that between Japan and the United States of America there exists no question that is intrinsically difficult of solution"—the United States will only have to clearly perceive and appraise correctly, that is all! "Far from having *any thought of picking a quarrel with America*, Japan fervently desires American friendship."

In speaking of the relations with Great Britain, however, Minister Hirota reaches the heights. After speaking of the "traditional amity" as remaining unshaken "even to these times"—why did he think it necessary to use the word "even"—between the two countries, he compared them: "two sea-powers occupying geographically similar key positions, one in the East and the other in the West", and declared that they can "effectively serve the cause of"



—what?—"universal peace through sympathetic appreciation of their respective stands and whole-hearted collaboration *in all quarters of the world.*" East Asia is apparently not big enough.

Next, Minister Hirota spoke sadly: "Now a survey of the world as a whole reveals a *sorry situation* in which economic disorder, political unrest and confusion and conflict of ideas threaten to destroy international equilibrium at any moment while the mutual confidence of the nations in one another appears to have wilted not a little." He mentioned economic disorder, political unrest, conflict of ideas, but strangely left out armed aggression. Why didn't he include that also? Perhaps he thought that the world knew that so well already that there was no need of mentioning it. He didn't mention Japan's flouting of the League of Nations and the civilized opinion of the world in this connection either.

He spoke with pride of the "marked strides" which Japanese industry has taken of late, but regrets that "owing to the prevailing economic nationalism, one country after another has begun to set up fresh obstacles against the advance of our export industries." "Our government," he said, "is making earnest efforts to deal effectively with the situation." He does not mention that beating Japanese labor down still lower is among these earnest efforts.

He introduced a bit of humor, unconscious though it may have been, in his address by referring to the coming enthronement of Mr. Henry Pu Yi as emperor of Manchukuo. "A decision is about to be made," he said, "on the establishment of a monarchical régime which has been so eagerly awaited by all her people and which will go far toward solidifying the foundation of Manchukuo as a young and independent nation. This is a matter of congratulation not for Manchukuo alone, but for the peace of the Orient and the peace of the world." (!)

There is hardly a sentence in the entire address which does not remind us of the statement of Count Okuma, late Japanese Minister to China, in his published papers: "International relations are quite unlike relations subsisting between individuals. Morality and sincerity do not govern a country's diplomacy, which is guided by selfishness, pure and simple. It is considered the secret of diplomacy to forestall rivals by every crafty means available." To be crafty means to be skillful in deceiving others. Minister Koki Hirota is about as crafty as a bull frog.

Creative talent in music as compared to reproductive talent is extremely rare in the world, and when, therefore, a composer of really serious music appears, it is a matter worthy of note. It is of greatly added interest when such a one appears among ourselves and it is shown that his unique gift germinated and developed in that place in the world with which we ourselves are identified. All art, even the greatest and most universal, has a local as well as a personal reference, and those who heard Mr. Haussermann's "Nocturne and Dance" (opus 8) at the Manila Symphony Concert last month, experienced one of the greatest of all pleasures in recognizing in a work of art the influence of their own world.



John W. Haussermann, Jr., was born in Manila in 1909 and spent the most formative years of his life here, and although he later studied in America and Europe, the "Nocturne and Dance" and a number of his other compositions show very definitely the Eastern and tropical stamp.

Mr. Haussermann reveals in the program notes which he himself has written the moods and fancies associated in his mind with the music, although these notes are not at all necessary to an understanding of it. It is "absolute" music in the sense that such modernists as Strawinski, Hindemith, and Krenek understand it, music which follows its own laws of organic development. Yet even under another name, it would be impossible not to apprehend that the Nocturne is descriptive in an almost literal sense of the tropical night, with its loud hum of countless insects and its eerie bird and animal calls, so different from the hushed night of more northern climes. It is *nature* music, elemental in mood, even in structure, and in all in themes.

The first theme, carried by the flutes, consists of only two, thrill-like tones, which are repeated over and over again and which run through almost the entire composition—naturalistic, monotonous, Oriental—affording the composer a background for a pedal-pointlike treatment of the harmonies. The effect is heightened by an interwoven and also monotonous thirds-motive first in the clarinets, then the oboes, and last the muted horns.

Into this weirdly peaceful but tense tone-picture, formless as the music of nature itself, form gradually develops—visualized by the composer in the appearance of a passionate youth in the palm grove and of a maid who rises out of the sea. A more conventional diatonic theme in A major in four-four time and another dance-like theme in three-four time, both Eastern in character, are introduced, and these develop into a dramatic orchestral poem of elemental and demonic energy. After this outburst, the music quietens, but then again rises to a second climax in D flat major which reminds one of certain passages in Scriabin's Poem of Ecstasy. Throughout the Nocturne, the hollow sounds of the flutes and clarinets and the dark tones of the muted strings are especially fascinating.

The main motive of the Dance is announced by the fagots accompanied by rhythmical motives played by the strings in *col legno* (with the wooden parts of the bow). Again the Oriental, in fact, Indian, character of the music is noticeable, and the effect is heightened by a very original use of the wood-winds. Castanets and other percussion instruments and the syncopated rhythm suggest the fire and color of the Spanish influence in this tropical world. After a brilliant climax, the music returns to the mood of the Nocturne and especially beautiful are the melancholic, three-part harmonies in the high violins and the flutes and clarinets, finally leading to a very lonely call of a muted horn, and ending in a surprisingly original manner with two *pizzicato* notes on the strings.

It can not be questioned that this is significant music, breathing of the East, pulsating with the fecund energy of the tropics. It is a Philippine contribution to the music of the world. After hearing it, and considering the youth of the composer, one is certain that artistic expression through the medium of the orchestra comes natural to Mr. Haussermann and that more interesting works are to be expected from him in this form of music which seems to suit his nature, inclined as it appears to be to the elemental and the ecstatic, and antagonistic to purely academic and formalistic expression.

As Mr. Haussermann's special talent has become evident through this performance of his first composition for the full orchestra, the Filipino musicians who rendered this very difficult piece of music in a most creditable manner under the able and understanding leadership of Dr. Alexander Lippay, should also receive due recognition in having taken an important part in a world premiere which may one day be recognized in musical history.

The drawing of an Ifugao carved wooden spoon on the cover of this issue of the *Philippine Magazine* is by Mr. Carl N. Wertz, Director of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. His travels during the past two years have taken him to many out-of-the-way corners. He is especially interested in ethnology and many of his paintings and drawings are of an ethnological nature.

On being asked how it is that what are usually called primitive people have often so fine a feeling for art, when certainly they know nothing of the various "laws" of design—of line and mass, proportion, symmetry, and rhythm, the naturalistic and the abstract, the original and the conventionalized, Mr. Wertz stated that the primitive artist observes the one important principle that underlies all visual art—that of *pleasing the eye*.

We may well take a pride in the native art of the Philippines, and with this thought in mind the writer asked Mr. Wertz, and he consented, to make a number of drawings for the covers of the Magazine and also some pencil sketches of Philippine life which will appear as frontispieces.

A brief article regarding Ifugao spoons will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Magazine.

With Charity To All

By Putakte

SECRETARY of the Interior Sison proposes the use of bloodhounds to help the Constabulary in running down the Moro fugitives. An excellent idea, provided that the Moros don't adopt it too.

If the "pros" win in the coming elections, Mr. Quezon will at least have the consolation of seeing the country run like hell by Filipinos.

"If Rizal should see the modern Filipina with her open ways, her earnest and enthusiastic spirit, I am sure he would turn his eyes to her too," says a charming woman orator. Of course, of course! Rizal ain't ice!

"Director Guingona of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes has begun a study of means to protect Igorots and their property against the activities of mining prospectors," says a news item. It is up to Dean Bocobo of the Christian tribes now to protect the Christian prospectors and their property against the activities of Director Guingona and other non-Christians.

"The appointment of Dr. Antonio Fajardo as psychiatrist to serve under the Indeterminate Sentence Board has been recommended to the board by Colonel Basilio Valdes, Commissioner of Health and Public Welfare. Before the Commissioner of Health recommended his appointment, Dr. Fajardo was examined by Dr. Domingo and Dr. Fernandez, of the Philippine Psychopathic Hospital," says a news item. Now, what I want to know is, who examined Drs. Domingo and Fernandez, and who in turn examined their examiners, and the examiners of their examiners. . . . Psychiatry, you know, is *not* an exact science. . . .

"The homicide squad of the city secret service was mobilized this morning to solve the mystery surrounding the discovery of the body of an unidentified man floating in the Pasig river," says the *Tribune*. The homicide squad will eventually come to the conclusion that the man was a suicide. Why not now?

Councilor Bautista, thinking to demolish the Mayor, says in a recent issue of the *Herald*: "The present mayor is almost blind and almost deaf." Well, the mayor may be almost blind and almost deaf, but he certainly is not almost dumb.

"I don't know but I don't get a kick out of kissing," observes the hero of a masterpiece of a local short story writer. Yes, he only gets a slap.

The big fishes of the Manila Carnival and Commercial and Educational Fair will award prizes for the best rainbow fish, paradise fish, mosquito fish, Siamese fighting fish, Cambodian fighting fish, glass fish, etc., etc. I hope they will not overlook the *poor fish*.



A local attorney says that Representative Roxas in his speech before the Rotary Club stated that the Hare-Hawes-Cutting law does not necessarily give us independence. Well, what of it? What the "pros" really want is not independence from America but independence from Quezon.

"New Councilor Says He Will Fight Grafters," says a headline. This, mind you, actually appeared in a *news-paper*!

The young man who flung himself the other day from the Jones bridge escaped landing at the madhouse by declaring that he was not insane but merely in love. Another reason, I believe, why he should be confined there.

At the Luneta::

She.—Stop! stop!

Taxi driver.—Is it me, ma'am or the gentleman with you?

"The oil paintings of Senator Sergio Osmeña, Dionisio Jakosalem, and Manuel Roa as provincial governors were left behind to accumulate dust when Governor Jesus Ma. Cuenco moved his offices to the quarters formerly occupied by the district engineer," says a news item. The "artis" would add that this is an augury of what will happen to Senator Osmeña himself if the "artis" come out victorious next June.

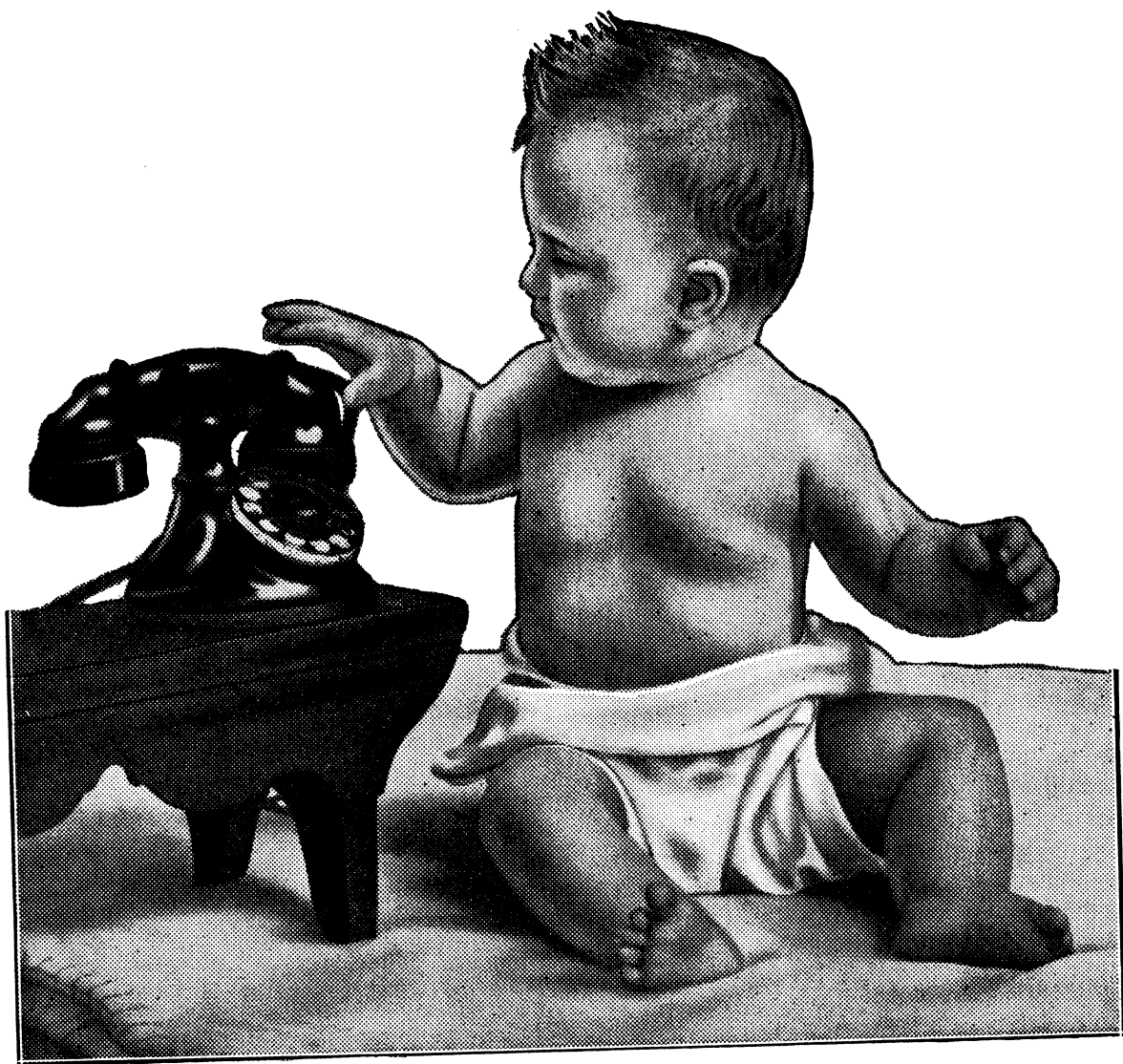
"Many letters of protest are being received daily by the Bureau of Labor from laborers seeking exemption from the enforcement of the eight-hour labor law which will take effect in a few weeks," says a news item. I don't blame the laborers. Who likes to work eight hours and get paid for only eight hours?

"Bribery Case Filed July Still Untried," says a headline. Maybe the culprit has gone and done it again.

With the new youth movement, dealers in hair dyes and cosmetics may expect brisker sales for the next few months.

"The Japanese ambassador to Italy will voice Japan's objections to a speech by the Marquis de Vascello in the Chamber of Deputies and to an article by Mussolini wherein both de Vascello and Mussolini alluded to the 'yellow peril'," says the Associated Press. Japan, I understand, doesn't mind being considered a peril, but she certainly won't stand being called yellow.

"Self-sacrifice enables us to sacrifice other people without blushing," says a recent Manila visitor who is dreaming of more worlds to laugh at. My experience, however, is that my self-sacrifice enables other people to sacrifice me without blushing.



"I gotta order Bear Brand"

He Wants

What He Likes

And Makes Him Feel Good!

THE superior aroma and properties of BEAR BRAND Natural Milk make it particularly attractive to babies. Produced on the sunny pastures of the lofty Swiss mountains, world famous for their invigorating, healthful climate, BEAR BRAND Natural Milk is in every respect the ideal food for babies in tropical countries.

Give your baby plenty of

BEAR BRAND
NATURAL MILK



Vagabonding Through Mindanao

By Eugene Ressencourt

SEVERAL kilometers farther on I came to Balatukan where there were several bamboo houses, including a school. My head was thumping so badly that I sank down in the grass to rest. But soon my thirst drove me up a palm tree for a green coconut. The school master came up and addressed me in English. (He was a Visayan settler.) I learned that it was about twenty-five kilometers of very treacherous trail to Kidapawan, the next outpost of civilization. I felt so downright



The Young Woman Who Screamed and her Husband

rotten and feverish that I decided to accept the invitation of the school master to rest in his house till the next morning.

Thursday morning, after a humble but good breakfast of rice, pork, greens, and a drink of hot water, I was on my way along the trail to Kidapawan. Mud, mud, mud! Imagine yourself sloughing through knee-deep mud for miles and miles. For seven hours I followed the rugged trail up and down, up and down. The hills were always very steep; many times as I was slipping down a decline, trying to keep my footing, I lost my balance and slid on the seat of my trousers for a few meters. Every few minutes I had to ford a stream. The forests were deep, damp, and gloomy. As I passed under the great trees I felt terribly lonesome and depressed. I met but three or four people all along the way. The singing birds and insects were my constant companions but, as I could not speak their language, they were poor ones. The gigantic roots of big trees grew across the trail and kept tripping me up. I traveled as fast as I could so as to be sure of arriving at my destination before dark.

Missionaries

I reached Kidapawan at about 2:30 and discovered, with no little satisfaction, that here was a more civilized community. There were quite a few homesteaders with bamboo houses, there were several rice fields and others, there was a fair-sized school, and there were two American missionaries.

When I staggered up to the little frame cottage of the Misses Nevling and Halsted, who are doing missionary work in Kidapawan, they immediately called me in and asked if they could make me some hot tea. Without waiting for an answer they soon had some tea, crackers, cheese, and cookies prepared for me. How immaculately clean was the linen table cover! How good those sugar cookies

and the lemon drops tasted! I spent about an hour talking to the ladies and then I went to the cottage of Justino Doctolero, the principal of the school, who—Miss Nevling had said—would put me up for the night; the missionaries had apologized that they could not keep me at their house because theirs was “an Adamless Eden” (as they quaintly put it). Justino Doctolero was very hospitable even though when I stood on the edge of the back porch of his cottage my weight caved the whole porch in. I removed my grimy, muddy stockings for a pair of my host’s slippers. After a good sponge-bath and a bountiful supper, I lit my pipe and ensconced myself in a chair to listen to Doctolero’s description of the vicinity of Kidapawan when he was here sixteen years ago. I learned that there had been several known cases of cannibalism; that headhunting was then practiced and still is sometimes among the tribes in the more remote sections. The natives in the interior of Mindanao were then fierce and unsubdued warriors. I was told of a tribe of “tree people” who construct their homes in the tree tops high above the ground, a people so wild that they are very seldom seen and run from any one who comes close to them. They often trade with the more-civilized tribes, Doctolero said, by leaving a sack of their trade goods at an appointed place over night, and in the morning returning for the sack of rice or other substance left in return—so that the traders seldom see the “tree people”. It sounds a bit fanciful but at the same time it sounds logical; and, if I had the money and equipment, I should like to make an expedition into the wild hills where these “tree people” are said to abide.

Snakes

Friday morning I started out, feeling quite well fortified with a good rest, a good bath, and good food (both within and without because Miss Nevling had fixed up a lunch to carry with me). The trail was much more pleasant than before, being wider and not quite so muddy—and being all *down hill*. I walked as fast as possible; the hike to Kabanakan took me eight hours not including one hour off for lunching and resting. I met but few people along the way

(Continued on page 77)



“Abi ben Ressencourt” in the Center. The Others are Lanao Moros in Typical Dress



The
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP
Editor and Publisher

The Philippines' Premier Quality Monthly



Articles on Philippine History, Biography, Politics,
Business and Commerce, Education, Science,
Music, Art, and All the Interests of In-
telligent Readers. Editorials and Cartoons
on Current Affairs, Short Stories and Poetry

*Edited and Published in and for the Philippines
Not Competing with or Duplicating Any Amer-
ican or Foreign Publication, but Affording the
Reader a Magazine Distinctively Philippine*

Its readers as well as its
writers and artists are the
leaders of the country



Subscription Rates

₱3.00 in the Philippines

\$3.00 Elsewhere

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
217 Dasmariñas, Manila, P. I.
P. O. Box 2466

Inclosed please find three pesos for a year's subscription to the
Philippine Magazine.

Very truly yours,

Name _____

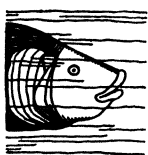
Town _____

Province _____

A Summer In An Alaskan Salmon Cannery

By J. C. Dionisio

"BIG Mistake" nervously paced the mess house floor. Around him we gathered—towels and tooth-brushes still in hand. There was tense apprehension in the air. It was 5:20 o'clock and in ten minutes the bull cook would beat the gong. Breakfast.



We all blessed that gong when it sounded at noon and at six o'clock in the evening. But everybody cursed it at five o'clock in the morning. For its devilish sound pierced your ears no matter how deep under the covers you buried your head. And when you have stood for eighteen hours in the cold, slimy fish house, you'd wish to God you were out alone on a lonely island where there were no bosses nor gongs to break your sweet dreamless sleep.

But we were not gathered there that morning to protest against the gong. It was bad enough but we knew it was necessary. After all, they had to wake us up: we were not paid to sleep. We were gathered there because the previous day we had lodged a complaint with the boss against the Chinese cook. We let it be known that as human beings we could not stand working from six in the morning to twelve at night and be given hard rice and salted salmon for breakfast. We simply could not eat the stuff. We demanded coffee—and no salt salmon.

The cook was apparently in sympathy with us. We could understand his position well enough, but by some queer twist of human nature we blamed our lot on him. He was a Chinese and the contractor was his countryman. When Big Mistake as undelegated leader of the gang appraised him of our demand, he said absently, "I no know. You ashee boshee."

Our Filipino foreman was a middle-aged person who had been handling cannery crews for some fifteen years. He had an unusually flat nose, and his eyes closed and opened incessantly while he talked. He had a hard mouth and his face was slightly pock-marked. He seemed amiable enough but he sided too much with the Chinese. We didn't think that was right.

Anyway, when Big Mistake approached him one morning, Louie—that was his name—anticipated him, bellowing threateningly: "I know what you want, Big Mistake. You want to complain about the chow. What do you think this is—a restaurant? a chop-suey house? Why 'd you come to Alaska for—vacation? Hunh!"

That night the conspiracy was hatched. We green-horns were scared but were spurred on by the hardened old-timers. "The only way we can get our rights around this dump," Big Mistake murmured to us as we huddled in our bunks, "is to tell them where to get off. Vacation—hunh!"

If the bull-cook sensed something wrong that morning, he did not show it. To be sure he looked astonished as he saw the whole crew of a hundred twenty men seated at their tables at 5:28. "Wassa malla?" he said. "Allo come down oierly today."

Ah Shi, the cook, in badly-soiled denim overalls, leaned out of the kitchen window and shouted, "Kan Kang loh!" The bull-cook banged the iron bar. We grabbed our chopsticks and proceeded to eat.

Conversation was unusually dull but the idle chatter and the noise of the chopsticks belied the tension among us. Then suddenly a voice shrilled. "Hee-ee-ee!" Simultaneously the basins containing the rice were flopped upside down on the tables, the chopsticks described arches in the air, and salt salmon and dried cabbages littered the floor.

Pandemonium reigned. A party raided the kitchen and half of the crew was munching cup-cakes, apple pies, and jelly rolls. Ah Shi ran to the cottage which served as our foreman's quarters, shouting despairingly, "Louie-ah! Louie-ah!" But Louie had already gone to the cannery.

The Chinese had barricaded themselves in their quarters. Ah Shi ran there pounding frantically on the door. It opened a little and a hand pulled him in; but before he was entirely inside a piece of pie, perfectly aimed, landed on his back. The volume of laughter increased. We were having a grand time.

* * *

When we came home at noon there was a sign on the bulletin board. It read: "Any one caught dumping food on the tables or on the floor will be shipped back to Seattle." We looked at each other, amused. We knew that was a scare. They wouldn't dare send any one back. It was the peak of the season and they were short of men.

We noticed also an improvement in our menu. More meat was mixed with the dried cabbage. We had fried fresh salmon. Big Mistake beamed triumphantly. "Didn't I tell you?" he said. "Uh, huh!" I exulted. "So they won't give us salt salmon anymore!"

Pete, our "retort boy" who had a genius for reticence, gulped down his soup. "They couldn't," he said simply, marvelling at my innocence. "We threw the stuff in the creek!"

II

JOE was a gambler. He was also rumored to be a gangster. He was "a tough egg." The men were not wont to befriend him. They said they felt "clammy" when he was near. His eyes slanted just a little, giving him the appearance of a half-breed Chinese. But he had no Chinese blood in him.

It was whispered that Joe had bullet and knife wounds in his body. It was also whispered that he had killed a rival in love in his home town in the Islands, and that he had come to the U. S. to escape punishment. I didn't know whether the rumors were true, but I did know he was once an inmate of San Quentin Prison in California. He told me so himself. Of the circumstances he didn't tell me.

Joe had a mercurial temperament. Easily provoked, he struck in a flash. But he was not a bully. He did not pick quarrels unless he was abused. Also he had a redeeming sense of humor. He delighted in telling jokes—sometimes dirty, sometimes perfectly innocuous.

One afternoon—this was yet early in the season and the work was only a few hours a day—Joe was playing black jack with the bunch. "Bulutong" Mac was the banker.

(There was nothing unusual about Mac, except that despite his homely appearance he was the only man in the bunch who had attracted the attention of Harriet, a winsome young Minnehaha). Anyway Joe had the highest bet—twenty-five dollars. He had a couple of jacks in his hand. Mac had a seven up. Mac thought for a moment; then deftly, swiftly, he drew a card. A five. In a flash Joe's right shot out, and in its grasp gleamed a menacing eight-inch automatic knife.

Mac rolled to the floor, jumped up, and ran. Joe followed him a few paces, turned around and darted up to his room. We were all so stunned by the suddenness of it that we stood there, our mouths agape.

Presently Joe came down, a .45 caliber gun in his hand. He was shaking with rage. But Mac was nowhere to be found. Joe ran outside. Shots rang out. We crowded in the doorway, fearful that the worst had happened. And we saw. There on the walk stood Joe—in his hand a smoking revolver and twenty paces away lay an empty salmon can riddled with bullets!

* * *

Late that night Big Boy and I were watching the "hook fish" gang unloading the fish from the scows when Shorty Aliston came running up to us, gesturing wildly. "Come on," he panted, "Mac's fighting Indian! Mac's fighting. . . hun . . . hun . . . Indian!"

We scrambled after him. Big Boy muttered under his breath. "The damn fool! He should have known this is Saturday night. He should have kept away from that crazy girl. The boss has warned him."

"There they are!" pointed Shorty. And there they were, but they were three. Two were Filipinos. The girl apparently had taken to her heels at the first sign of hostilities.

Joe and Mac were giving the brave a bad beating. But he was fighting. Suddenly a right uppercut from Joe caught the native on the jaw. He reeled, sagged, and fell to the boardwalk. Walking over to Mac, Joe grabbed him by the shoulders, and without warning shot a similar uppercut to his chin which knocked him completely out. "You lousy skunk!" he swore at Mac as he dragged him home. "You'd get into a fight over a lousy chippie like that!"

And from that night on Joe and Mac were real friends. They slept in the same hotel room in Seattle and tramped together to California. I have not heard of them since.

III

AMONG the collegiate element in the crew was a handsome young man named Licerio. For the sake of expediency we called him, incongruously enough, Lizzy.

Lizzy belonged to an influential family in the Islands. His father held an important political post in his province. But Lizzy, like Hardy's raddlemann, relinquished his better position in life for want of an interest in it. His father wanted him to be a lawyer, but Lizzy wanted to be a "sailor on a tramp steamer." Then, discovered one day in a compromising situation with a young lady acquaintance whom he did not love, he "hot-footed it to America to escape the impending doom of inevitable marriage."

In America he developed a condescending democratic attitude towards his fellows. Fundamentally he was an

(Continued on page 75)

THE NEW *Air-Cooled* ELECTROLUX *THE Gas* REFRIGERATOR

A PRODUCT OF SERVEL

gives you everything you expect....AND MORE

EVERY Family wants an automatic refrigerator, some day. It's the safest, most economical way to protect food, to cool beverages, to freeze desserts.

Let us tell why you can expect more from the Electrolux. It has no moving parts to wear out. A tiny GAS flame keeps the simple refrigerant circulating; ordinary air cools it; no water is required for this cooling.

It has a temperature regulator; it has simplified defrosting without stopping its operation; it is all steel. And it is absolutely dependable in operation . . . as dependable as your gas range . . . no interruptions in gas service.

Come in and inspect these new GAS Refrigerators. Let us install one for you.



Lowest Operating Cost
Continuous, Dependable Operation
No Costly Replacements

Now available at
MANILA GAS CORPORATION
 Regina Building

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Rice Bran in the Philippine Diet



MANY Americans from the Middle West, now residing in the Philippines, will recall the practice still common about forty years ago of taking a load of wheat to the mill soon after threshing time, and bringing home a

supply of flour in paper sacks, enough for the winter's requirements for bread and other baking needs. Patent flour, as it was called, could be purchased from the grocer's, of course, but even in those days before we knew of vitamins and calories, we appreciated the value of whole wheat flour as containing more nourishment, richer food value. Food experts in later years have taught us that whole wheat flour is much more valuable for food than the usual refined, white flour and have explained in detail the importance of the vitamins and protein which it contains.

Here in the Philippines, where rice is such an important part of the diet, the experience is opposite to that of the American farmer of half a century ago. Here polished rice has been the common article of diet—and strange to relate the rice bran, or *tikitiki* as it is commonly called, is, or was until very recently, considered unfit for human consumption. Yet this rice bran contains much the same elements of nourishment and food value, which were hazily recognized by the American farmers of a generation or two ago when they took their winter's grist of wheat to the flour mill.

While bran flours are now considered quite highly in America and some other countries, and are regularly recommended by dieticians, rice bran is discarded in the Philippines as food fit only for animals. This rice bran, according to an article on "Rice Mill Products" in a recent issue of the *Philippine Journal of Science*, comprises the seed coat, germ, and most of the outer layer of the rice kernel and contains the most nutritious parts of the rice grain, for it has vitamins, fats, proteins and the phosphorus ingredient, as well as some starchy material. The writers of this article state that "rice bran has a much higher food value than wheat bran or the flours. This is due to the fact that rice bran has a much higher fat content than wheat bran or flour, although the protein and carbohydrate contents are lower."

A mixture of three parts wheat flour and one part rice bran makes an excellent combination for bakery products such as bread, cake, muffins, cookies, and similar foods. A friend who has been unusually successful in the use of rice bran in baking, prepares a very delicious cake, with a distinctive nut-like taste that is most palatable and satisfying. Dried fruits and nuts may be added, along with spices or other flavoring, to make various kinds of cakes, all of which will meet with genuine favor and approval. Rice bran, when used alone, lacks gluten and does not make bread that will rise. The addition of wheat flour serves not only to dilute the bran but also to supply the gluten for making bread, and very palatable bread it will turn out to be.

While large quantities of rice bran are available each year in the Philippines, a relatively small amount is used for human consumption because it is subject to insect infestation and also because it becomes rancid as the result of decomposition of the rice oil. In order to preserve rice bran for human consumption it has to be heated or cooked for about three hours, after which it may be kept safely in airtight packages. Heating the bran removes moisture, destroys mold, spores, and insect eggs. After heating, the simple action of excluding moisture and insects serves to keep the bran in edible condition. Although the heated bran is slightly darker in color than fresh, raw bran, it has a pleasanter and sweeter odor and flavor.

The general use of rice bran in the Philippines would help to correct deficiencies in the usual diet by supplying the needed fats, protein, and vitamins. It would not only prevent sickness and death from beriberi but the health of the people would be generally improved.

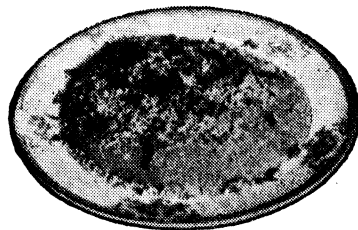
It only remains to educate the people regarding the great value of rice bran as a food, instruct them in the ways of preserving it and in preparing foods from it. Considerable information is available at the Bureau of Science, but it needs to be simplified and given out more generally so that the rank and file of the people will understand it sufficiently to appreciate the great importance of this source of human food which has for years been overlooked.

PRUNE COOKIES

1 cup shortening	1 teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups brown sugar	3 teaspoons baking powder
4 eggs	1 cup stoned prunes
1 cup chopped nut meats	1 teaspoon salt

About 3 cups of flour

Cream shortening and sugar, add eggs, one at a time, and the prunes. Mix two cups of flour with the salt nutmeg, and baking powder and stir into the mixture. Add chopped nut meats and enough flour to thicken the mixture so that it will just drop from a teaspoon. Drop on a greased baking pan and bake for 10 minutes in a hot oven.



How About Some Maja-Blanco Today?

How about it, heh? Yes, Ma'am, you can do it in your own kitchen—quite easily. With Tuason's modern Rimaiz, sanitary corn flour, the job is simplified. No more laborious grinding. Just add water to Rimaiz. Recipes free. Send 8c postage for free sample.

C. Tuason é Hijos

1178 Agno, Malate, Manila

Phone: 5-71-29

SCOTCH KRISPIES

- 2 eggs

1 cup sugar

1/4 cup melted butter
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

1/2 teaspoon salt

2 cups rolled oats

Beat eggs until light, gradually adding sugar. Pour in butter, add vanilla and salt and finally stir in rolled oats. Drop by teaspoonful onto well greased baking pan, spread into cakes with knife dipped into cold water and bake about ten minutes in moderate oven. One-half cup of chopped raisins may be added to the mixture if desired.

Summer in an Alaskan Cannery

(Continued from page 73)

aristocrat—as the term is understood in the Philippines. He was easily identified with the elevated nose contingent. He had, however, a charm all his own. His careful speech, erect bearing, affable manners, and a certain subtle suavity—suggested good breeding.

Lizzy regarded the natives [Alaskan Indians] as far below him. He didn't have anything to do with them. He worked in the warehouse with the girls. His job was to pile up the "coolers" or metal trays as soon as the girls emptied them of their salmon contents. He stood in one corner and waited for them to be emptied. He didn't even condescend to speak with the girls, and scoffed at their flirtations.

Then one day we saw him carrying some kindling for Esther. An act of chivalry, we thought... But we were wrong. It was *love!*—at least he said so. The knowing ones said it was sheer mid-summer madness.

The affair continued all summer. Nobody paid any particular attention. Summer romances like that flared up, then evaporated. Nothing unusual in the canneries.

Nothing unusual to the native girls who were unknowing advocates of free love. But Lizzy was getting serious. Bad. One evening while we were preparing to go back to Seattle he came up to me and said, "I think I'm going to marry Esther."

"You're what!" I was so surprised I nearly choked on the piece of apple I was eating.

"Well," he said with a naivete that was devastating, "what's wrong with that? She's used to elemental living and I won't have to slave to keep her. Besides we love each other—There she is now; I'm going to speak to her." And he ran out.

That night when he came home, he dropped on his bunk, grunting heavily. I stuck my head out of the covers and inquired, "Well, did she say 'yes'?"

Lizzy didn't look up. "You know," he said, "there are lots of things in this world which you can't take for granted. Take Esther. When I told her I wanted to marry her, she looked at me kind of surprised and said, 'Now you're getting serious. Don't, because I won't like you if you do . . . Let's just be like we are now. After all we're happy while it lasts. You go your way and I'll go mine. Then we'll remember each other—live in sweet memories.' That's all. And she kissed me and ran away. And after all we've done—"

"Never mind that," I interrupted. "You'll forget her when you get back down below."

"Forget her? Believe me or don't, you'll never see me in Alaska again."

And I never did.

NO, MOTHER, NO

Don't give your child a laxative made for GROWNUPS which is entirely too strong for their delicate system.

WATSONAL CASTORIA

is especially made for Babies and Children in the Philippines. It is a Mild, Pleasant, Dependable Laxative giving wonderful results in all minor intestinal and stomach ailments.

MADE BY BOTICA BOIE
SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES



Inf. Senna 15; Pump. Seed 2.2; Worm Seed, 1.1; Sod. bicarb. 0.9; Roch. salt, 2.8; Flav. s. c. to 90 cc.; Alcoh. n. m. t. 3%

IV

THERE was an abundance of interesting characters in that cannery that season. For instance from the "laborer class" there was "Payong-Payong"—a jolly, carefree fellow. Payong-Payong got his sobriquet when he was seen one rainy day walking with Catherine. He was holding her umbrella. The boys after that called him Payong-Payong, *payong* meaning umbrella.

Payong-Payong's favorite saying, or rather credo, was: "If you believe the Bible, you can get the compass." Every afternoon when we were not working he and Luis would go to the playground where we played *sipa* or volleyball. There they would sit on the logs, open their hymn books and sing hymns unmindful of the jokes of the boys who called them "sissies." They didn't care, however, and after a while the boys let them alone.

Payong Payong and Luis both "got religion" by necessity rather than by choice. They were both Roman Catholics when they left the Islands but after a few years in America they became agnostics. A few years later they became downright atheists. Then hard times came and they found themselves in the bread lines. They joined a Pentecostal mission in Seattle.

* * *

Then there was "Cabanwa" who was an animist. Cabanwa, like the primitives, attributed power to all inanimate things. Everything to him possessed "soul." The coolers, the posts, the planks—they were all living creatures, "in their own way." He forbade us from hitting the pestiferous Alaska mosquitoes because they were the "souls of the salmon." Cabanwa's mental condition was due to hunger

and cold. He roamed the streets of Seattle one winter, homeless and penniless. He was an old-timer in America. In the Philippines he studied in San Juan de Letran.

* * *

Among the *intelligentsia* was an unusual galaxy of B.A.'s and M.A.'s. There were also an electrical and mechanical engineer, a pharmacist, and a mining engineer. Besides these there were also some twenty undergraduates and high-school students.

The college students were a bunch of sophisticates. While the favorite topic for conversation among the "worker class" was women and sex, that of the students was as varied as their interests. The college students discussed literature, philosophy, art, economics, current events, religion, politics. When the discussion was about expressionism in literature or cubism or Freudian psychology, the naïve high-school students merely sat and listened. But when the conversation veered to the Independence campaign and the Mission or Manuel Quezon, the high-school sophomores stood up and vigorously and unhesitatingly voiced their opinions.

"The symbolist movement being a protest against the unabashed straightforwardness of realism. . . ." And the high-school sophomores knitted their brows and listened with no apparent enthusiasm. But—"The Mission in Washington is a waste of the people's money. . . . Quezon, basking in the sunlight of his popularity, has come to consider himself a god. . . ." And the high-school sophomores cocked their ears,—and even the lettuce-worker paused from his game of rummy to listen and nod his head in approbation or shake it in disapproval.



The unequalled WEAR AND WASH

reputation of
INDIAN HEAD
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

is built on years of distinguished
service

INDIAN HEAD

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CLOTH

IS STRONG and
DURABLE—

INEXPENSIVE and
BEAUTIFUL

White—in 6 different widths. Colored—36" wide 39 different shades

Vagabonding Through Mindanao

(Continued from page 70)

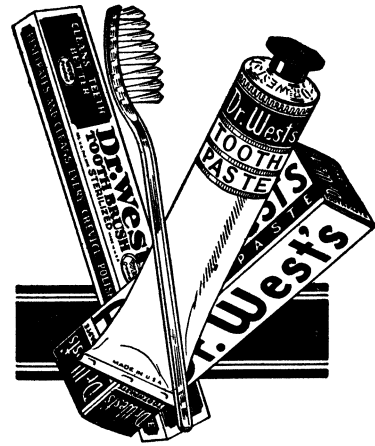
and I again experienced that feeling of loneliness which comes of being alone in the vastnesses of the out-of-doors; some people, I know, enjoy this and are used to it—but it happens that I have spent most of my life amidst the noise and activity of a city of over three million people. Once I stepped on a small snake lying across the road. I did not see it until it had curled around my ankle and struck at my leg. I immediately leaped clear of the ground (about two feet, I guess) in an effort to escape the strike of the snake, at the same time disentangling the thing with a sweep of my cane. It hastily retreated into the brush as I gave it a couple whacks; I saw that it was small and thin and the shape of its head gave me the impression that it was not of a poisonous species. Upon examination I happily discovered, at any rate, that there were no fang marks on either of my legs. I realized that Mindanao has many queer types of animal life when, a little further up the trail, I noticed a piece of white string—about eleven inches long—which seemed to be crawling. Upon further inspection I found it to be a very animate thing with a small dot at one end which seemed to be the head. Its length, in comparison with its breadth, told me it must be a kind of snake; its undulations were that of a snake. Some one later told me it was a kind of worm, but my opinion is that it is of the snake family.

Civilization

Arriving in Kabakan at about 5:15, I found, to my delight, a Scotch planter and his wife who had a large, comfortable house with electric lights, beds, mosquito candles, domestic cats and dogs—everything that goes with a cozy home. They took me in with all my mud and gave me a room with an enormous, soft bed for the night. Now that I was once more in civilization (the rest of the walking would be along an automobile road) I took notice of my tired, complaining feet. My right foot, above the instep, was swollen into a big hump; and most of the skin was scraped off my toes. My body was stiff all over but I forgot all about that when, after a shower and an excellent supper, I settled into a chair to draw contentedly on my pipe while the crickets and cicadas shrieked in the darkness outside. Mrs. McL. was a fine conversationalist and Mr. McL. was somewhat of an authority on the reptiles of Mindanao, so we had some very interesting talks.

Saturday I hiked fifteen kilometers, mostly in the rain, but on an auto road, to a little town and constabulary base called Pikit. I was invited by the Lieutenant to stay over night in his home, and then take the river launch in the morning. My feet were sore and my legs were terribly stiff so I appreciated the few hours of rest. The mosquitoes verily ate my feet raw when I removed my muddy shoes for the slippers of my host, as I was partaking of soup at the supper table I had to excuse myself and wrap a cloth around my feet.

Sunday I took a bus for some fifteen kilometers to Peidu-Pulangi at which place I boarded a funny, little, two-deck launch that took me about fifty kilometers down the Min-



Here's A Safe Dentifrice That Gives Quick Results

Dr. West's Tooth Paste has been proved safe in hundreds of the most exacting laboratory tests. It will not scratch or injure the enamel, yet it cleans the teeth immediately, destroying dangerous film, removing the causes of tooth decay.

Buy a tube of Dr. West's Tooth Paste today. Give it a trial. See how quickly it restores your teeth to their natural whiteness and beauty. In the very first brushing it takes away unsightly stain—reveals the brilliance of the teeth.

For best results—to clean inside surfaces of your teeth as well as the outside—use Dr. West's Tooth Paste on a Dr. West's Tooth Brush. This brush is scientifically designed so that it fits the shape of the jaw—makes it easy to brush your teeth with the proper up-and-down stroke. Every Dr. West's Tooth Brush is sealed in a germ-proof envelop for your protection. Hard, medium or soft bristles are available at all dealers.

FREE
A Fascinating
Jig-Saw Puzzle!

Send two empty Dr. West Tooth Paste cartons to P.C.C., Manila, and you will receive FREE an interesting Jig-Saw Puzzle.

Dr. West's Tooth Paste
Tooth Brushes

Are Sold by Leading Dealers

danao River to Cotabato, a town of about three thousand people. I learned that there were a few Americans in this town and I hastened to call on some of them. The American upon whom I first called seemed rather disinterested but was pleased to tell me that there was a Chinese hotel, down the street, at which I could stay until the next launch left northward for Malabang whence I was headed. The Canadian missionary and his wife upon whom I called said, "Won't you attend our church services this evening; we'll fix up our spare room for you."

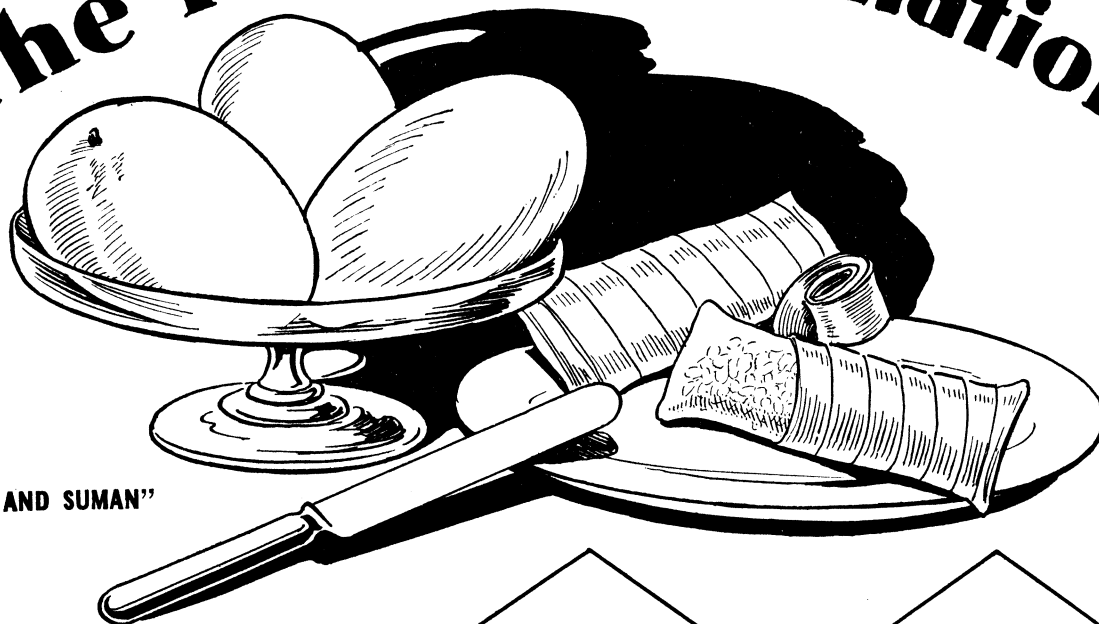
Sunday night I washed out my shirt and shorts and hung them on a chair to dry while I slept. They were not dry the next morning but I put them on anyway, as I did not care to stay in bed all day, and no one would have known the difference had not the missionaries four-year-old son grabbed at me and exclaimed loudly to the world that my trousers were wet. However, no great commotion ensued and my trousers soon dried on me. With the annexation of a shiny black tie, which I had been carrying in my pocket for dress occasions, I was at once a well-dressed vagabond—a gentleman vagabond, if you please! My launch was to leave for Malabang Tuesday night. In the meantime I

rested, played with little Bobby and Ruth (the children of my host), visited a little, and worshipped on my knees with the missionary and his wife who did—by the way—a lot of praying in this fashion. Mr. and Mrs. E. were fine people and I admired the Christian influence in their home.

The Lecture

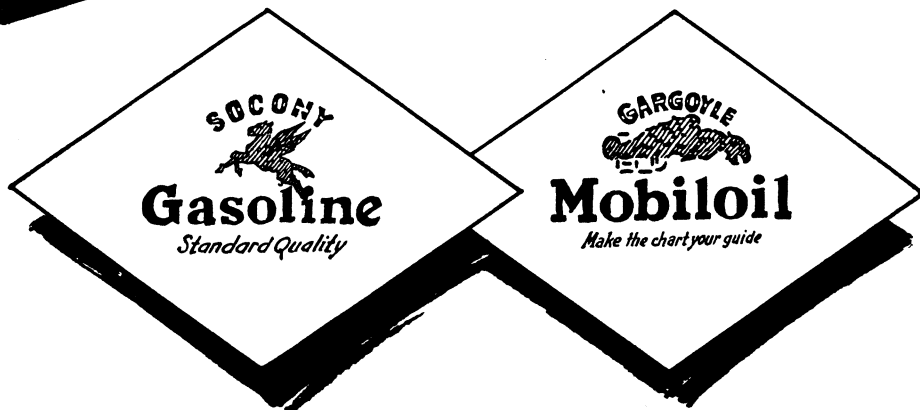
When the principal of the high school learned that there was a young American adventurer (or whatever I am) in town, he pounced on me and made me give a lecture at the school. I'm not much on lecturing but when I saw the three hundred or more students packing the room and sticking out of windows and doors, I pondered on how much ahead I'd have been had I charged twenty centavos entrance fee. I usually speak extemporaneously, so I didn't know just what to lecture on until a few minutes beforehand. I had some maps dragged onto the platform and for fifty minutes I orated, pointer in hand, on the charm of Hawaii and the grace of Samoa—and then on what I thought of Mindanao. For some reason or other everybody paid strict attention to the speaker and he got so dramatic it made him hoarse.

The Ideal Combination



"MANGO AND SUMAN"

For motoring satisfaction, use good gasoline and oil.



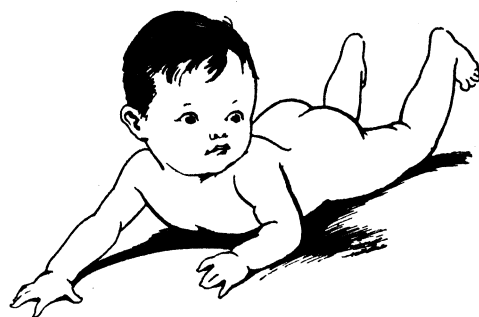
Socony-Vacuum Corporation

The Launch

At 11:00 Tuesday night I boarded a thirty-foot out-rigger launch that must have had at least one hundred Moros spread all over it. It was very colorful—but it was raw and primitive. The passengers seemed to be arranged in layers. A Moro mother was lying on the deck on her back, her bosom exposed, suckling a naked child who was lying close to her. Everywhere, it seemed, were bare feet and betel mouths—all messed together before my sleepy eyes. I had just squeezed in somewhere, in a sitting position, when someone tapped me on the shoulder and beckoned me to a cot which had been fixed for me at the very stern where there were no passengers. An hour later we were following the coast on the open sea; the launch was rolling and bouncing and I thought how terrible it would be if any one in that pudding of humanity should get seasick.

The Planter

As the sea was quite rough Wednesday morning, the launch could not dock at Malabang so it went about eight kilometers up the coast and there bumped its nose ashore to dump several of us passengers off. The sand along the shore had a peculiar appearance; it was black sand which I knew to be volcanic sand instead of coral sand, which is white. In the company of several Moros I followed the trail into Malabang. We had to ford several torrential rivers that came up to my thigh in depth. At first one of the Moros insisted in carrying me across the rivers on his back so I wouldn't get wet; but one of the rivers was so swift that one man had all he could do to stay on his feet in crossing. The Malabang River had to be crossed in a small banca (fare—two centavos); and then I was in the simple, the crude, but the beautiful barrio of Malabang. Here I met two American planters—married one to a Filipino girl, the other to a mestiza—who were overly hospitable (if that be possible). They were as different types as two men could be. Mr. I. was the quiet, peace-loving, kind, and religious type. Mr. Mc. was the adventurous, the temperamental, the hardened type. The latter was the first to greet me with an invitation to spend the night, so Wednesday night was spent at his bamboo house right at the water's edge on the south bank of the Malabang River. Mr. Mc. was about fifty years of age, an ex-soldier who had been discharged in Manila some thirty years ago and had taken to planting copra and various other crops. He was a very active man, "as hard as nails" I imagine. At the time, he was running—beside his plantations—a rice mill. But he didn't have a big house or modern facilities; his was a very simple kind of living. After the day's work he'd pull off his clothes and dive into the river for a swim and a bath. Then he would don clean shirt and trousers and call to his wife, "Say, is the 'chow' ready? Well, bring it on. Hurry up with that coffee." The dining table was outside the house, but the house was really outside itself—being not much more than an overhead shelter. There were lots of chickens and dogs and pigs running around. As we sat there, eating pork and rice and drinking strong coffee by the light of a coal oil lamp, the energetic, middle-aged planter told me of some of his adventures in Mindanao in years passed. Once, a Moro boy crept upon him while he was sleeping and delt him a heavy blow on the head with a bolo (probably aiming to sever the head). And the planter showed



Keep Him Happy, Smiling— IVORY-Clean!

BABY deserves the most painstaking care. His life is precious. His happiness is foremost.

To insure health and happiness wise mothers choose IVORY Soap for baby's bath. They know that the soft, mild IVORY suds will cleanse the most delicate skin, wash away all impurities, safely, thoroughly, quickly. Ivory never causes irritation. It is as pure as soap can be—gentle, soothing, refreshing.

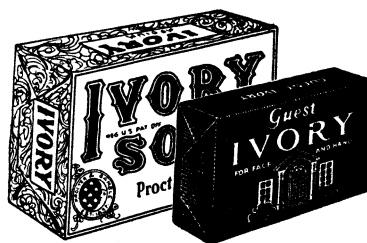
The soap that's safe for baby's bath is the soap for all the family to use. That's why you always see Ivory in the bathrooms of particular persons.

Not only for personal cleanliness, but for countless cleansing tasks in the home every day, Ivory is in demand. It washes fine fabrics safely, leaving them as fresh and beautiful as new. No other soap gives such wonderful results, yet the price of Ivory is so low, all can afford it.

IVORY SOAP

99-44/100 % Pure

"It Floats"



Buy the large or medium Ivory cake for the bath and general household use; "Guest" Ivory for face and hands.

For Sale by All Dealers

me the deep scar over his ear where a part of the bone had been taken out, and let me feel it with my finger.

Moonlight

That night there was a gorgeous full moon that swathed the river with dreamy yellow and silhouetted the spider-like palm trees against the luminescence of the sky. When the others had retired I leaped into a long outrigger canoe and paddled out into the shimmering gold. A sometimes faint but always audible BOOM-boom, BOOM-boom was in the air. The Moros were beating their agongs. A weird chanting wavered on the breeze. I ran into the opposite bank of the river, stepped ashore, and maneuvered my camera for a moonlight time-exposure. This magic night would soon be gone—if only I could have something to remember it by. I aimed my camera at the bushy tops of several palm trees, and walked away while seven minutes of moonlight seeped in through the lens. I had no tripod; I used coconut husks, etc., to brace my camera at the right angle. That done, I again glided out and paddled up the river. Ah, but this was splendid—a peaceful, majestic, tropic night. Have you never dreamed of idly floating along the palm-fringed shores of moonlit waters? But—something had to spoil it; dark, ominous clouds covered the moon and I had to paddle furiously to get back to Mc. . . . 's house before the driving rain came.

Coconuts and Ants

Thursday morning I was again in the canoe—continuing my excursion up the river. One or two kilometers took me to its source—a series of fresh water springs which caused not a turbulent current but a slow, gentle one. As I idly

floated back down the river I was spellbound by the serene, natural beauty about me. The tall cocopalms along the shore were reflected in the greenish water, their slender trunks like the long, graceful necks of swans. This, surely, must be the loveliest spot in the Philippines. Not many, I mused, knew about it; here were no tourists—yet. And what would be more grand than a nice, green coconut from which to drink as I drank in the scene with my eyes. I ran my canoe ashore and bounded to a tall, slanting palm tree. I was soon at the top, hanging on with my legs and one hand while I twisted one of the coconuts. But the darned thing wouldn't come off. An army of ants came charging; the general, himself, drew his sword and leaped into my eye—and the rest crawled all over my ears, nose, hair, chest, arms, and legs. And how they did bite! It was horrible. The pain in my eye was excruciating. If you've never had hundreds of piratical ants swarming all over your body, you've a novel but hardly enjoyable experience awaiting you. But I would not give up my coconut; it was not until I saw it falling to the ground far below, that I slid, half fell down, myself. With the fiendish little creatures upon me almost driving me mad, I tore off my clothes and dove into the river. What a relief! The demobilized ants frantically swam for shore.

The Maiden Who Screamed

A few minutes later, when I had redressed in my underwear and shirt and was just reaching into the canoe for my trousers, I turned my head slightly to one side and what did I see—but a beautiful, fawn-like, young Moro maiden apparently dropped from fairy land. Her slim figure was

A Drink You Will Enjoy!!

It is made from the Juice and Pulp of choice, ripe Strawberries—You can see and taste the red, luscious berries in every bottle—These berries are American grown and picked from selected crops—each berry is firm and fully ripened—In this appetizing, sparkling beverage

"TRUFRUIT"

Strawberry

you get the benefits of healthful fruit, best cane sugar, and purest Artesian Water—Try it with Magnolia Ice Cream—It makes a delicious Strawberry Ice Cream soda.

Royal
SOFT DRINKS

are always a welcome refreshment

Buy them by the case from your grocer or

SAN MIGUEL BREWERY



draped in a bit of colored cloth down to her ankles and just covering her young breasts. Her arms and hands were so exquisitely graceful; her shoulders, her neck. She was walking to the water's edge, just a few feet from me, balancing a large tray of clothes upon her head. I grabbed into the canoe not for my trousers, as perhaps I should have, but for my camera which I quickly opened. I made a step toward the young lady, enthusiastically exclaiming—with beaming smiles and sign language—that I desired her photograph. What do you think she did? She started to bawl and cry, setting up an awful racket. How she did scream! I grew so alarmed that at first I started to push off in my canoe to get away, but I changed my mind and called after the retreating damsel in soothing and pleading tones. Very soon someone answered her cries from a distance, and I saw a short, muscular man running toward me with an expression on his face that I didn't like. Although relieved when I saw that he didn't have a big "butcher knife" with him, I felt that a terrific wrestling match or an exhibition of fisticuffs was about to ensue. When he was almost upon me I raised both of my hands, like the Indians do when they pow wow, and smiled the smiliest smile that I had ever smiled. That stopped him within a few feet and he breathlessly cried—with a fierce gleam in his eye—"What's dee matter?" in *English*. I hastily explained the whole situation, laughed as if it were a joke, and—before he could reply—thrust out my hand to shake his, as though we were already friends. That saved the issue and the Moro gentleman entreated his wife (which she turned out to be), telling her how sorry I said I was, to pose for a photograph. Then I took one more of the husband and wife together (this one contrasts her beauty with his business-like (as though he meant business) appearance. I hastened back to Mr. Mc. . . . 's place and drained my *hard-earned* coconut.

The next two hours were spent with Mr. I. . . . who was also an ex-soldier and a planter. He fixed it so I could ride a horse over the trail and into the hills of Lanao where I could meet the Provincial Governor's party—which was coming from the other direction—and trade my horse for a ride in an automobile. (A road had been constructed from the north coast of Mindanao to the end of the Malabang trail.)

Friendly Moros

In company of two Moros, who were to be *cargadores* (carriers) for the Governor's party, I prodded my milk-white, bony horse onto the narrow trail at 2:00 Thursday afternoon. As I hadn't ridden a horse for a long time and as Filipino horses are so small, I had difficulty getting started. In trying to mount I placed my left foot in the stirrup and bore my weight upon it as I hoisted myself up. I never got into the saddle, for the whole thing slipped around the horse's belly. Finally, I stood on a fence and mounted while someone held the horse. I had not ridden far before the cinch-strap broke and the saddle and I slipped off completely. A new saddle was fixed on the horse, and this time I placed my foot in the stirrup and gave a bound which threw me over on the other side of the saddle. But. . . I finally got started. A very turbulent river had to be forded at the start; it provided a real thrill, as my feather-weight horse could hardly stay on its feet. The trail soon mounted into the higher country, crossed a grassy mesa,



For Good Things to Eat— Use this pure vegetable cooking fat

TO make the ordinary, every day foods more tasty—as well as for those special dainties that you want extra nice—use CRISCO, the pure vegetable shortening. It improves the flavor of foods in which it is used, insures finest texture.

Use CRISCO in cake-making. You will always be delighted with results—every recipe will be successful. In pastries, too, there is nothing to equal Crisco for that crisp, flaky crust.

CRISCO makes fried foods more palatable. Use Crisco for deep-fat or pan frying. Foods fried in Crisco never become grease-soaked. It is economical, too. Strain the Crisco that remains back into the tin for use over and over again.



Buy from Your Dealer

Sold in 1-lb., 1½-lb., and 3-lb. tins.

FREE COOK BOOK

Pacific Commercial Co.
Manila.

Please send me a copy of your latest Crisco recipe book.

Name.....

Address.....

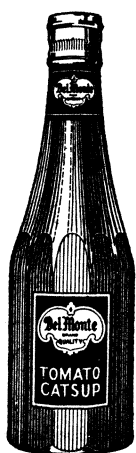


So Convenient to Serve and So Delicious

DEL Monte Fruit Salad—one of Del Monte's finest and most popular products—offers you a combination of choice California fruits with all their delicious flavor. Serve it as a salad, or as a dessert. Every one enjoys the matchless quality of this Del Monte favorite.

Always look for the Del Monte goods on your dealer's shelves. Depend on Del Monte to bring you finest quality, choicest fruit, most exquisite flavor. Del Monte's prestige is based upon the unflinching practice of giving you the best in canned foods at a reasonable price.

Buy From Your Dealer



Del Monte Catsup

Del Monte offers a catsup of unusual excellence, made from choice, ripe tomatoes and the finest spices. Have Del Monte Catsup on the table at every meal. Use it on meats, fish, and omelets, with soups and sauces. Your dealer has it in large or small bottles.

Be Sure to Say: "Del Monte"

and entered a great forest. As the scent of the forest came to my nostrils and as I adjusted my buttocks to the funny little saddle I began to thoroughly enjoy the trip. We were heading in a northeasterly direction and now and then I caught a pleasing glimpse of the blue sea on my left. We were joined by several other Moros who came from I don't know where, and I began to wonder how it would be if they all pounced on me—but I soon discarded the thought when I remembered how friendly all Moros I had met thus far had been to me. The Moro people seemed quite the same as the Bagobos and Manobos in bodily appearance, though their facial features and their dress were different. (They do not pluck their eyebrows nor do up their hair as the Bagobos and Manobos.) Being Mohammedans the Moros wear Turkish fez caps or turbans. When the trail was smooth enough we put our horses (there were three in the party) into a trot. In a thick forest at an altitude of about fifteen hundred feet we ran into a dense cloud, then into darkness, and then into an incessant downpour of rain. The trail where we were on at that time was grown over with the roots of trees and was very muddy. As it was too dark to see, I gave my horse the lead; several times he would stop, apparently afraid to go further. One Moro, who spoke a little English, walked just in back of my horse; his presence was indeed a comfort, for the others were ahead and out of sight. I was soon dripping wet from the rain; I kept one arm pinioned over the camera on my belt to keep it as dry as possible. The horse was continually stumbling and several times almost fell. I received quite a jolting and a rocking and it wasn't especially enjoyable, for I could not see a thing. After what seemed an interminably long period of this, we reached the end of the new road—and from then on, the going was more pleasant though it was quite wet. I was cold and and I felt myself shivering.

At about 7:30 a bamboo house loomed out of the rain and fog, and to it we drew up to spend the night. Glad to get off my horse, I stiffly mounted the stairs and stepped inside where I found a good-sized Moro family. The house was crude and ill-furnished as bamboo houses in the interior of Mindanao are. My Moro companions soon came into the house and they did the talking. I was given a small room in which there was a canvas cot and a chained dog. Being soaking wet, I was shivering with the cold. I immediately removed my clothing for some Moro clothing that was lent to me. [The typical Moro costume is a big sack, open at both ends, made of either black or brightly colored cloth. One steps into the sack and either leaves the upper end draped over a shoulder, or rolls it down to the waist where it is made secure. Some Moros wear bright-red fez caps with yellow tassels, some wear turbans (worn by those who have been to Mecca), and others wear a purple, velvet affair which is a cross between a fez and an overseas cap. These things together with a pair of good-sized feet make up the clothing of the Moros, although some add factory- or tailor-made garments.] In one of the rooms there was a fireplace of earth and stones to which I went with a large package under my arm. In Cotabato I had met an American negro who, before I left, had fixed me up a package of canned meat, canned jam, and a tin of crackers. I heated the deviled-meat over the fire, and enjoyed a very passable supper. I wrapped myself securely in a straw mat for the night and slept quite well except for the fact that the dog in the room started howling in the middle

of my slumber and rudely awakened me. It was pawing at me and, I knew, trying to tell me that it was cold. I got up and hunted around for some rags and things for it and thereafter all was peaceful.

The Governor's Automobile

Friday morning I turned my horse over to the Governor's party (I noticed that the three Americans in the party had heavy revolvers strapped around their waists) and the Governor turned his car and Japanese chauffeur over to me to ride to Dansalan on the northern shore of Lake Lanao. I stretched out comfortably in the cushions of the back seat as we sped over the grassy hills—but, for some reason or other, the car stopped and we discovered that we were out of gas. The Japanese chauffeur started on foot for the closest town, seven kilometers north, saying he would take two hours. Many passing Moros pawed over the Chevrolet sedan; as they saw very few, if any, automobiles, the creature on wheels must have been indeed a novelty to them. Passing horses were afraid of the car; no amount of coaxing or pulling or beating would induce them to come near or to pass by it. A Moro school teacher who came riding up the road lost his horse when it became frightened and bolted off in the direction from which it had come. The rider was afraid to proceed on foot, he said, because he had forgotten his bolo. This and other thoughts gave me cause to feel uneasy every time a group of Moros approached the car.

Instead of walking back with his can of gasoline the chauffeur hired a passenger bus for the purpose, after keeping me waiting six hours instead of two. It seems that he had paid five pesos for the bus and thought that I would pay him back. He was quite intoxicated and a little abusive. For a moment I became fairly angry and I told him enough to keep him quiet for quite a while. However, he drove like wild on the way to Dansalan and I had to hang on tightly to keep from bouncing all over the car.

At about 4:30 we came to a small barrio called Corona Grande where an excited crowd of Moros was gathered, knives and bolos waving in the air. Several of them came running up to the car, not to remove our heads as I at first feared but to tell us the cause of the commotion. It seems that a datu, up in the hills, had broken some Moro custom, and the people of the community were going up to battle with his people. They seemed to be very angry and as we went on we saw Moros dashing out of their houses with their shields and bolos, and rushing up the hill to battle. Two princely looking datos—one with snow-white coat, the other with a black coat having shining buttons—with neat turbans, with canes, and with fancy rings on their fingers, got into our car and requested that we take them up the road to the constabulary post where they wished to report the uprising. I was later told that this action, which brought the law to the scene of trouble, stopped the fight before any real harm was done; but... how anyone could so quickly quiet a band of men armed with big "butcher knives" is a mystery to me.

Dansalan

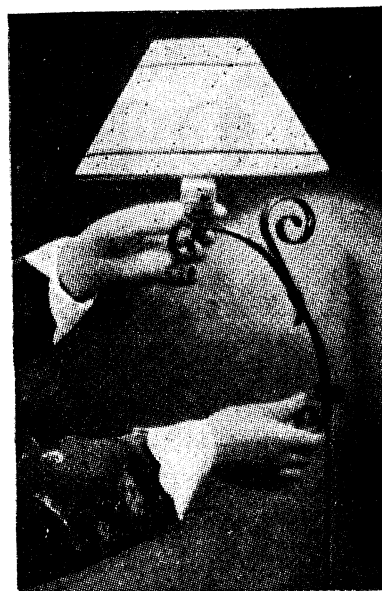
I arrived in Dansalan at 6:00, Friday, where I was the guest of Doctor Frank L., a Princeton man who has for several years been working amongst the Moros and teaching them to read and write. Doctor L. was

"Pin-It-Up"

The Handy Lamp

The "Pin-It-Up" electric lamp is new and decidedly original in design and application. This lamp can be "pinned-up" easily into any wood or plaster wall and plugged into any electric outlet.

The "Pin-It-Up" lamp can be hung wherever more light is needed for either decorative or practical use, in your home or in your place of business.



Available at all Electrical Contractors in Manila

Plain black.....P3.00 cash
Green, orchid or blue.....P3.50 cash
(with an 8-ft Cord and a 50-watt lamp)

Come into our Store and see them
at your earliest convenience



Manila Electric Company

Corner Escolta and David — Tel. 2-19-11

"PABCO"
ROTNOT
 is a sure safeguard
AGAINST ANAY

It is just as necessary to prevent wood from decaying as to prevent iron from rusting, and "PABCO" ROTNOT will protect your timber against attack by white ants (ANAY), wood borers, dry rot and all other forms of decay to which wood is subject, whether above or below ground or water level.

Descriptive literature and prices on request

J. P. HEILBRONN CO.

(PABCO DEPARTMENT)

233 David, Manila

Tel. 2-14-12

And....

*after a good meal
 you sure need
 a Glass of*



**The Great Natural
 Mineral Water**

Its absolute freedom from microbic life and earthy deposits, and its RADIO ACTIVITIES will aid your digestion.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

the originator of the "Lanao System of Teaching Illiterates" and he was distributing reading charts, in that system, to all parts of the world.

Dansalan is a small town situated on Lake Lanao, about two thousand feet above sea level. There is a high school, a good-sized hospital, and a golf course; but the shops and stores along the main street are not at all impressive to the modern eye. The climate of Dansalan is indeed very commendable and I, personally, prefer it a thousand times to that of Baguio. It is much like Indian Summer in Illinois. Besides the Moros and a few Filipinos, there were a few Chinese, one Japanese, and about twelve white people. I felt that I was out of the wild and primitive country and was once more in something like civilization. But no... it was still wild enough, at that. Tuesday some Moro outlaws rose up and killed a constabulary soldier, wounding three others. Twenty constabulary soldiers with rifles and machine guns then attacked the cota (a stockade stronghold of bamboo which grows together into an impenetrable barrier; the outlaws enter via underground tunnels) in which one of the outlaws had secured himself and shot him to pieces. When one pauses to think that it took twenty men and several thousand rounds of ammunition to capture one man, one acclaims the fact that some of the Moro outlaws are great fighters. I learned that every now and then blood is shed on the streets of Lanao. A few months before as the result of an election, two parties of Moros chopped each other up on the bridge over the Agus River which flows below Dansalan. "Ten years ago white people would not walk up and down the streets of Lanao without a revolver on the hip." It is comparatively safe now, though. The Moros have become quite peaceful; it is only their excitable tempers and their own sense of justice that cause them to kill. If the law will not help them and they think they are right, they will often take the law into their own hands.

The Agus River, beginning at Lake Lanao, roars northward toward the sea for about thirty kilometers and then drops some three hundred feet to form beautiful Maria Christina Falls. Monday, with three Filipino students, I made a hike to the natural, verdant spot where the water drops and then roars onward to the sea. With much effort we made our way to the bottom on a bamboo ladder which has been constructed for those who seek a better view of the falls. Once below, I threw off all my clothes and bathed in the torrents of clear water.

On Sunday, September twenty-fifth, I boarded the *Agustina* at Iligan on the northern shore of Mindanao. Before the little ship bore me away from the land where I had had such unusual adventures she called at the little port of Dapitan in the northwestern corner of the island, the spot where José Rizal was exiled before his execution. With a feeling of great admiration and reverence I stood before the inscription of the last beautiful donation of this remarkable man:

"By the spacious strand where the sands are soft and fine,
 At the foot of the mount in its mantle of green,
 I have built my hut in the pleasant grove's confine;
 From the forest seeking peace and a calmness divine,
 Rest for the weary brain and silence to my sorrow keen."

José Rizal.

The Long Way

(Continued from page 58)

"You're absurd!" said Nina. "Very!"

I repeat I was not serious. Yet while finishing these extemporaneous sentences, it struck me that what I was saying might after all be true. Why not? There was a possibility. For a fleeting instant I thought I was that stentorian old man.

Two months later Nina and I were married and went away and saw and heard no more of our cannon-voiced old man and his gentle-voiced wife. Occasionally we would wonder about them.

Months afterward we came back to Manila because Nina's small sister was seriously ill. To our relief, however, we found her already on her way to recovery, and sat back and exchanged talk with our relatives.

After supper Nina walked to the window and stood gazing out into the darkness. I was lying full-length on a couch, contemplating her absently, contented with the world. She stood at the window a long time and then called softly to me.

It was a familiar, yet strangely lone figure I saw approaching. As he came under the street light, I recognized him. It was our old man, the little man with the deafening voice.

He was more bent than when we had last seen him and he walked more slowly. Somehow it seemed that he had lost his sense of direction.

We watched him coming. . . . nearing the front gate. We held our breaths, as though afraid. Would he turn in? But he passed on mumbling, hardly throwing a glance at the low hurdle over which he had stepped so often. His hands disconsolately clasped behind his back, eyes on the ground, he followed the route the old woman used to follow.

After the lights had been extinguished, Nina moved up to me, and whispered:

"I wonder what is wrong. She must be dead. Remember that you said something about an unspoken agreement those old people had that the old man was to die first?"

I remembered. I had been thinking of it.

"I think you were not far from right. What a courage that old woman had, to grant her man the shortest way, while she reserved for herself the agony of being left alone. No, the old man was not selfish, but the old woman was more unselfish. I think I couldn't be like her!"

I clutched her hands.

"I wish Death had been less ironical, though," she went on, "and had given those two their desire. I wish death had been really kind, and had taken them both at the same moment. I wish—oh! suppose they had taken the short way through our lot together, or that the two had both taken the woman's longer road . . ."

Old Man of the Mountains

(Continued from page 56)

of such an immoral practice. No, the freedom of sex life of the young mountain peoples can not be attributed to any lack of definite sex standards or to impoverished thinking of these people on such subjects. They are neither immoral nor unmoral. They have a rich culture,

Patronize Philippine Products

Buy Philippine-produced brown and refined sugar now put up for home use in convenient and sanitary cartons, and panocha wrapped in cellophane, dust-ant-and-fly-protected.

Thereby you serve yourself best and help in backing up the Philippines' major industry which employs more than one-tenth of our population and contributes nearly one-half of all the government revenues.

Advertisement by

The Philippine Sugar Association

Here's Paint Satisfaction In Every Can!



SOLD
EVERY-
WHERE

Manufactured by **Ynchausti & Co.**

348 TANDUAY — MANILA — TEL. 2-27-50

and being a conservative people adhere to it quite rigidly, but they have solved the problem of courtship in a different manner from most peoples about whom we hear from day to day, and one can not see the companionship of the young people before marriage and the home life of the older married couples without wondering if they have not found a very intelligent solution. The suggestion of such an idea would perhaps be very painful to some people who have worked out a different solution to the problem of premarital relations, especially when they have a dogmatic belief in that their own ideas are the only possible correct ones; when they think their own ideas are the same as those of God, for instance!

Western and Ifugao Ideas on Sex Compared

I will admit there is something shocking about the whole thing, to Caucasian thinking, just because of its simplicity. Even though I had been prepared for what was coming, I shall never forget the rush of sensations and the thoughts, crowding each other out of my mind, that I experienced upon dropping into a girl's olog for the first time. There were some fifteen young people present, girls and boys of different ages, laughing and talking together and caressing each other in almost every conceivable degree of intimacy. Not that I hadn't seen young people indulging in all such intimacies before, even in

groups, but on previous occasions it had been under cover, secretly done; against the advise of the parents, in defiance of the will of the gods. Here it was the parents and gods who were sending the young people to these "orgies". Here was the proper place to come to find and to learn to love your future partner for life. There were little tots here learning of love and of life from their older companions, from respectable people! Should not these things be taught by some pervert or by the village "tough"? How heathenish! These children were growing up without having sex surrounded by a sense of sin and of shame; with the ability to satisfy sex curiosity as their unfolding minds and growing bodies gave rise to these questions. Should they not wonder and dream about such things for a few years, longing to ask someone but afraid to do so, in a continual state of conflict regarding them? Should not these young people learn with whom they can best be happy through the intimacies of married life by playing bridge and going to tea parties during courtship? Should not the girls be surrounded by a wall of taboo and repessions and blindly love the first man who happens to crash through, regardless of his merit, and should not the boys form all their early habits of love with hard, degraded women while "sowing their wild oats", and then take these habits off like a cloak, at the altar of marriage?

All these questions and more rushed through my mind as my interpreter endeavored to interest this light-hearted group around me in doing my mental tests. I decided that the world would be a much duller place when the powerful cultures have succeeded in gobbling up all the smaller ones, and perhaps not a great deal better. If these girls have been singled out by nature to go husbandless to their graves because of the inability to bear children, at least they would not die in complete ignorance of sex life as our Western civilization would condemn them to do. I never heard, in the mountains of Luzon, of the fathers selling their daughters to establishments for the commercialization of sex, as is the practice in the country which does not hesitate to annihilate and replace the culture of the Formosan aborigines!

TIRES

"BRIDGESTONE"

Sole Distributors

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

National City Bank Bldg.
Manila

Tel. (2-31-51
2-31-52
2-31-53

P. O. Box No. 461
Manila

THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S

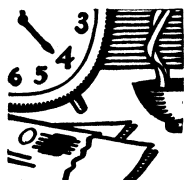
CREAM
CRACKERS



WISE & CO. INC.
DISTRIBUTORS

Four O'clock

In the Editor's Office



Readers already know that Henry Philip Broad is the pen-name of Mrs. Anna J. Broad of Zamboanga. Her story, "At Point of Death" is her first story in several years. "I am not quite sure," she writes in a letter, "that I made my point clear in the story. I did not intend to ridicule a certain concept of morality. What I

meant to say was that there are certain conditions, circumstances, states of mind into which methodized religion throws confusion. The man in the story has never envisaged his relations with one of the women as adultery until the last moments, and then, as his prayer shows, he could not quite grasp the fact that he had, according to a certain view of things, committed so great a sin. . . . Can you get some story by Villa? I am intensely interested in that young man. I do not like all he writes—far from it; but some good will come out of his writing unquestionably. . . . Putakte is not quite so good as he was in the earlier days. He is now a little too mild. I like him stinging. . . ."

Kilton R. Stewart, who wrote on the Ainus of Japan in a recent issue of the Magazine, contributes an article on the people of our Mountain Province to this number. His description of the rice-terraces of Ifugao is probably one of the most eloquent ever written. He is at present studying Negrito intelligence in the Malay Peninsula, and has promised to write an article about them for the Magazine. As a scientist "on his own", Mr. Stewart isn't overly endowed with spending money and he usually travels as he can, and in his last letter he complains as follows: "The British have been going against the laws of God and man and making a gentleman out of me since I got into their territory. . . . They have made me travel first-class since I left Jolo, and the strain, both on my bearish disposition and on my purse has been annihilative. . . ."

J. C. Dionisio, who lives in Seattle, Washington, writes of "A Summer in an Alaskan Salmon Cannery", and tells of some of the rough life in Alaska. After I had accepted it he wrote, "I had feared that you wouldn't accept it, as it is written in the unrepressed style of the *American Mercury* stories. . . . I like your magazine because it strikes a happy medium between the oppressively stilted 'intellectual' journals and their more naïve contemporaries. . . . I enjoyed reading Mr. Emeterio Cruz' article about cannery life in your June, 1933, issue. Mr. Cruz and I worked together in Alaska for several seasons."

The story, "The Long Way", by Eulogio J. Manuel is also a first contribution, although Mr. Manuel has written for a number of other Manila publications.

Still another writer new to the Magazine is Nicanor U. Gatchalian, author of a Philippine version of the old Faust tale. The strange path called by the people "Landas de Diablo" actually exists in the barrio of Malanday, Marikina, along the provincial road running between San Mateo and Montalban. Mr. Gatchalian is a native of Pasig and a student at the National Law College. Articles and stories by him have appeared in the *Free Press*, the *Graphic*, and the *Herald*.

Dr. A. P. West is chief of the Division of Organic Chemistry in the Bureau of Science, and was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines. He is the author of a number of chemistry texts and numerous monographs. His short article on rice bran in this issue is a summary of a much more elaborate paper published in the *Philippine Journal of Science* for September, 1933.

Eugene Ressencourt, formerly of Chicago, and now at large in the world—when last heard from he was coming back from a hike to Tibet—completes his account of his Mindanao adventures in this issue. Don't miss his story about the young Moro woman who screamed and scared him half to death.

I received a letter during the month from Thuan Komkris of the Haadyai Agricultural Experiment Station in Siam which runs in part as follows: "I have read with deep interest your editorial on woman's suffrage in the December issue of your magazine. I also am of the opinion that the passage of the bill giving the Filipino women the right to vote is a real measure of the progressiveness of the Philippine Govern-

Gregg Books Officially Adopted for Use in the Government Schools

GREGG SHORTHAND MANUAL
GREGG SPEED STUDIES
RATIONAL TYPEWRITING

Other Recent Gregg Books

Gregg Speed Building (<i>John Robert Gregg</i>)	₱2.64
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (<i>Gertrude Beers and Letha P. Scott</i>)	3.30
Correlated Studies in Stenography (<i>Nancy Lawrence, F. Ethel McAfee, and Mildred M. Butler</i>)	2.64
Business Letters: Functions, Principles, Composition (<i>Ralph Leslie Johns</i>)	3.08
Understanding Advertising (<i>Raymond Hawley and James B. Zabin</i>)	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

New York — Chicago — San Francisco — Boston

Order through

Philippine Education Company, Inc.

AGENTS WANTED

by *Filipino Artists*

Never before have the people of the Philippines been offered an opportunity to purchase pictures of their own native country painted by their own famous artists.

We have prepared a set of 15 different Philippine scenes beautifully printed in four colors, all reproduced from the original paintings of such famous artists as:

FERNANDO AMORSOLO

I. G. ANCHETA	JORGE PINEDA
FABIAN DE LA ROSA	M. KANOPLE
JUAN F. NAKPIL	F. ROXAS

They are printed in gorgeous colors on a highly glossed coated white enameled paper, suitable for framing or to be used as a decoration in homes.

They are having a tremendous sale in Manila and will appeal to every Filipino in the Provinces.

We are selling these only to agents in sets of 15 different views for ₱1.25 per set.

Order a trial set and see how quickly you will sell each picture for 20 centavos or ₱3.00 for the set.

1 set of 15 will be mailed to you, postage paid, immediately upon receipt of ₱1.25 in money order or stamps.

-----1934
McCULLOUGH PRINTING Co.,

P. O. Box 620,
Manila, P. I.

Enclosed find ₱----- for which send me, postage paid, ----- sets of pictures.

Name-----

Post Office Address-----

Write your full name and address plainly.

ment and I believe the same holds true for other countries. I should like, however, to protest against a statement of yours that the Philippines is the first country in the Far East to grant women the suffrage. I do not know about the political rights of the people of other countries, but as a Siamese I do know that the present Government of Siam, since the reorganization in 1932, granted women the right not only to vote, but also the right to be elected to membership in the House of Representatives. There were a number of woman candidates in the election held only a month ago. I hope that you will make the readers of your magazine understand that the Siamese women rejoice with the Filipino women, and congratulate them on the new right which they—as themselves—have acquired.

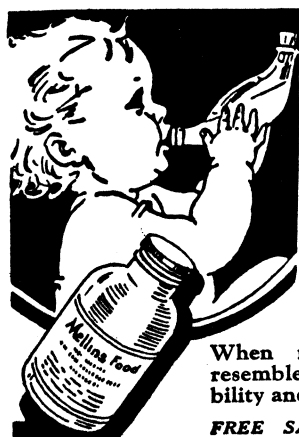
During the past month I received a long letter from Professor T. Inglis Moore, formerly of the English Department, University of the Philippines, and author of the novel, "Kalatong", published serially in the Magazine a year or so ago. He is now a member of the faculty of the University of Sydney and has recently been writing editorials for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Times* of Australia. He writes in part: "The Philippine Magazine has contained some excellent stuff—real quality to the work. I was very pleased to see it as it confirms my faith in the young Filipino writer who, in general, possesses excellent literary virtues—feeling—real passion at times, imagination, an instinctive love of beauty and of the beauty of words especially, that love without which no writer can create art of permanent value. I'm especially delighted how some of my proteges—Daguio and Lopez in particular—are improving all the time, mastering their craft and feeling their way to form. . . . Tomholt's stuff, of course, is excellent. He is a born dramatist with an unusual capacity for expressing emotion, a natural sense for the rhythms of dialogue, and the gift, as Bernard Shaw said of him, of making his characters live. 'The Crucified' (Philippine Magazine, April, 1932) and 'Life and the Idiot' (June, 1932) abound in imagination, in genuine tragedy. They have that intensity and philosophic—almost religious—atmosphere which one rarely finds in English plays—except those written by Irishmen, Synge, Yeats, and O'Casey. Usually you have to go to the Continent, to the Russians (Chekhov in particular) the Italians (Pirandello), to Hauptmann and Molnar. My judgment is confirmed—and yours also—by the high opinion Gegan MacMahan and William Moore—no relation—here have of Tomholt's work. MacMahan is the leading repertory producer in all Australia and wants to put on some of Tomholt's plays. The only difficulty is to find actors good enough to play them. W. Moore, the doyen of Australian dramatic critics, considers Tomholt the finest dramatist here and calls his work 'quite remarkable'. . . . By the way, I was amused to read Villa's comments on Tomholt's description of the Gobi Desert (February, 1933). It was a fine bit of writing, a shade over-adjectived in places, but in general a piece of descriptive prose the Magazine might well be proud of publishing. . . . Villa's 'poems', like the stuff of the moderns he is trying to imitate, are frightfully boring effusions. Cummings and some of his ilk have random touches of imagination and often have the merit of being unconsciously humorous. Villa's burblings aren't even funny. Experiment of course should be encouraged as such, and there is something in the cry of the experimentalists that it is better to be alive and on the wrong track than dead. But it is an open question whether it is better to be a corpse than an idiot. The Joyce-Stein junta are like the

compositionists or cubists in painting. Their premises are false. Communication is an essential of any art. Certain forms of expressionism may express the mind of the expressioner to himself but they mean as much to any one else as the incoherencies of a bloke in the last stages of general paresis. It's a pity that Villa has gone over to this pack in writing such tosh, for he's got undoubted ability. In fact, I'll be surprised if the young Filipino writers generally don't put the Philippines very definitely on the English literary map in the future, and the very near future, too. And that will do more for the Philippines than all the politicians could ever do. I hope that the Philippine Magazine will continue to flourish not only for your sake and as a reward for all you've done with it, but also for the sake of the writers whom you have helped so generously, and the Islands themselves. I hope, too, that the 'literary apprentices' will realize that you are the writers' best friend! A friend of mine, a good poet and critic, wrote to me recently after I had sent him a copy of the *Literary Apprentice* (University of the Philippines publication) and the Sydney University magazine, *Hermes*, saying that he thought 'my young Filipino friends were a damned sight better' than our own Australian undergraduate writers."

The Philippine Magazine fared pretty well at the hands of two critics who, though self-appointed and self-annointed, perform a not unimportant function, and fairly well. José Garcia Villa in his "The Best Filipino Short Stories of 1933" (*Graphic*, December 14 and December 21) picked out Amador T. Daguio's story in the June Philippine Magazine as one of the three "most distinguished stories of 1933". The other two were Sinai C. Hamada's "Tanabata's Wife" and Solito Borje's "To be a Man", both of which were *Graphic* stories. Three of the eleven "Roll of Honor" stories were Philippine Magazine stories—Daguio's story already mentioned and his "The Old Chief", and Bienvenido N. Santos' "Far from the City". Philippine Magazine stories given two stars by Mr. Villa numbered four—Francisco Arcellana's "Death in a Factory", Manuel E. Arguilla's "Three Men", Bienvenido N. Santos' "The Man Who Knew My Father", and A. A. Tiburcio's "Old Negrito Wedding". Six were given one star:—Rosalio O. Bautista's "Two Prisoners", N. V. M. Gonzales' "Dawn and the Muddy Road", Sinai C. Hamada's "Death in Love", Eugenio Lingad's "Taxie", Lydia C. Villanueva's "Death of a Miser", and Alfred Worm's "Story of a Bat". That makes thirteen stories which Mr. Villa thought worth listing, which shows not a bad taste on his part, at least. We probably don't publish more than twenty or so stories a year.

Mr. Cornelio Faigao, in his "The Best Poems of 1933" (second annual selection) in the *Philippines Free Press* for January 13, listed two Philippine Magazine poems among the five in his "Roll of Honor". These were "On an Infant's Death" by Conrado V. Pedroche and "Soft Night" by Abelardo Subido. Among the twenty poems given honorable mention were five Philippine Magazine poems:—Guillermo V. Sison's "Candle-Light" and "Communion", Salvador P. Lopez' "Questions", and Virgilio Floresca's "And Ovid Sang" and "Mactan".

Such annual selections go rather against the grain with me, for though no doubt much good work is given recognition, much work just as good or better is always overlooked due to idiosyncracies of the critic, careless reading, or no reading at all. However, to make any such selection entails considerable work, and work that is not only thankless, but makes more enemies than friends. It is a job that no one should lightly undertake, I wouldn't do it if I were paid for it. My hat is off to Messrs. Villa and Faigao.



Makes Baby grow up **STRONG— Mellin's Food**

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

When mixed as directed Mellin's resembles breast milk in easy digestibility and vital nourishment.

FREE SAMPLE—Obtainable from Philippine American Drug Co., Manila.

modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA

PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA POTENCIANA

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

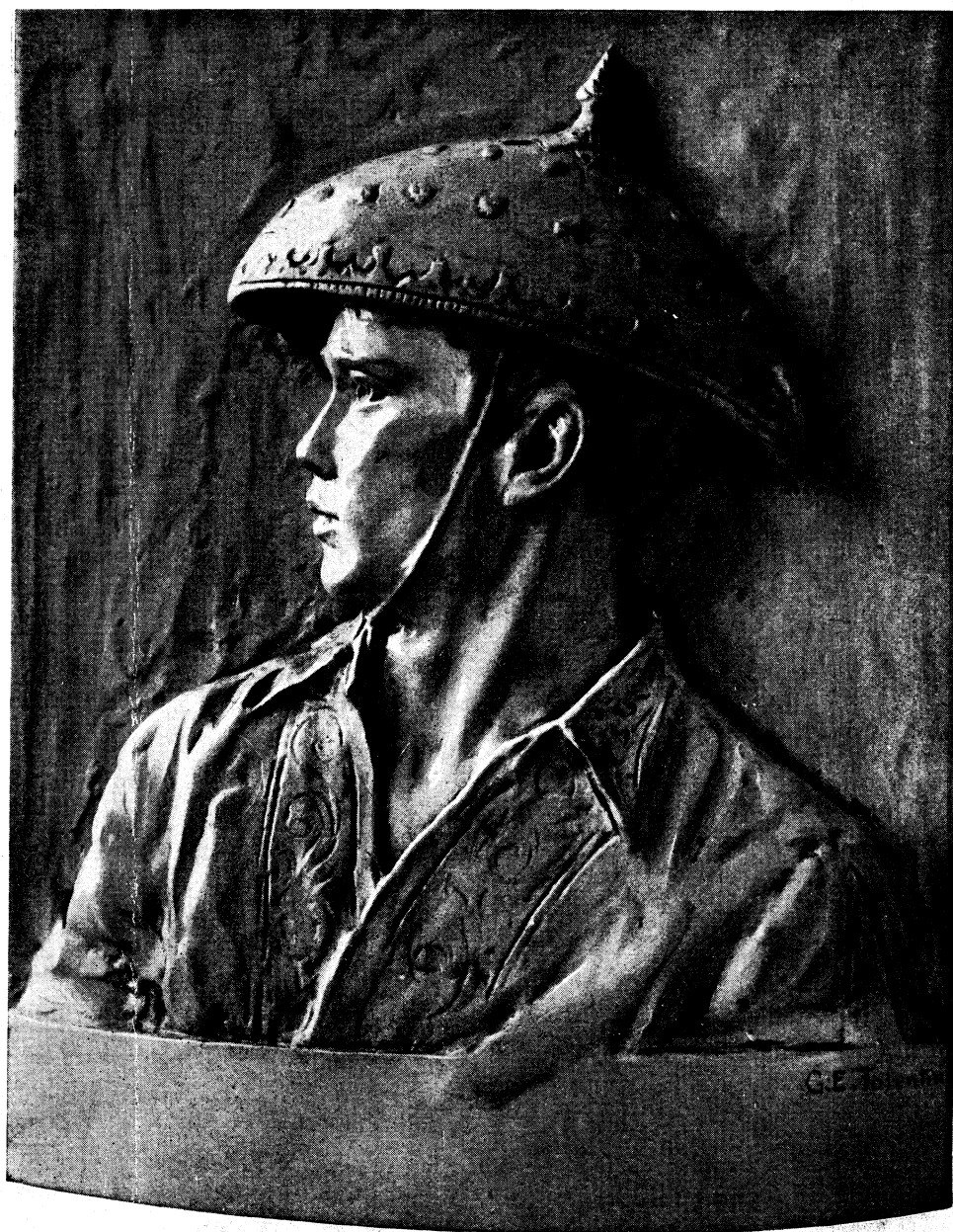
APR 10 1934

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

MARCH, 1934

No. 3 (311)



PLAQUE BY G. E. TOLENTINO

Thirty Centavos the Copy

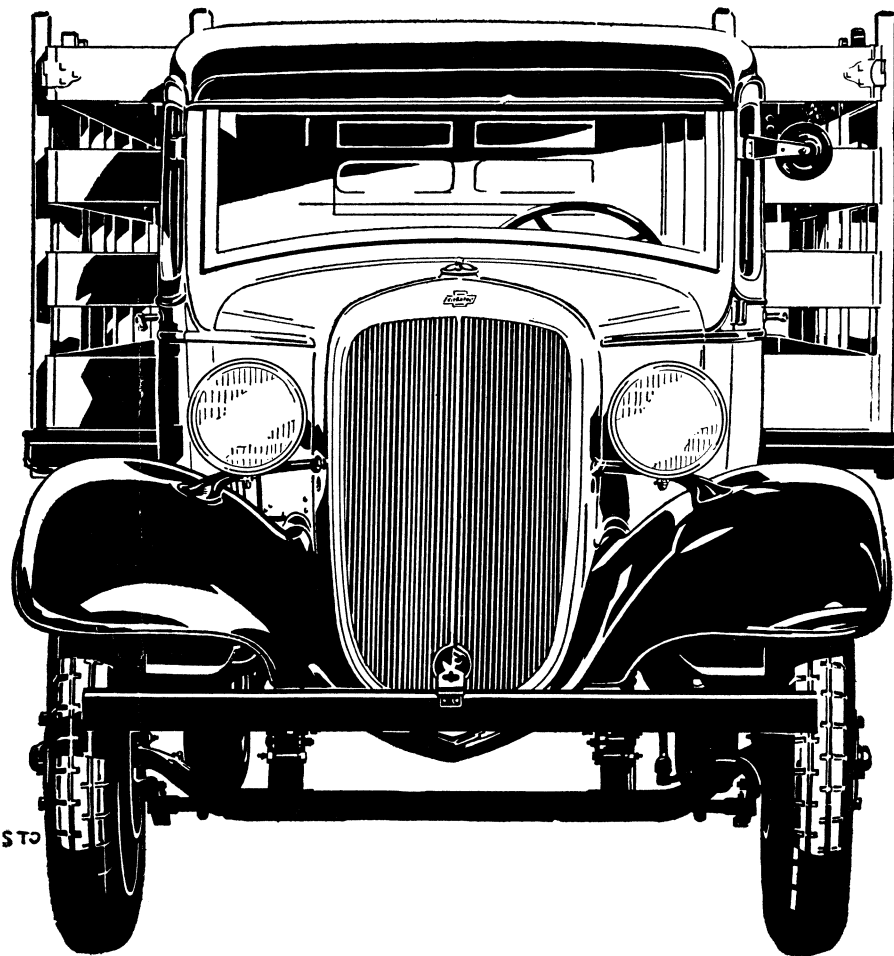
Three Pesos the Year



CHEVROLET TRUCKS

for 1934

Stronger—More Powerful—More Economical



The 1934 Chevrolet Truck is exactly suited to Philippine requirements for hauling passengers and freight. It is strong, sturdy, reliable. It operates at lowest cost per ton, per kilometer. It has power and endurance to haul full capacity loads, day in and day out, without interruption.

The 1934 Chevrolet "Utility" Truck is built with 131" and 157" wheelbase. Either size is available with dual rear wheels, if desired, at slightly additional cost.

Shatter-proof glass windshield and windshield wiper are standard equipment on all 1934 Chevrolet Trucks.

Prices Are Low

World's Outstanding Truck Value

Pacific Commercial Company

2 Isla de Romero

Cebu

Manila

Iloilo

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1934

No. 3 (311)

Cover:

Juan de la Cruz (from a plaster plaque)	G. E. TOLENTINO	Cover
Business and Finance	E. D. HESTER	90
News Summary .....	.....	91
The "Great Manchu Empire"	VIKTOR MUSSIK	97

Frontispiece:

Zamboanga	CARL N. WERNTZ	96
Hokku and Cinquain	JOHN SILER	100
Our Forest Wealth	EUSEBIO VIBAR	102
"My Town"	ANONYMOUS	104
Children of the Forest	KILTON R. STEWART	105
The Snake Charmer	ERNESTO P. VILLAR	107
Dawn (Poem)	LIBORIO G. MALAPIRA	107

Editorials:

The Congressional Vendetta	THE EDITOR	108
Production Under the Flag	THE EDITOR	108
Cheap Foreign Goods	THE EDITOR	109
New Administrative Policy for the Non-Christians	THE EDITOR	110
Central Europe and the World	THE EDITOR	110

Cartoon:

Father is Irritated	I. L. MIRANDA	109
An Old-Fashioned Reading Lesson	TRIUNFO G. TAGUINOD	111
With Charity to All (Humor)	"PUTAKTE"	112
Return to Shanghai	MARC T. GREENE	113
Philippine Magic Charms	ISAGANI VILLA D'BAYAN	114
The Beachcomber (Poem)	ANTONIO DE IRURETA-GOYENA	114
Some Fragments of the Añgalo Legend	HERMINIO A. FIGUERAS	116
Precision (Poem)	TRINIDAD L. TARROSA	116
Speak of Today (Poem)	RAFAEL ZULUETA DA COSTA	116
Transition	GLEN GRISHAM	118
The Philippine Home:—A Vacation Program for Boys and Girls—Lenten Recipes—Cupboards and Closets .....	.....	120
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office .....	.....	130

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,

Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation
Continental Insurance Company, Limited
Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSE

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28

THERE'S NO TRICK

in preparing

LINTIK COCKTAILS



It comes all ready to serve

No mixing necessary



AT ALL LEADING GROCERY STORES

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



THE improved and steadier business tone which prevailed during the first half of January was qualified towards the end of the month by declines in the export prices of copra and failure of any substantial improvement in abaca. The month closed with great uncertainty due to the proposal in Washington to levy an excise tax of five cents per pound on United States imports of coconut oil. Local interests claimed that this, if made effective, would cripple our second largest industry and at least temporarily withdraw nearly a quarter of the Philippine population from any significant consumption of imported wares. Actual merchandise movement during January, however, was characterized as satisfactory in textiles, foodstuffs, and automobiles which showed some improvement over December with the volume of consumption estimated at approximately equal to January last year. Japanese competition in several lines was noted to be rapidly increasing. Russian textiles made their first appearance in the local market. Sales of hardware and builder's supplies were greatly curtailed due to the almost total lack of construction activity.

Construction activity was at a standstill with Manila building permits valued at only P194,240 as compared with P238,730 for January 1933.

Power consumption during January was reported at 10,860,000 KWH compared to 9,731,000 for the same month last year.

The current fiscal year opened without a Government deficit and with probably a small surplus. The Philippine National Bank repaid to the Insular Government P1,000,000 on account. Outstanding Philippine Friar Lands Purchase bonds were redeemed through the War Department on February 1. Internal revenue collections during January for the city of Manila were 15 per cent above the same month a year ago.

Banking

January banking conditions were featured by a substantial increase in average daily debits to individual accounts. Circulation was up, closing at P127,000,000, the highest point since June, 1932. The Insular Auditor's report showed the following details:

	Jan. 27 1934	Dec. 29 1933	Jan. 28 1933
Total resources.....	234	237	218
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	106	110	114
Investments.....	49	49	54
Time and demand deposits.....	130	132	119
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	11	10	24
Average daily debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending.....	4.7	4.2	3.6
Total circulation.....	127	123	117

Sugar

January sugar transactions were steady throughout the month, opening at P6.90 to P7.10 per picul, improving gradually to close at P7.30 to P7.40. Current crop recoveries of Negros centrals were still unsatisfactory. Exports November 1 to January 31 totaled 331,245 metric tons compared to 310,927 for the same period in 1932-33.

Coconut Products

The copra market was extremely weak with crushers unwilling to make further contracts due to the generally unfavorable world market conditions which included the Spanish restriction on copra imports with rumors of similar action in France. This was further accentuated by the proposed levy of an excise tax of five cents per pound on coconut oil imported into the United States, forcing copra exporters and oil millers to curtail purchases pending further developments. No extensive contracts

for either oil or copra were possible and all transactions were limited to small parcels for prompt delivery. Manila copra prices opened at P4.40, improved to P4.60 but had dropped 30 points by February 10. The copra cake market was dull with few transactions due to the fact that most crushers were sold out. Schnurmacher's price statistics follow:

Copra, resacada, buyers' godown, Manila, pesos per	Jan. 1934	Dec. 1933	Jan. 1933
100 kilos:			
High.....	4.20	4.50	6.00
Low.....	4.00	4.00	5.60
Coconut oil, drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.105	0.1075	0.125
Low.....	0.095	0.1050	0.115
Copra cake and meal, f.o.b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High.....	18.75	17.75	25.50
Low.....	18.30	17.05	25.00

Abaca (Manila hemp)

Few transactions at nominal prices were registered at Manila, with sellers showing resistance. Slightly higher prices ruled from mid-month to close but receded in early February to the January opening quotations. Production was normal. Direct shipments from Davao may tend to diverge the market especially due to lower quotations on better grades. Saleeby's prices, January 27, 1934, f.a.s. buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per picul, for various grades: E, 11.75; F, 10.50; I, 7.75; J1, 6.75; J2, 5.50; K, 5.00; L1, 4.50.



A Drastic Change made her look more like herself!

Men disliked her conspicuous, painted lips. Then she switched to Tangee because it gave her lips true, natural color.

A surprising lipstick, Tangee! It can't make you look painted. It isn't paint. It actually changes on your lips, to the one shade perfect for you.

Tangee has a cream base—it protects and keeps your lips satin-smooth. Permanent. Economical, it lasts twice as long as ordinary lipsticks!

Rouge Natural, too
Tangee Cream Rouge and Rouge Compact magically blend with your complexion. They match Tangee Lipstick!



TANGEE

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS LIPSTICK

SALES AGENTS
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

Tobacco

Tobacco prices were unchanged and no important transactions were reported. Weather conditions continued ideal for the new crop. Alhambra's data for raw and stripped leaf and scraps showed a total export of 630,476 kilos.

Cigar shipments to the United States were slightly up, 18,000,000 pieces, compared with 18,182,000 (Customs final) for December and 8,518,824 (Customs final) for January 1933.

Rice

The rice market continued weak throughout the month. New paddy arrived on the market with quotations at the close from 30 to 50 centavos below the old crop, which were quoted at from ₱1.90 to ₱2.50 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan. Rice arrivals were heavy, 221,000 sacks compared with 130,000 for December and 168,500 for January last year.

News Summary

The Philippines



January 17.—A "prominent Republican member of Congress" is quoted as saying that "the rejection of our independence proposal clearly indicates to me that the Filipinos do not want independence. The death of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act may well mean that the American flag will float over the Philippines forever."

January 18.—The *Washington Post* states, "Congress doubtless will decide to take up the issue again if the Quezon report offers constructive and reasonable suggestions, but the time for bluffing has definitely passed."

Former Resident-Commissioner Isaura Gabaldon, member of the Mission, makes public his recommendations for the immediate calling of a constitutional convention for the Philippines, submission of this to the people for approval, the holding of elections under the constitution, and recognition of the Philippine Republic upon the installation of the elected officials not later than three years after the enactment by Congress of an independence law. Trade relations between the United States and the Philippines would be determined after independence.

Rep. J. E. Rankin, Republican, Mississippi, introduces a bill providing for the establishment of machinery to effect independence within about eighteen months. Rep. N. F. Montet, Louisiana, introduces a bill providing for independence in from two to three years, followed by limited free trade for five years, after which there would be no further trade concessions. Montet declares that the rejection of the Hawes Act was a "mistake" and an "affront" to Congress and that this was the work of "only a temporary leadership."

Senator Sergio Osmeña states that the Quezon Mission should not feel it has discharged its duty by the mere presentation of a program, but should not return to the Philippines until such a program has been enacted.

January 19.—Majority and minority members in Manila refrain from commenting on the Rankin and Montet bills. Recto, Sumulong, Delgado, Eulogio Rodriguez, Magsalin, Millar, and others defend the Quezon program, but Osmeña states that the proposals are no better than the Hawes Act and that plan No. 2 is only a copy of it. He states he prefers No. 2 as providing for a longer transition period. General Emilio Aguinaldo states he prefers plan No. 1.

January 20.—Rep. H. Knutson, Republican, Minnesota, declares, "I much fear the Filipinos have thrown away their chance for independence within the next ten years by allowing the leadership of selfish politicians to place self above country." Knutson has favored independence and opposed the Hawes Act because it did not provide sufficient protection to the dairy industry. Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias joins in the attack on Quezon by declaring of his recommendation that "the mountain labored and produced a mouse. After years of effort the Mission brings forth nothing new or interesting. Everything it asks could have been asked and perhaps obtained through modifications of the Hawes law."

Rep. E. P. Burke, Nebraska, states he will ask that an excise tax of from 2 to 5 cents a pound be placed on all coconut oil. Rep. A. C. Schallenger, of the same state, joins in the attack on coconut oil which is said to be replacing beef and pork products to a large degree.

The Civic Union in Manila endorses the King bill. Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, also speaks in favor of the bill. Political leaders withhold comment.

The Governor-General orders that all receptions and public meetings which may be considered necessary be brief, simple, and informal, and directs all public officials to refrain from using public money and from the practice of soliciting private contributions for the purpose of entertaining visiting officials.

January 22.—Members of the Mission are reported to have decided to ignore the attacks by certain members of Congress.

Speaker Quintin Paredes states that the majority will support any legislation that will grant immediate independence regardless of who sponsors it, but that it will prefer either of the Quezon plans to all others.

January 23.—The Senate committee on territories and insular possessions votes in favor of reviving the Hawes Act through a nine-months' extension of the period during which the Philippines may accept it. Sen. M. E. Tydings, chairman, states, "If after the elections in June the Legislature again fails to take action or acts adversely on the law, it will serve as a notice to Congress that the Filipino people do not desire independence and want to continue under the present status." The committee takes the point of view that "there be no new Philippine legislation with reference to ultimate independence at this session of Congress and that the Hawes Act can be amended in one particular only—to extend the time for acceptance. Congress retains an open mind about the modification of the act at some future period. We must first know if the Filipinos want independence." Osias is reported as elated by the attitude of the committee and calls it a "complete victory for the Filipino people."

The Governor-General appoints José Gil, Director of Civil Service, to the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines.

January 24.—Quezon refuses to comment on the Tydings statement pending a statement by the President.

Senator Claro M. Recto, majority floor leader, declares that the Filipino people through their constituted representatives have already expressed their decision not to accept the Hawes Act; that if the law were a true independence act instead of merely a tariff and immigration measure, no effort would be made to impose it; why does not Congress eliminate the clause for acceptance by the Philippines if the Filipinos are obliged to accept the law? He asserts that if Congress adopts the course indicated by Tydings it would be taking a part in Philippine elections, showing that its desire here is for a legislature that would be at its beck and call and accept such laws as "redound to the benefit of the special interests which are so powerful in Congress." He states that he can not understand how Tydings can be ignorant of the fact that the Legislature has acted on the law by more than a two-thirds vote; it is a reflection on democratic and constitutional principles on which the government of the United States is based to say that the Legislature which rejected the Hawes Act is not the constitutional representative of the people; it is sad to see that the special interests which made possible the passage of the Act still hold the upper hand in parts of Congress, and sadder still to see the alliance between these special interests and the Filipinos responsible for the effort to revive the Act. "If," he continues, "the aims of Senator Tydings are realized, and Quezon returns empty-handed, there is no one to blame except Osmeña, Roxas, and Osias."

Judge Juan Sumulong states that to submit the question to the people in the next general election—which would be one of the consequences of the extension of the acceptance period of the Hawes Act—the inevitable effect of this "imprudence" would be to reduce a "question essentially national to the category of an electoral topic... making impossible a sane consideration of the matter.... And if the next legislature or a convention rejects the Act once more, this would only serve to increase the tension already existing between certain members of Congress and Filipino groups opposed to the law.... To accept the law with reservations and conditions would be equivalent to transferring to the Filipinos a part of the legislative authority of Congress, which would be unconstitutional. Those who are inclined to accept the proposed extension should be prepared to accept the law afterward without any conditions. Those who are not disposed to accept the law without amendments will have no recourse but to object to the extension of the time limit. The extension would be embarrassing to the Mission now in Washington and would be equivalent to postponement of the consideration of any other law or reasonable amendments.... Nothing has happened which would support the supposition that the Philippine Legislature in declining to accept the law does not express the attitude of the whole Filipino people, or a majority at least.

Osmeña states, "We should express our gratitude for this new opportunity to decide our own destiny which the Congress, in its wisdom and justice, proposes to extend to our people." He suggests that Quezon might ask Congress to do away with the June elections since there would be an election anyway for delegates to a constitutional convention.

Members of the Mission are reported to question the legality of the proposed move to extend the Hawes Act time limit retroactively and to have called the attention of the Attorney-General's ruling rendered to the War Department that the Act would definitely lapse unless the Philippines accepted it by February 17.

It has been learned at the White House that the action of the Senate committee on the Hawes Act was taken without the approval or support of the President who is said to have consulted Senators Bronson and Cutting who felt that there was no point in prolonging the Act.

January 25.—Osias announces that if he is elected to a senatorship he will resign as resident commissioner.

January 26.—The House ways and means committee votes 16 to 5 in favor of an excise tax of 5 cents a pound on coconut oil whether imported or manufactured in the United States regardless of origin. The present price of oil is 2½ cents a pound. Word was previously received from Spain that it will henceforth admit only 75% of the copra sent from the Philippines in 1931, and from France that all copra imports would be cut 50%.

Tydings indicates that if there is any question as to the legality of merely extending the expiration date of the Hawes Act, the committee will simply



You'll look long
for a better
bargain than
Li-con-der-og
— a superb
pencil for office
and home that
costs only

₱1.⁰⁰ per dozen.

TICONDEROGA
Philippine Education Co., Inc.
Sole distributors



**Their Faces Show !!
It's Delicious !!**

That is the one word that fits this sparkling, refreshing, real fruit drink—You can see and taste the fruit in every bottle—



**Make it a
habit to
drink this
full-bodied,
rich, fruity
drink daily—
It's Health-
ful.**

AT ALL DEALERS

Royal
SOFT DRINKS

reintroduce an entirely new measure identical with the Hawes Act except for the expiration date, which would be October 17, 1934.

Aguinaldo declares that the "extraordinary decision of the Tydings committee is the result of an erroneous appraisal of the real situation here" and that the action will be construed "not only as an attempt to favor the Osrox faction in the coming elections, but also as a subtle political scheme to widen the schism among the Filipinos on the vital question of their political future."

Recto declares there is no essential difference between the King Bill and Quezon's proposal No. 1, and that he thinks the Mission would have no objection to endorsing it if it could properly do so pending the President's consideration of the proposed program.

Quezon in a radio address which constitutes his first public utterance since submitting his plans to the President states that "a suitable arrangement should be made to dispose satisfactorily of the economic aspects of the Philippine problem. He declares there are but two possible courses, either to grant independence as soon as the necessary constitutional processes can be carried out, or, "if the United States feels it to be to the best interests of the Filipinos that granting independence should be delayed a few years for the economic adjustment of trade relations in the mean time, this should be based on grounds mutually beneficial." He says that the Islands would not be able for many years to maintain independence against aggression of a first class power, but that this should not be an obstacle as "Filipinos have to take their chances like other liberty-loving people."

Rep. Magnus Johnson introduces a bill providing for Philippine independence in from thirty to forty months.

January 27.—The Governor-General cables the Secretary of War protesting against the proposed tax on Philippine copra and oil.

H. M. Cavender, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, declares that the Chamber "should maintain an aggressive policy in the matter of opposing inimical measures now being considered in Washington."

Rep. John McDuffie, chairman of the insular affairs committee, states that the Tydings statement was "over-emphatic" and that it is a mistake to think that the Hawes Act is the only possible independence law. He declares that the best solution might be achieved through a round-table conference between the President, Senate and House leaders, or through the appointment of an impartial committee to visit the Philippines and report on all the aspects of the question.

Quezon is reported to have written to Tydings asking that the Mission be given a hearing before the committee takes definite action, pointing out that parts of the Tydings statement were in error. The Manila Carnival opens.

January 28.—At a mass meeting in Manila in which Osmeña, Roxas, Varona, Palma, Perfecto, and Tirona harangue a crowd of some 10,000 people, a resolution is adopted endorsing the move in Congress to revive the Hawes Act. Palma likens the rejectionists to the Jews who crucified Christ and declares that the law they killed will come to life again.

January 29.—Acting Senate President Jose Clarin proposes a "strike" of all those opposed to the Hawes Act in the government and a refusal on their part to serve if Congress proceeds with the plan to impose acceptance of the Act. He accuses certain members of Congress of abuse of authority and of wanting to treat the Filipinos like children.

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce protests against the proposed tax of Philippine coconut oil, stating it would cause tremendous hardship to 4,000,000 Filipinos dependent upon an industry that embraces four-fifths of the country—affecting an even larger number of people than would unfair restrictions on the sugar industry. The Philippines now ships around P10,000,000 worth of oil and copra to the United States. In good times the value amounted to P40,000,000.

The Governor-General proposes that either all Philippine oil and copra used for non-edible products be exempted from the excise tax or that a quota of 250,000 long tons of Philippine copra and 200,000 long tons of oil be exempted.

Commissioner and Mrs. Osias are guests of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at tea.

January 30.—Secretary of War George C. Dern addresses a letter to the House ways and means committee strongly objecting to the tax on Philippine oil and copra.

Speaker Quintin Paredes announces that the majority will support the King bill. A cable from Quezon giving the details of the bill states that it provides that "the perpetual neutralization of the Philippines must be agreed upon at least a year before the final grant of independence and that free trade would continue during the transition period."

Chester H. Gray of the American Farm Bureau Federation declares that it is "unwise and unethical to force the Filipinos to reconsider the law which they once rejected. They want immediate independence. They are supporting the King bill in which position the Farm Bureau Federation joins them."

The Gabaldon report favoring immediate independence regardless of economic consequences is inserted in the Congressional Record.

Commissioner Pedro Guevara joins Osias in supporting the extension of the Hawes Act "in order to give the Filipino people the opportunity to decide for themselves their independence destiny", but declares that the Legislature in declining to accept the act last year complied with the "wishes of an overwhelming majority of the Filipino people."

Miss Clarita Tan Kiang is proclaimed Miss Philippines and Queen of the 1934 Manila Carnival.

January 31.—Osias attacks Quezon in the House and states that the Hawes Act is "the only way out for the Philippines". It was not accepted because "the Legislature took unto itself the right to decide without endorsing it to the Filipino people. . . . We want a show-down. This law is essentially fair, just, and reasonable, and whatever law may be considered in the future would be along the same lines. It is not perfect, but we always have the right to seek modification. Selfishness is the motive behind the rejection of the law. The sugar interests would sacrifice freedom for better concessions. . . . We want freedom above everything."

Aguinaldo states that the King bill approaches the demands of the Veterans more than any other bill before Congress.

February 1.—The directorate of the Coconut Planters Association adopts a resolution declaring that while the solution of the Philippine-American relationship is pending, the Filipinos are entitled to the "full enjoyment of economic opportunity under American sovereignty" and that the proposed tax on copra and oil "would be a flagrant violation of this fundamental right."

Osias, accompanied by Secretary Dern, has a three-minute interview with the President for the purpose of bidding him good-bye.

Tydings asks the leaders of two farm organizations to "disclose their motives" in seeking immediate independence for the Philippines, whether this is based on the desire to obtain such part of the market as is now supplied by the Philippines, or whether it is actuated by a "high sense of duty to humanity, believing the happiness of the people of the Philippines can be secured by turning them loose immediately to struggle with the economic chaos of the world without a period of adjustment."

Osmeña proposes that the majority refrain from opposing the reviving of the Hawes Act so that it can be submitted to the people. Speaker Paredes makes the counter proposal that the minority endorse the King bill.

The Governor-General in a proclamation declares the narra (Pterocarpus vidalianus Rolfe) the national tree and the sampaguita (Jasminum sambac [Linn.]) the national flower following the recommendations of a committee appointed by Secretary George B. Vargas of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

February 2.—The President receives Quezon at another conference during which, it is understood, the latter reiterated the objections to the Hawes Act and urged the necessity of adopting a plan to prevent economic collapse. Quezon states afterwards, "With the Secretary of War and General Cox, I had a long conference with the President, who discussed fully the Mission's memorandum. The President carefully considered the memorandum. I can not repeat the conversation." Quezon is reported to be highly pleased and afterward invited all the members of the Mission to a "blow-out."

Dern tells the press that the administration is considering a solution of the Philippine problem which might possibly involve the extension of the expiration date of the Hawes Act after amendments have been incorporated to meet the Filipino objections to the economic terms, military and naval reservations, and other points at issue. He intimates that the administration's purpose would be to clarify the situation in time for the next Philippine elections, but that much depended on the attitude of Congress.

In spite of protests of the United States Chamber of Commerce and various business organizations in the West Coast states, the House ways and means committee refuses to reconsider its action in endorsing the proposal to tax coconut oil.

February 3.—Quezon amplifying his statement declares, "I can not with propriety state what occurred at the conference with the President, but I can say that I am under the impression that the administration is sympathetic and fully understands the views of our people regarding the Hawes Act, and that the question will be discussed by the administration with congressional leaders with the view of harmonizing differences. I do not hesitate to say that the President is giving the fullest consideration to every aspect with the purpose of reaching a solution that will be creditable to the United States. We have a friend and well-wisher in the White House."

Dern states that "certain interests, in fact certain Filipinos, would like to have the Philippines cut adrift immediately, but such an act would be unfair in view of our commitments there. We have promised independence for many years and when the grant is made it should be in such a manner that the new republic will not suffer."

Quezon confers with Tydings who is undecided whether or not to grant a hearing to the Mission as the committee is opposed to reopening the independence issue unless pressure is brought from the White House.

Osmeña urges Osias to remain in Washington. A mass meeting is held on the Luneta where resolutions are adopted in favor of the King bill and censuring Osias.

February 4.—Dern again protests against the excise tax on Philippine coconut oil, stating it would defeat its own purpose of raising revenue by destroying Philippine purchasing power. The committee has however indicated that it is motivated as much by the desire to remove a competitor from the field of animal and vegetable fats as by the idea of raising revenue.

February 5.—Representatives of the sugar centrals and planters meet in Manila at the request of the Governor-General. A resolution presented by Rafael Corpus, President of the Philippine National Bank, provides that there shall be no increase in the areas planted to sugar cane, no increase in fertilization, and no increase in the acceptance of deliveries of cane to the centrals in excess of the 1933-34 season.

Quezon and the Philippine Secretary of Finance, Vicente Singson Encarnacion, confer with Secretary of Finance Henry Morgenthau on financial and economic questions affecting the Islands.

Osiang leaves Washington on his way to Manila stating he is confident that Congress will revive the Hawes Act and challenging Quezon to remain in Washington to work for better legislation if it is possible to get it.

Senator Key Pittman on the occasion of Osiang's departure states that he is "recognized as one of the best educated men and statesmen in Washington. . . . No truer patriot or more sincere Filipino has ever appeared before us and he has worked continuously for independence. . . . Congress provided for independence in the Hawes Act, a compromise measure representing eighteen months of the best efforts of the ablest leaders here and in the Philippines. . . . Quezon persuaded the Legislature to reject it and came to Washington to tell Congress what it must do. . . . Mr. Quezon may be a political dictator at home, but Congress refuses to be dictated to."

February 6.—Members of the Mission announce that Quezon plans to leave within three weeks.

The Governor-General cables that the curtailment of coconut and sesame oils by the proposed excise tax would still leave many foreign oils either on the free list or under lower tariff rates than the tax, among them palm oil, palm kernel oil, denatured palm kernel oil, soya bean oil, whale oil, sunflower oil, tallow, cotton seed oil, so that "precipitate action will sacrifice the prosperity of an American territory to little or no advantage to anyone under the flag and merely to the profit of foreign producers of such cheap oils."

Rep. M. J. Hart, Republican, Michigan, introduces a resolution limiting duty-free imports of Philippine sugar to 600,000 short tons; the excess would be taxed at the rate of one cent a pound.

Rafael Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association, now in Washington files protests with the Secretaries of State, War, and Treasury against granting favors to Cuban sugar over Philippine sugar, as discriminatory, unequitable, and destructive.

S. R. Rowlands, prominent Manila architect, dies of a heart attack, aged 60.

February 7.—Grey of the Farm Bureau Federation informs Tydings in response to his inquiry that the farm organizations favor the Filipino demand for immediate independence to protect the American farmers from duty-free Philippine imports.

Manila newspapers print the protest of the Rev. F. X. Rello, S. J., and the Rev. H. J. McNulty S. J., Culpion priests, addressed to Dr. C. B. Lara, Chief Physician and chairman of the Culpion Medical Board, stating that "the practice at any time of birth control by which the natural effect of the marital act is prevented or interfered with, has always and will always be absolutely forbidden by the Catholic Church as being an action contrary to the natural law, and as such not permissible under any circumstances. Hence the Catholic Church counsels abstinence to those of her married children who for good reason wish to avoid having children. . . . If the Government through its local representatives should take steps to introduce birth control in the Culpion Leper Colony, it will be necessary for the priests and nuns in the Colony to take up the matter with the head of the Church in the Philippines with a view to their withdrawal from the Colony."

February 8.—Former Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, speaking before the House military committee, states that "compared to Europe, the United States has no air defense." He declares that "our most dangerous enemy is Japan" and advocates the establishment of "aviation fortresses" (underground flying fields) in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines "if we intend to hold them." He charges that "merchants" controlled the government under Coolidge and Hoover, who wrecked the aviation development and plundered the Treasury.

Following a statement by Tydings that the congressmen in favor of the Hawes Act can not understand why its revival and extension is opposed, Quezon announces that he is willing that the act go before the people at the June elections and that he is leaving for Manila on February 23 to lead the opposition. He declares the people are opposed to the extension on the grounds that the Legislature has acted and declined to accept the act and that it is unnecessary to submit it again for further consideration, but that he "can not take the position of objection to the extension of time if the purpose is merely to give the Philippine electorate the opportunity to endorse or repudiate the action of the present Legislature. I will not be placed in the false position of appearing to be afraid of or refusing to submit the action of the Legislature to a verdict of the people." Quezon declares that the proponents of the act would not win a third of the seats in the new legislature and that at most they might gain 5 of the 22 seats in the Senate and 18 of the 89 in the House. "We can not take the assurances of congress leaders of modification after acceptance. No one can say definitely what Congress will do and we demand that modification be a fixed and certain thing before we accept this act."

The President in a special message to Congress proposes "preliminary and tentative" sugar quotas, recommends a processing tax of less than 1/2 cent a pound to compensate producers for limiting their output, and an increase in the tariff discount for Cuba, at present 20 per cent. Philippine sugar would be taxed along with the rest, but the proceeds would be returned to the Insular Government for reimbursement to the growers. The quotas follow: continental beets 1,450,000 short tons; continental cane 260,000; Hawaii 935,000; Puerto Rico 821,000; Philippines 1,037,000; Cuba 1,944,000; Virgin Islands 5,000. The Philippine quota is approximately 250,000 long tons below the estimated production, but is 75,000 above the limitation fixed by the Hawes Act.

The Governor-General appoints a committee to investigate and report on conditions in the Mountain Province resulting from the rapid development of the mining industry with the thought "to safeguard the

rights and interests of the people of that area and give assurance that the future development of the province shall proceed upon the principles of sound public policy. In this connection it seems apparent that certain portions of the Mountain Province should be reserved from the location or development of mining claims and preserved for the use of the people of the area."

February 9.—The Governor-General once more protests against the proposed excise tax on Philippine coconut oil of 5 cents a pound which is equal to 200 per cent of the current price because it will work "incalculable harm to the Philippines without advantage to continental United States. . . . The tax will mean the practical destruction of the Philippines' second largest industry and the impoverishment of over 3,000,000 farming people or one-fourth of the population. Financially this means the bankruptcy of eight important provinces. . . . questionable solvency of ten others. . . . Economically it will cause a decrease in purchasing power here and a corresponding decrease in imports from the United States. Socially it will entail widespread distress and disaffection among the people." He asks for a two or three year trial of the limitation plan previously suggested by him. The House ways and means committee has now three times voted to sustain the tax.

Osmeña, speaking of Quezon's "colossal failure", states that he is "retreating" from Washington, "convinced of the futility of continuing his opposition to the extension of the Hawes Act which can not be interpreted in any other way than an effort on his part to prevent the Filipino people from deciding for themselves their future." He declares Quezon bases his opinions as to the outcome of the coming elections on the "fantastic figures" sent him by his "blind followers", and claims that the elections will give the "pros" at least 56 seats in the House and 8 of the 11 seats to be filled in the Senate. He criticizes Quezon's policy of "hostility and distrust" with regard to Congress, instead of adopting as he should "a hopeful and friendly attitude of one who asks graciously for a thing that is to be given in a nice way and out of fairness and justice."

Representative Francisco Varona states that the coming elections will be "the world war" of the Philippines.

February 10.—The President confers with Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry Latrobe, Roosevelt on the Philippine question.

Gabaldon sends letters to all members of Congress asking for their support for the King bill in the Senate and the Collins bill in the House, both of which would provide for independence within from 24 to 40 months.

A resolution approved at the provincial governors' convention in Manila suggests a round table conference between the leaders of the majority and the minority with a view to peace between them. While Osmeña appears to be in a receptive mood, Varona calls the move a "mere gesture."

February 13.—Senator Arthur Vandenberg, member of the territories and insular affairs committee, expresses opposition to the reviving of the Hawes Act and also to the King bill, although he states he might favor the latter if it were amended to give independence in from five to ten years.

Reported that Alunan has again engaged former Senator Harry B. Hawes to represent the Philippine Sugar Association at Washington, and also Joseph T. Tumulty, one time secretary to President Wilson.

February 14.—Customs officials are informed that three British battleships and ten submarines and three Japanese war ships will visit Manila this and next month.

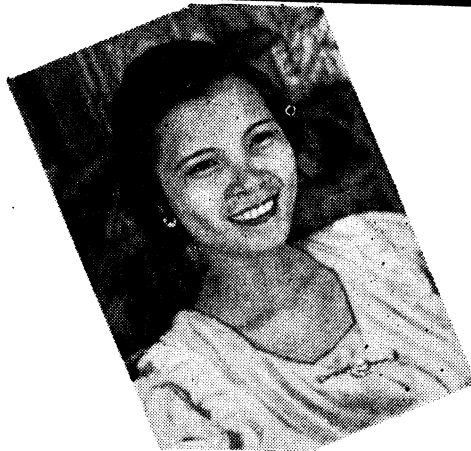
The Democrata faction opposed to the Hawes Act elects Sumulong president.

The Cabinet approves the recommendation of Secretary Antonio de las Alas for the restoration of the old postage rate of two cents instead of four cents per ounce for first class mail between postoffices, effective March 1. The increase in the postage rate last year, expected to increase postal revenues over one million pesos, brought in less than a third of this amount, and led to an increase in third class and a decrease in first class mail matter.

February 15.—Quezon gives a banquet in honor of Secretary of War Dorn attended by Tydings, McDuffie, Henry L. Stimson, General Douglas MacArthur, Brig.-Gen. Cox, Rep. J. W. Byrns, Democratic floor leader, Rep. F. Britton, Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord (ret.), Hawes, Tumulty, and others. Dorn states in reply to a toast that he considers it his duty as Secretary of War to see to it that no discriminations are taken against them as long as the flag flies over the Philippines. Quezon reveals that Tydings and McDuffie have promised to oppose the oil excise tax.



INDIAN HEAD
FABRICS
"With the Guarantee you Know"



Manila, February 8th, 1934.

F. E. Zuellig, Inc.,
90 Rosario, Manila.

Dear Sirs:

Attention "Indian Head" Cloth Dept.

I wish to tell you that I have been using "Indian Head" cloth for a number of years now and have found it to be very ideal for school uniforms. Its hard-wearing, dust-repelling quality as well as its light and beautifully woven fabric make it very desirable for school dress purposes in my tropical country, the Philippine Islands.

I have also had occasion to use this cloth in fast colours for window curtains and pillow cases, as I find it easy to get the right shading or color for every purpose.

I have very high regards for the quality of your "Indian Head" cloth, and do recommend it to all school and college girls and housewives throughout the Philippines.

Yours very truly,

Elvira San Hing
Miss Philippines 1934.

CTK:ajc

Genuine INDIAN HEAD CLOTH
36 Inches Wide In 39 different shades
Colors Guaranteed Fast
White --- in 6 different widths.

In reply to the peace suggestions of the provincial governors, Quezon states, "I will be glad to do all I can to bring about peace within our ranks without sacrificing our principles. I feel that our division there has been harmful to our cause here."

Rep. R. R. Eltse of California sharply attacks the proposed tax on Philippine oil stating that "American farmers and all our people have been misled by false propaganda. . . . The tax would be detrimental to the business generally on the Pacific coast and also to the dairy industry in all parts of the country since the Philippines is the largest export market for American canned milk. . . . It seems strange to me that the predominantly Democratic ways and means committee should be giving birth to this renegade high tariff measure". He denies that a large percentage of the oil goes into butter substitutes and states that 63 per cent goes into soap and additional percentages into paints and other products.

Strong opposition is developing in Congress against limiting domestic beet sugar production as proposed by the President.

February 16.—A third conference between the President, Dern, and Quezon leads to an administration conciliation move. Both Tydings and McDuffie were consulted and predict important developments soon. Tydings states that no action can be expected, however, for a week and that premature revelation of the program might spoil success. Dern also states that he is hopeful of quick action. Quezon announces that he has postponed his departure in view of the day's developments. The program is believed to consist of a revival of the Hawes Act with amendments or promised amendments and an "ironclad agreement" among opposing Filipino leaders to support congressional action so that Congress will not again have its actions repudiated in the Philippines.

The Governor-General issues a proclamation cautioning sugar producers to limit production in excess of the amount that can be shipped to the United States and sold for domestic consumption plus a reasonable surplus set aside as protection against crop failure, as this would cause a further depression in prices, this limiting production to 1,130,000 long tons as compared to the 1,300,000 long tons now being milled and the 925,000 long tons of the tentative Philippine quota. The proclamation followed an agreement between sugar central operators and planters.

Under Secretary Vargas appoints a committee to study the possibilities of utilizing coconut by-products in local industries.

February 17.—Gabaldon states that he will have nothing to do with the negotiations which Quezon is conducting and that the reviving of the Hawes Act would be ignominious. He declares the Filipinos want independence and that all factions should support the King bill.

February 19.—Minority as well as majority leaders admit receiving cables from Washington and both express satisfaction but refuse to divulge the contents as they are confidential.

The United States (and Cuba)

January 17.—Carlos Hevia resigns as provisional President of Cuba after government telegraph, postal, and other employees strike. The Secretary of State refusing to act in a temporary capacity, leaves the country without an executive.

January 18.—Stanley Hornbeck, chief of the Far Eastern affairs division of the State Department, declares in an address that the United States will make every effort to be a "good neighbor" to nations in the Far East and to extend the Rooseveltian concept of international relations in force in Latin America into the Pacific. "The American people have viewed with disapproval the tendencies of imperialists to angle in troublous waters. . . . The American Far Eastern policy has grown from and been shaped by the belief that free states should live and let live, with due respects to the rights and interests of one another. . . . They take the Kellogg-Briand compact seriously and will not lightly resort to war or approve of war or use force in ways approximating war." Without mentioning Manchukuo, he indicates that the administration statement asserting that the formula of former Secretary of State Stimson of non-recognition of governments made by swords, is still the policy of the United States.

Washington officials are said to be watching the growing Russo-Japanese tension carefully and to regard the whole Far East as a powder keg. Some believe that war may break out almost any time after Spring, yet do not consider war inevitable.

Carlos Mendieta, sixty-year old revolutionary leader, is sworn in as provisional President of Cuba—the fifth in the last five months.

January 20.—The President overcomes all opposition and the bill permitting the devaluation of the dollar and establishing a \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, passes the House. Only two Democrats vote against the bill and 63 Republicans vote in favor of it. It gives the Government title to all the nation's monetary gold, fixes 60% of the dollar's present gold value as the upper limit of the value to be established. The stabilization fund will be obtained from the added value of the gold in dollars after devaluation, and is to be used for the purchase of foreign exchange to stabilize the foreign value of the dollar. The bill now goes to the Senate.

J. B. Eastman, railroad coordinator, recommends to the President the consolidation of all the railroads through an exchange of securities instead of cash in order to eliminate speculation, and government participation in the management through paid public directors. He declares public ownership is the logical solution to the railroad tangle, but does not recommend it because the Government is in no financial condition to acquire the railroads.

The President signs an executive order increasing veteran's compensation by \$21,000,000.

Mendieta states that honest elections will be held and constitutionality restored as soon as possible, after which he hopes the United States and Cuba will be able to reach an advantageous reciprocal commercial understanding, the former to revise the tariffs and give Cuba a quota of 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually at reduced tariff rates. He states that Ambassador Sumner Welles has given him to understand that the United States would negotiate a new treaty suppressing the Platt Amendment to the Constitution under which the United States granted independence but reserved the right to intervene to maintain a stable and financially responsible government.

January 21.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in her annual report urges the adoption of unemployment insurance, old age benefits, and generally shorter hours for labor; also the development of the U. S. Employment Service and the elimination of slums.

January 22.—The administration spokesman urges Congress to expedite the legislation for the \$380,000,000 five-year naval expansion program, which amount is in addition to the \$238,000,000 program and regular plans now under way. This plan to bring the navy up to treaty strength would entail for 1935 the construction of 14 destroyers, 6 submarines, and 3 cruisers; for 1936, 14 destroyers, 6 submarines, 1 cruiser, 1 airplane carrier; for 1937, 13 destroyers, 6 submarines, 1 cruiser, 1 replacement battleship; for 1939, 12 destroyers, 5 submarines, 1 cruiser, and 1 replacement battleship.

January 23.—Rep. J. F. Dockweiler, Democrat, California, protests against moving the fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic as "conditions are bad on the Pacific coast and international affairs as far as the Far East is concerned. We haven't settled the Philippine question, and it's a serious situation."

Ending a six-months' period of unofficial relations with Cuba, the United States recognizes the Mendieta government after conferring with other Latin American countries.

January 24.—Confidence in the administration's monetary program is demonstrated by an oversubscription three and a half times of the \$1,000,000,000 issue offered by the Treasury today, with subscriptions still pouring in.

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia challenges Secretary Henry Morgenthau's ability to operate the \$2,000,000,000 equalization fund and states that the

British fund for the same purpose is administered by a board of three experienced persons, while Morgenthau has not a day's experience as a banker.

Twelve nations including Mexico, Spain, Britain, France, Italy, China, Colombia, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Peru follow America in recognizing the new Cuban government.

January 26.—The Chief of Naval Operations asks for authority to buy 660 new airplanes to equip warships now being built. The pending naval supply bill provides for 142 planes.

January 27.—After a week-long struggle, the Senate passes the monetary bill by a vote of 66 to 23. Minor amendments send it back to the House.

The War Department asks for \$30,000,000 for a five-year program for the army air corps which would add 1,000 planes, 400 officers, and 6,200 men to the service. It is stated that the present strength does not permit the necessary allotment of planes to overseas possessions nor permit the organization of an effective military unit within the United States.

January 29.—The President is understood to approve the revised bill of Sen. Hiram Johnson which would deny United States public or private credit to nations wholly or partially in default on their war-debt payments.

January 30.—The President signs the monetary act. Wall Street is optimistic, stocks climb several points and bonds remain strong.

The federal court at Tampa, Florida, hands down a decision declaring the entire Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. The case will be appealed.

The President nominates Joseph B. Poindexter, Honolulu attorney, for Governor of Hawaii.

January 31.—The administration acting under authority of the gold act announces that the dollar will be pegged until further notice at a value equal to 59.06 cents in terms of the gold dollar. The Government will buy all gold offered at \$35,000 an ounce.

February 1.—Morgenthau states that the pegging of the dollar establishes the United States on an international gold bullion standard. Wall Street leaders state that the President's devaluation order has largely accomplished stabilization in terms of the principal other currencies and virtually restores the dollar to the international gold standard. Treasury officials estimate that the devaluation theoretically reduces the European war debts by 40%. On a gold basis the total now is \$7,294,000,000. Stocks rise as the gold policy results in a wave of buying.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes rescinds the order fixing the minimum petroleum prices because the industry has come to terms on purchasing and marketing agreements.

February 2.—The Senate passes the Johnson bill prohibiting further loans to nations in default on the war-debt payments. Fifteen nations are now in arrears \$304,155,582.

February 3.—Gold rushes from Europe to the United States and stock and commodity prices rise vigorously.

The American Federation of Labor estimates that 800,000 have been given jobs during the past three months, but that on January 1, the unemployed still numbered 10,828,000 of whom 4,000,000 were occasionally aided by part-time government employment.

Workers of the Cuban Electric Company strike in protest against the return of the plant to the American owners. The plant had been seized by the Grau government. The plants of the Cuban-American Sugar Company have also been returned to the owners.

February 5.—A bill bearing the endorsement of Secretary of Labor Perkins is introduced which proposes taxing employers on the basis of the pay-rolls, perhaps 2%, yielding \$1,000,000,000 annually, to provide benefits of at least \$7.00 a week for the unemployed. Farmers and employers with less than five employees would be exempt.

February 10.—The President sends a message to Congress proposing a bill to govern stock exchanges which would prohibit pool operations, restrict the credit allowed for margin trading, and place the regulation of the exchanges under the Federal Trade Commission. The object is to make the exchanges "market places for investors and not speculation and gambling resorts for manipulators to fool the public." Commodity exchanges would be dealt with later.

The administration cancels all domestic air mail contracts after a congressional investigation discloses evidences of fraud and collusion in the awarding of the contracts.

Prices drop as a result of the impending federal regulation of stock exchanges and the cancellation of the air mail contracts which depressed aviation issues.

February 11.—The Government's gold resources now amount to \$7,038,521,441, the greatest in history and has increased by more than \$20,000,000 since the first of the month.

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh addresses a telegram to the President stating, "Your action affects fundamentally an industry to which I've devoted the last twelve years. It condemns the largest portion of commercial aviation without discriminating between innocent and guilty places."

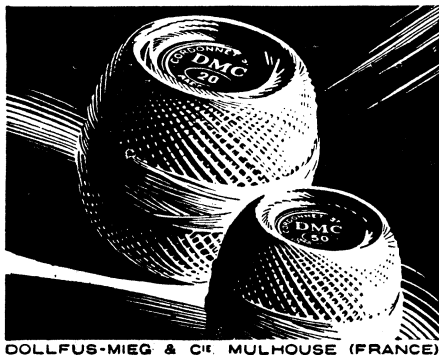
February 12.—The federal court at Sherman, Texas, declares the federal oil code regulating and allocating oil production unconstitutional. The Government will appeal.

Former Senator G. H. Moses brands President Roosevelt an apostle of Karl Marx and declares that his monetary and industrial relief legislation is unconstitutional, confiscatory, and despotic.

January 13.—The offer of \$800,000,000 in government securities is oversubscribed in a few hours. The issues were priced at par and bear 2-1/2% interest.

February 14.—Postmaster-General James Farley declares that all the present air mail carriers with

D·M·C
REGISTERED TRADE MARK



COLLUS-MIEG & Co. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

brilliant crochet cotton
the original

six cord brilliant cordonnet
used extensively for all kinds
of crochet work

*... the perfect cable twisted crochet cotton,
a most desirable thread for general crochet
work; this firm thread ensures a permanency
and distinctness of detail in finished work
even after much laundering*



high quality
fast colours

can be procured from all art needlework stores.

only one exception secured their contracts by conspiracy and collusion, and that contracts were awarded without competitive bidding and based on twice the amount of space actually needed or used.

Other Countries

January 2.—Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon of Britain and Premier Mussolini open a series of conferences in Rome in the hope of breaking the Franco-German deadlock.

Alarm is raised in the Italian Chamber of Deputies over the menace of Japanese policies and naval activities. Italy is especially exercised by recent developments in Abyssinia, where Emperor Haile Selassie has surrounded himself with Japanese agricultural, mineralogical, and commercial experts and where the Japanese have been given land for raising cotton.

January 4.—The Nationalist Government assures foreign representatives that it will refrain from further bombing in Fookien unless military exigencies demand.

Sir John Simon departs from Rome to London, it being understood that he and Premier Mussolini have come to an agreement that there must be concession by both France and Germany through direct negotiations if the arms deadlock is to be broken.

January 5.—The conclusion of a trade treaty is announced at New Delhi by which Japan is given the privilege of shipping 400,000,000 square yards of cotton piece goods to India annually under a 50 % duty, and Japan agrees to buy 1,500,000 bales of cotton. This is a severe blow to the British textile trade.

January 7.—Berlin police break up a meeting and arrest leaders opposed to Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller, head of the Nazi church régime. The opposition is firm against attempts to introduce anti-Semitism, part of the Nazi creed, into the church.

January 8.—Reports from Manchuria indicate that the Japanese may make the domain of Henry Pu Yi, who is expected to be crowned emperor on March 1, include a part of Mongolia.

January 9.—Speaking over the radio in London, H. G. Wells, prominent man of letters, urges that the United States and Britain merge their recovery programs as the first step to be taken towards the adoption of a world-wide N.R.A. plan.

January 10.—Nationalist Government forces land at Amoy following the sudden evacuation of the city by the Fookien secessionist troops.

France and Russia sign a trade treaty designed to increase commerce between them and leaving in abeyance the huge Czarist debt to France.

Van der Lubbe is beheaded in Berlin.

January 14.—The rebels yield Fochow without a struggle to the Nationalist forces.

January 12.—The King of Siam accompanied by the Queen departs for the United States via Europe for further treatment of his eyesight. He went to the United States in 1931 to have a cataract removed from his left eye, but the other eye is likewise defective.

January 15.—American, Japanese, and British forces land at Fochow. Admiral Chen Shao-kwan issues a proclamation stating that he has taken over the city and assumes responsibility for the protection of foreigners.

Governor-General Pierre Pasquier of French Indo-China and nine others are killed in an airplane accident returning from Saigon to Paris. The tanks exploded 125 miles southeast of Paris, the flames incinerating the occupants. The plane was the flagship of the France-Orient Air Mail line on its maiden round-trip voyage.

January 17.—The United States landing party of thirty men from the U.S.S. *Tulsa* sent ashore at Fochow a few days ago is withdrawn as the emergency is considered over.

January 20.—The Manchukuo Government officially announces that Pu Yi, chief executive, will be enthroned on March 1. Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota issues a statement congratulating both Japan and Manchukuo for the "ardent desire of the entire nation that he ascend the imperial throne is heaven-ordained".

January 21.—The Nineteenth Route Army is driven out of Changchow by the Nationalist forces.

January 22.—General Sadao Araki, who has been ill for several weeks and is unable to appear before the Diet which opens tomorrow, resigns as Minister of War, and General Senjuro Hayashi, inspector-general of military education, is named to succeed him.

January 23.—The British Empire naval conference opens at Singapore.

Hirota addresses the diet (see editorial, *Philippine Magazine*, February).

January 24.—It is understood that the key-note of the Singapore conference is the imperative necessity of completing the Singapore naval base, estimated to cost \$50,000,000. "The seeming imminence of Philippine independence, which would mean the decline of the United States as a naval factor in the Far East," states the Singapore United Press correspondent, "tends to make the Singapore base all the more important from the British Empire viewpoint."

January 25.—It is reported that British and Dutch cooperation in naval defense strategy in the East Indies in the event of a Far Eastern war is being studied by British Empire naval officials at the Singapore conference.

January 26.—It is announced at Peiping that the Chinese police will take over control of Shanhaikuan, between North China and Manchukuo where the Great Wall reaches the sea, in February, marking the end of months of negotiation and believed to amount to tacit recognition of Japanese authority north of the Wall, with China abandoning for the present any challenge of the sovereignty of Manchukuo.

January 27.—The government of Camille Chauvatsy resigns because of a scandal connected with the bankruptcy of the municipality of Bayonne and forged municipal bonds believed to involve several high officials.

January 29.—Britain addresses a memorandum to Germany, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Poland, recommending a more lenient treatment of Germany's arms demands as a means of saving the disarmament conference from utter failure.

January 30.—On the first anniversary of his régime, Chancellor Adolph Hitler declares before the Reichstag that Germany has no intention of violating the security of Austria or of threatening France. He states that monarchical organizations will be destroyed and defines Naziism as "democracy's bulwark against communism".

Edouard Daladier completes a cabinet, he himself to act as foreign minister.

January 31.—Britain makes a new proposal to the other European powers of a ten-year plan recognizing Germany's claim to arms equality with Germany's return to the League of Nations as a condition, and with further guarantees to the security of France, and providing for actual disarmament of the heavily armed powers. Italy also issues a memorandum stating that it favors the rearmament of Germany as the only practical solution.

A Russian stratosphere balloon breaks all records, rising to well over 12 miles. The temperature under the sealed gondola was 49 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

February 1.—The three Russian balloonists are killed on landing in a fog near Potiskyoostrog. Authentic records show they rose to 72,178 feet, or more than 13.6 miles.

February 2.—Hayashi states there will be no Russo-Japanese war "unless war is carried to us by the other side. . . . Our dispositions in Manchukuo are aimed merely at fulfilling our treaty obligations to defend Manchukuo." He declares Japan will make no effort to extend the Manchukuo boundaries.

Siroshi Saito on his way as Japanese ambassador to the United States declares in London that a non-aggression pact should be negotiated between Japan and the United States, perhaps including Russia. He states that the United States will probably recognize Manchukuo.

February 3.—War Commissar Voroshiloff in an address before the All Union Communist Party Congress reiterates the charge that the Japanese have prepared Manchuria as a base for operations against Russia, but declares that Russia will be able to defend its Far Eastern territory and would be "victorious in any war in which we are compelled to participate. . . . The dreams of our enemies that they will share our territory and exterminate communism are only the rankest stupidity." He states that the army and navy have been completely reorganized and modernized and is now the most highly mechanized in the world. He makes it clear that Russia considers war probable.

Germany opens a regular air mail service with the United States, using the steamship *Westphalen* as a mid-Atlantic base.

February 6.—Hirota tells questioners in the House of Peers that an investigation is being held whether there exists a secret American-Chinese treaty to develop aviation in China and whether American participation in the new airlines in South China violate "old promises by China to Japan not to alienate any portion of Fukien province sea-coast."

Rioting in France leads Premier Daladier to appeal for support to "prevent civil war". Thousands of police officers are on guard.

February 7.—Daladier resigns in the face of bloody riots in Paris, the worst since 1870 when the empire of Napoleon III fell. A score or more are killed and thousands wounded in violent disorders chiefly involving war veterans and royalists, in several cities. The government continues to function behind the guns and bayonets of the military.

February 8.—Gaston Doumergue, seventy-year old former premier, arrives in Paris to try to form a cabinet. It is understood that he demands of President Albert Lebrun the dissolution of parliament and the right to rule by decree if necessary. The federation of labor has called a general strike for Monday against the "menace of fascism".

February 9.—Doumergue completes his cabinet as troops guard public buildings.

February 11.—Former premier Manuel Azaba attacks the government of Premier Alejandro Lerroux stating that "the present hours are the gravest since the establishment of the Spanish republic." Extremists and socialists are planning strikes against the new rightist government.

February 12.—A million French workers, including teachers and other government employees, strike in a twenty-four hour protest against fascism. Socialists and communists support the strike. Thousands of police and soldiers battle to keep order in Paris, Lille, Lyons, Rouen, Avignon, and Toulon.

A raid on socialist headquarters at Linz, Austria, to "frustrate an unprecedented criminal plot of Bolsheviks and Marxist elements", leads to a general walk-out. Martial law is declared in Vienna and Linz. The tie-up in France and Austria is without modern parallel except the British general strike in 1926.

A strike of construction workers develops violence in Bilbao, and a proletarian revolution is feared.

February 13.—Austria is swept by what amounts to civil war and hundreds are killed in battles between the forces of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and the socialists.

Doumergue indicates that France will maintain a firm attitude towards Germany to assure its non-interference in Austrian affairs. It is proposed that the League of Nations give armed aid to Dollfuss if necessary, but the Italian government remains cold to the suggestion.

The Japanese House of Representatives passes the largest peace time budget in Japanese history—a total of 2,112,000,000 yen, 44 % of which goes to the army and the navy.

February 14.—Several thousand socialists surrender after Dollfuss offers a general amnesty and appeals to the country to quite the madness of opposition to the government. Outside of Vienna the situation still remains serious.

Hitler abolishes the Reichstag, one of the two branches of parliament, the move signifying the effacement of state lines.

Premier Benito Mussolini confirms reports of formidable concentrations of Italian troops on the Austrian border as a precautionary measure.


Mobs loot Catholic institutions in the suburbs of Madrid as disorders increase.

February 15.—Officials of both Britain and Italy declare themselves in favor of a hands-off policy in Austria.

An earthquake in Behar province, India, does extensive damage, and later reports indicate that the number of deaths is almost 15,000.

Use Mercolized Wax For Natural Skin Beauty

For a skin of enchanting loveliness, soft, smooth and beautiful, use pure Mercolized Wax. It helps Nature to discard the outer layer of surface skin, in tiny particles, gradually bringing into view the lovely skin beneath, which is beautifully clear and velvety-soft. Use Mercolized Wax regularly and you will never be annoyed by freckles, tan, sallowness or other blemishes. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in one-half pint witch hazel, and use as an astringent. At all drug stores.



MENTHOLATUM

Relieve That Cold!

Colds are dangerous, and often lead to serious complications. At the first sneeze rub *Mentholatum* freely on throat and chest. Put some in the nostrils. It will surprise you how quickly your stuffy nose will clear, and how much better you will feel next morning.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name

Teacher..... School

Address

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



Zamboanga

*From a Pencil Sketch by
Carl N. Wernitz*

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

MARCH, 1934

No. 3 (311)

The "Great Manchu Empire"

By Viktor Mussik

ACCORDING to an official announcement made about the middle of January by the Tokyo Foreign Ministry, Mr. Pu Yi, present Chief Executive of Manchukuo, will be crowned Emperor at Changchun (now called Hsin King) on the first day of March. The Manchukuo Government issued a declaration at the same time stating that the progressiveness and illustriousness of Manchukuo during the past three years are attributable to the fact that the new state was founded in conformity with the Heavenly will, and that because of the lofty virtues of Pu Yi the people have petitioned him to become their Emperor.

The name Manchukuo will be changed to Ta Manchu Ti Kuo, meaning the Great Manchu Empire.

The Plans of the Japanese Militarists

So much for the official news.

There are also rumors that the renaming of Manchukuo is of more than merely formal significance and that it signifies a policy that will aim at immensely enlarging the territories of Manchukuo by the incorporation of Jehol, Charhar, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan. The rumor as to the inclusion of the first two provinces within the frame of the new empire, is not surprising, for Japanese military activities in these regions bear it out; but that Japanese dreams of expansion on the continent should extend as far as Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan, is worth thinking about.

The Japanese designs on Mongolia are confirmed not only by the infamous Tanaka Memorial and by the numerous Sino-Japanese agreements and treaties favoring Japanese activities in these regions—concluded under circumstances that are well known—but also by Japanese agitation there during the past year or more.

The Japanese succeeded in winning some of the Mongolian princes of Inner Mongolia for an "autonomy" movement which blew up the Chinese Government there

last autumn. They also succeeded in instigating the tribes near Urga in Outer Mongolia to movements of revolt against the Soviet Russian Government which has been in control there for a number of years following an agreement with the Chinese.

Close observers of Far Eastern affairs are, however, not even greatly surprised about the rumors concerning Chinese Turkestan because they know that something has been going on—although few of them know precisely what—in Sinkiang Province which is the heart of Chinese Turkestan. The latest news from there is to the effect that the Province has proclaimed its independence. Two years ago there were reports of a revolt which was subdued only after strenuous efforts, and last spring an uprising of the Sinkiang Mohammedans against the Chinese Government was reported, although this was denied by representatives of Sinkiang in Nanking. It should be noted, in order to understand the situation, that Sinkiang is adjacent to Afghanistan, where the British and Russians have been pitted against each other. That there is a connection between all these movements is more than merely possible.



A Japanese Soldier

The bandage around the mouth is to prevent respiratory infections.

The world is not especially interested in just what outward form the government of the new state based on Manchuria may take; it is interested in its future territorial area. If the Japanese policy is successful, its activities will penetrate to the very center of Asia, and a situation will be created which will be even more explosive than the situation at present. Until now, the strongest foreign influence in Sinkiang is that of Soviet Russia, but the British are also active there, and now come the Japanese. The Japanese "Society for the Study of Mohammedanism", created by the late Premier Inukai, is gaining great influence among the Mohammedans in Central Asia. Many Japanese newly converted to Mohammedanism make their pilgrimage to Mecca via Sinkiang—only to study

conditions there. Last autumn there passed through Hong Kong on his way to Japan the Turkish prince Abdel Karim, a member of the former imperial family of Turkey, who, it is said, has been chosen by the Japanese as governor for the Mongolian part of the future Great Manchu Empire.

To understand what is happening is not difficult. All the military and political events during the past few years and everything that may be expected in the future, is and will be only a carrying out or an attempt at carrying out the Japanese continental policy as announced at one time or another by various Japanese statesmen—the policy of the conquest of the Asiatic mainland beginning with the conquest of China.

What are the Next Steps?

But what are the next steps that will be ventured?

The Japanese now deny the authenticity of the Memorial to the Throne of General Tanaka, former Premier, but it was frequently referred to in the Japanese press previous to the Manchurian "incident" without anyone raising doubts as to its genuineness. General Tanaka stated in this document. "In the future, if we want to control China, we must first crush the United States, just as in the past we have had to fight Russia. . . . In order to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. . . . If we succeed in conquering China, the rest of the Asiatic countries will fear us and will surrender to us."

Those who do not believe in the authenticity of the Tanaka Memorial, or of all parts of it, may consider the following statement by General Yamanashi, Minister of War, in reply to interpellations in the Imperial Diet in the spring of 1922, concerning the new plans of war and national defense decided upon by the Supreme War Council: "The country [Great Britain] which has hitherto been in close friendly relations with us, has now chosen to abrogate the Treaty of Alliance. In case of war, Japan will find itself confronted with the threat of an economic blockade. Japan in

such a contingency must place the Continent [China] and Siberia under military occupation in order to assure itself of an adequate supply of food and war materials."

"The Advantage of the Initiative"

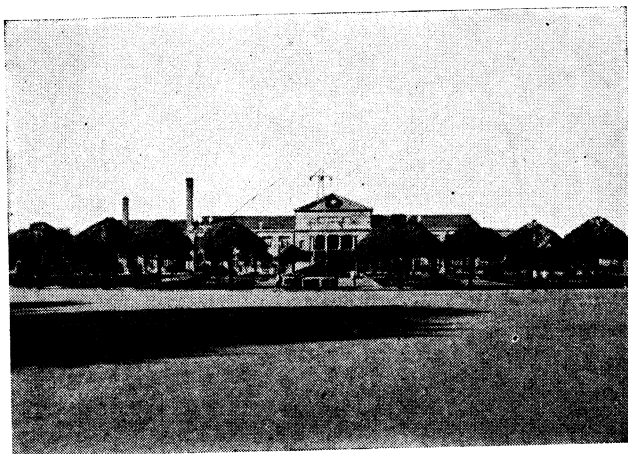
General Araki, who only a few weeks ago resigned his post as Minister of War because of illness (?), wrote last summer in the *Kaikoshia-Kiji*, the Army Club magazine: "The countries of eastern Asia are the object of oppression by the white people. This is an undeniable fact, and Japan should no longer let the impertinence go unpunished. It is the duty of the people of Japan to oppose every action by the Powers which is not in accordance with the spirit of the Empire—the embodiment of righteousness and justice. Japan can not close its eyes to any disturbance in any part of eastern Asia, for unrest can not be permitted to exist side by side with the fundamental spirit of the Empire. It is expected of every Japanese that he be ready to take his part, spiritually and materially, in restoring peace even through resort to arms."

To understand not only the style and the tone of such expressions, but also their spirit and the spirit of the entire Japanese policy, it is good to read the "Memoirs" of Baron Mutsu who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs throughout the Sino-Japanese War over the Korean question in 1894-5, played a leading rôle in this far-reaching international drama. He wrote in one place: "In its military action, Japan must keep the advantage of the initiative, but its diplomacy must strive to create the impression that it is forced into a situation."

If the Japanese political plans on the Asiatic continent are so peaceful, why the huge expenditures for the army and navy this year?

The Japanese policy is not a peace policy—but a menace to peace in the Far East and the world, and a continuously disturbing factor in the community of nations. And the danger

Changchun, Now Called Hsin King, Where Mr. Pu Yi Was This Month Crowned Emperor



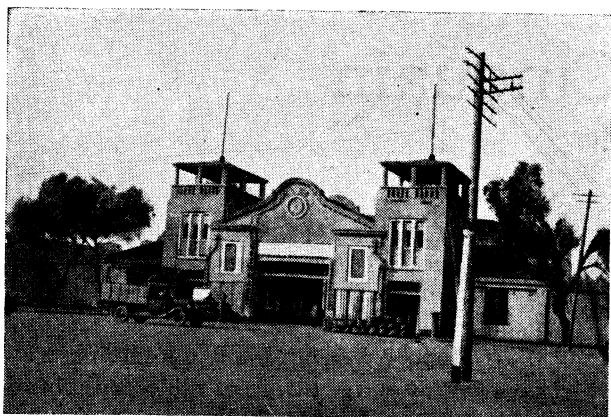
The South Manchurian Railway Station at Changchun



Modern Section of Changchun



Another Section of Changchun



The Famous Arsenal at Mukden, Said to be The Largest in the Far East

is all the greater because behind this hypocritical peace policy there stands a dominating military party provided with one of the most powerful war machines in existence.

The war the Japanese militarists have so long talked about and the whole world has now come to talk about, is awaited. When will it break out? And between whom?

Great Britain and France

The Powers most interested in the Far Eastern question are, besides Japan, Great Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia, and France. Although Soviet Russia is now always mentioned as the most serious rival of Japan in the Far East, Great Britain has far older and much more extensive political and economic interests here. But Great Britain has lost a lot of its world prestige and its "splendid isolation" from Europe is no longer so splendid; Britain is engaged in Europe to an extent as never before and has its hands so uncomfortably full that it can not play its overseas rôle with such virtuosity and success as in the past. This explains Great Britain's passive attitude to all that is happening in the East in spite of what this movement of "Asia for the Asiatics", invented and pushed by and for Japan, means not only to British interests in China, but to British rule in India where Japanese commercial penetration has become a serious threat. The British also have interests in Tibet and in the Chinese province of Szechuan—as have the French in Chinese Yunan—which recommend a policy of "wait and see," and to France as well as to Great Britain.

Soviet Russia

Will Soviet Russia clash with Japan in the near future? From the beginning of the Manchurian trouble, the possibility of another Russo-Japanese war has been discussed, with the conflict of interests over the Chinese Eastern Railway as the immediate cause. With Manchukuo becoming an "empire", the railroad question will certainly come up again and probably—for the last time. A year ago Japan was apparently ready to buy the railroad for Manchukuo, but Soviet Russia refused to sell. What will happen now? Japan needs this railway, not for Manchukuo—that is only an excuse—but for itself. It is,

however, the source of life of Russian Vladivostok, but this port, too, has been the object of Japanese yearnings for many decades.

Soviet Russia has been fortifying the left bank of the Amur River, chiefly in the neighborhood of the Sungari delta, and these elaborate defenses have not been undertaken at haphazard. They are meant as a protection from a menace that is felt to be very definite.

The European Attitude

If Japan really wills to carry out the ambitious plan of its militarists, as is asserted by the well-informed, it will not hesitate or delay long. Every day of waiting will find Russia better prepared, especially now, when the United States is apparently ready to back Russia with its enormous industrial resources at least. In Europe, too, Russia has gained sympathy. The recent successful tour there of Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and the change in the attitude of the Little Entente and Poland shows this. As political allies of France, this change also indicates at least the attitude of France in Europe in respect to the present international tangle.

Very interesting was the recent statement of the Italian Minister of the Navy in explanation of the large appropriations requested this year. He said: "The naval armament race between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan is not the main reason why we can not stand passively aside. The reason is Japan. The Japanese do not look upon war as we do. Their war imaginings are based on a belief in a historical mission, on the triumphant hegemony of their race. They are preparing the tragedy of tomorrow. The Japanese are crowding ahead not only with the force of their arms but with the force of their psychology. Today China is the field of their ambition. Tomorrow, pushed by their racial fanaticism, they will initiate a war against the West." Never in the history of modern diplomacy has such an argument been used in an official document. It shows not only the awareness of Europe to the danger of the Japanese policy, but also indicates the line of future Western policy.

We can only hope that Japan will reconsider its program and not throw the world into a struggle that would be a disaster to civilization.



A Chinese Eastern Railway Station

Hokku and Cinquain

By John Siler

ABOUT twelve years ago, Adelaide Crapsey, in an endeavor to give in English, if not a transliteration, at least a resemblance of the Japanese *hokku*, evolved an arrangement of a five-line stanza to which she gave the name of *Cinquain*. Since that time various other writers have experimented with this little stanza, have discovered potentialities in it, until there is beginning to seem a possibility of saying that a new and distinctive verse-form has been added to English poetry. Of course, as is to be expected, many of these *cinquains* have departed considerably from the nature of the *hokku*, but that again is an advantage—not that the *hokku* is limited in scope, for it is far otherwise—but that if all *cinquains* in English must conform to the essential nature of the Japanese *hokku*, then there would be very few of these short poems written. English temperament is not Japanese temperament, nor is English psychology Japanese psychology. The two can touch each other only fleetingly and at greatly remote intervals. The advantage lies in the addition of a new verse-form to the rich treasury of English poetry, with new possibilities for exploration, and, in the occasional event of pure *hokku* taking form in English as *cinquain*, possibly the addition of a new note as well.



The Japanese *hokku* is probably the shortest poem-form in any language. In seventeen syllables—not words, but syllables—it expresses everything. Perhaps it would be more exact to say that it *suggests* everything, for that is its chief characteristic: its power of suggestion, its limitless evocative power. Mr. Christopher Morley's little poem about the post-office inkwell comes very close to the essence of *hokku* writing, especially in its two concluding lines:

"And watched young people breathing hard
Put heaven on a postal card."

The *hokku* does just that: it puts the whole universe into three lines. It always means vastly more than it definitely says, even when saying something very definite. The shortest poem-form in any European language is the triolet—if we ignore the limerick since its descent from its former good estate—and the triolet is a huge structure compared to the *hokku*. A counting of the syllables of three triolets taken at random shows fifty, fifty-six, and sixty-four syllables; and none of the three says anything worth while. As a matter of cold fact, careful examination will show that the limerick, for all its calculated flippancy, says far more than the triolet.

The sonnet is the only European poem-form which, in use and character, can be compared with the *hokku*. And the sonnet requires one hundred and forty syllables to express what the *hokku* expresses—or, again,—suggests—in seventeen! Nay, it expresses immeasurably more than the sonnet. We find here the same brevity and condensation that we find in Japanese painting; a few bold strokes in the foreground pointing the eye to illimitable horizons. When Richard Wagner uttered his dictum: "the greatness of a poet is to be measured by what he refrains from saying,"

it is very unlikely that he was thinking in the same terms as the Japanese poet, but, two hundred years before Wagner's time, this paradox was the first rule and informing principle of *hokku* writing.

Furthermore, the *hokku* is not circumscribed in its subject matter, as is, to a degree, the sonnet, but it reflects every possible emotion felt by man. Originally used chiefly for the common, the humorous, the grotesque—an analogue, possibly, to our present-day limericks and jingles—it began gradually in the seventeenth century to take serious and dignified subjects within its range, until during the last two hundred years its scope has been all-inclusive and its variety infinite. Mr. Curtis H. Page, in his "Japanese Poetry: An Historical Essay," (which is, by the way, the best review of Japanese poetry ever to appear in English) in speaking of the field covered by the *hokku*, says "...it ranges from grotesque comedy to poignant pathos; from a bit of humor, to the whole philosophy of the Orient; from the simplest realistic sketches, to infinite ideals. By condensation, or by suggestion, it does everything that all the varied and lengthy lyrics of Europe can do. Nature in all its aspects, life and its significance and problems, love, death, loyalty, in short all lyric themes, are expressed to the full. There are miniature landscapes, sometimes complete in themselves, more often opening up a vista; a visual suggestion rather than a description. The seasons, and their significance, both literal and symbolical, in relation to human life and feeling, are expressed more fully than in any other literature I know. All the aspects and elements of life, from the most trifling incidents to the greatest emotions, are rendered, and their possible meanings suggested, not insisted on. The poem is oftener a mental symbol than a thought. The exquisiteness of beauty and of love, felt more intensely the more it is brief and fleeting, finds expression in songs not unlike the best of the Renaissance poets, or even of the Greeks, but yet more brief and poignant."

The visible and aural structure of the *hokku* is easily described. The poem is written in three lines of five, seven, and five syllables respectively. Accent and rhyme, the chief elements of English verse, do not exist in Japanese poetry. Neither are there variations of time, quantity, or length of syllables, which make verse in Latin and Greek, and which the English ear can at least partly appreciate. Rhyme is impossible for the reason that every syllable ends in a vowel, and as there are only five vowels and no diphthongs, naturally only five rhymes would become intolerably monotonous. Without stress and without quantity, there is no meter. The Japanese poet is not troubled by scansion. Neither does he choose his words for tone color, for sonority, as may the English or French poet.

Deprived of rhyme, of rhythm, of meter, of vowel quantity, of stress, of tone color, of swelling phraseology, of all that makes verse for the European, how then does the Japanese poet run his race with time? The answer is that, realist that he is, even when most poet, he accepts the ear only in its prime purpose of messenger, agent, transmitter.

This is a radical divergence from the elaborate tonal effects of European poetry and of all Oriental poetry outside of Japan. Indeed, this is the only poetry in the world that disdains to please the ear by some cunning trick of sound. Even the mind, which is a judge, and is fallible, the *hokku* poet brushes past, and, with a marvellous celerity and assurance and economy of means he speaks directly to the soul; to the soul alone, to that divine essence in man whose response to the world of perception, when not confused and hampered by reason, is one of perfect understanding. It is magnificent, and it starts in one a feeling of humbleness, this absolute faith in the perfect and complete apperception of the soul of man. The European, even the European poet, speaks chiefly *about* the soul, and so often as of a thing having a merely *possible* existence. It is one of the prices the western world pays for its rank externalism. The old charge of the Oriental that European poetry is "soulless" never fails to puzzle the European. Let him study the Japanese *hokku* poetry with sympathy and understanding and he will have his answer.

In rendering into English these *hokku* most translators have felt constrained to put them into rhyme, as a concession to English ears. One that presents no difficulty in translation is the famous "line of herons" poem by Sokan that has been the inspiration of hundreds of later poets and artists. An almost literal translation of this poem is:

Voice not-if,
White-herons see, of snow
One-line.

To make this intelligible to English ears it has been given by translators as:

If only noiseless they would go,
The herons flying across the sky
Were but a line of snow.

For those who demand exact meter and rhyme it might go:

If only noiseless they would go,
The herons flying by
Were but a line of scudding snow
Across a wintry sky.

Another one that makes somewhat greater demands upon the reader is:

Yo no naka wa
Mikka minu ma no
Sakura kana.

of which a literal translation would go something like:

World-of way as-to
Three-days of not-seen interval
Cherry-tree lo!

the meaning being, as is perfectly clear to the Japanese reader, that life is short, beauty perishes quickly, like a cherry-tree in blossom; if you leave it for three days and then go back to visit it you will find its beauty scattered on the ground.

One of the greatest masters of the *hokku* was the poet Basho, who lived from 1644 to 1694, and who, in his youth, gave up his noble rank and became a priest and teacher. Basho insisted that honesty and simplicity in living were essential if one wished to obtain the same virtues in writing. His famous rule given to his disciples was "Let your *hokku*

resemble a willow-branch struck by a light shower, and trembling a little in the wind." The most of Basho's poetry is serious in nature, as we may see in these three poems:

No oil, and so to bed ...
But ah!
The moon at my bed's head.

* * *
Old battle-field, fresh with Spring flowers again—
All that is left of the dream
Of twice ten thousand warriors slain.

* * *
O cricket, from your cheery cry
No one could ever guess
How quickly you must die.

That this priest and teacher could, however, relax and compose in lighter mood, is amusingly shown in a translation by Curtis Page:

Why so lean, my lady cat?
Is it fasting causes that,
Say, or is it love?

Basho died at the early age of fifty years, while visiting at the house of a friend and surrounded by pupils and friends who vied with each other in making comic verses for their gentle master. His own last poem, dictated to his pupils on the day of his death, was:

At midway of my journey fallen ill,
Tonight I fare again,
In dream, across a desert plain.

One of Basho's later disciples gives us this delicious bit of irony:

Lo! the lark in the field of Heaven sings!
So high it flies. Meanwhile its young—
How hungrily they wait, poor things!

Seemingly, the seventeenth century Japanese poet was as detached from the business of getting on in the world as were his brothers on the other side of the earth in a Paris garret.

The Lady Kaga no Chiyo, who lived from 1703 to 1775, was the great woman poet of Japan. That she had a fine wit is shown by the poem she wrote on her wedding day.

The persimmon, lo!
No one can tell till he tastes it!
Marriage is even so.

Happily, her married life had all the honey of the *ripe* persimmon until the early death of her husband. She never married again, though famous and much sought for. What a world of sadness is in this poem of her young widowhood:

I sleep ... I wake ...
How wide
The bed with none beside.

And after a few years Chiyo's little son died. Two short lyrics, written in her sorrow, are breath-taking in their wistful beauty:

I wonder in what fields today
He chases dragon-flies in play—
My little boy—who ran away.

* * *
Drear Autumn winds beat down the lingering leaves.
Wet are the forest-ways, and wet my sleeves.
O the sound of the wind through the *shoji* ...

The *shoji* are the sliding paper walls of the Japanese house,

(Continued on page 130)

Our Forest Wealth

By Eusebio Vibar

TOO often in countries where forest resources are abundant and population sparse, the thought of the future is forgotten and all energy is directed to the reckless exploitation of what nature has provided. Effective measures to prevent further destruction are usually only taken when the country's forest resources have become so badly depleted as to arouse anxiety as to future timber supplies. This was the road that practically all nations have traveled. Three hundred years ago, England was densely forested, but now the country is facing forest bankruptcy. Bad climatic conditions, with alternating droughts and floods in China, Spain, Greece, Italy, and many other countries are sad consequences of forest destruction in the past. These facts are now better understood, and the authorities even in Finland, Russia, and Sweden, the most wooded countries in Europe, and in the United States, which contain within their borders practically all the natural resources necessary to meet their own demands, have taken steps to protect and perpetuate their forests.

Philippines Has Greatest Proportional Forest Area

It is said, that before the advent of man in the Philippines, the entire country was covered with unbroken forest

from sea-level to the highest tops of the mountains, except where the vegetation had been temporarily destroyed by natural causes, such as volcanic eruptions. Grass-covered plains, cogon-covered hills, and treeless mountains, now so prominent in our landscape, would today present a different aspect, if it were not of the destructiveness of man.

However, although large tracts of land have already been denuded of trees, it is not yet too late to offset those losses. The Philippines is still the mistress of vast forest resources. Of all nations, the Philippines has the greatest area of forest land in proportion to the total land area, and it ranks seventh among the great lumber producing countries of the world. While Japan's forest land constitutes 53.3% of its total land surface, the United States 28.9%, Canada 25%, Germany 23.8%, Chile 21%, France 18%, and England only 4%, the Philippines is still fortunate in having 72.38% of its lands covered with forest, of which 46.62%, representing 13,812,098 hectares, is commercial forest,—indicative that if the good work for its conservation will be continued, a timber famine in this country is quite remote. Every Filipino citizen has two and one-tenth hectares of forest land and if he uses it wisely, he can transmit this patrimony to his children and his children's children for centuries.

Output Could be Increased Ten Times

All but a few provinces are still largely covered with virgin forest. In Luzon, the provinces of Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, Mountain Province, the two Camarines, Zambales, and Tayabas are thickly forested; in the Visayan region, Palawan, Leyte, Samar, Occidental Negros, and Mindoro still abound in forest wealth; and the whole of Mindanao, our "Promised Land", contains within its borders alone timber sufficient to supply the need of the country.

The rest of our provinces are moderately timbered and even those provinces where men have been recklessly cutting down the trees without thought of the future, are not totally without hope because the Government through the Bureau of Forestry, is engaged in a reforestation work, like that initiated in the United States by the late President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and now being carried forward by President Franklin Roosevelt. Projects have already been started in the Ilocos Provinces, Pampanga, parts of Mountain Province, Tarlac, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Cebu, and Bukidnon, and good results are being achieved.

If the people, particularly the farmers, would fully realize, as they are now beginning to realize, that the successive failures of their crops are due to forest devastation in the past, and will coöperate with the Government, it would not be long before their forests would be restored—perhaps better forests because of the selected species of trees being planted.

The potential wealth of our forest is a sound insurance of our national prosperity and stability. Our forests contain a vast amount of timber, excellent in quality and admirably



A Typical Timber Stand in the Philippines

adapted to a practical forestry régime. Compared with our other natural resources, the forests are by far the greatest and the most valuable. There are more than three hundred different species of woods to be found in the Philippines, of which two hundred are considered to be available in commercial quantities. Tanguile, red and white lauan, mangasinoro, apitong, guijo, yakal, mangachapui, narra, camagon, akle, tindalo, and molave are among the most important. The durability, strength, grain, and color of most of them have been satisfactorily tested and as cabinet woods, many can hardly be surpassed by foreign cabinet woods. In view of this, there is a great demand for Philippine woods in other countries, especially in the United States, China, and Japan. Our timber is equally valuable for building construction purposes. It is very conservatively estimated that the standing commercial timber in our forests amounts to over 480,000,000,000 board feet which means a wealth of over a billion pesos to the Government, and if all the standing trees were sawn into lumber, the money worth would easily reach ₱12,000,000,000 in addition to the stumpage value.

It is further estimated that the annual growth of the Philippine forest reaches nearly 17,000,000 cubic meters with a total market value of about ₱184,000,000, which might mean an annual revenue to the Government of no less than ₱18,000,000. The annual production of timber in normal times, amounting to 1,460,619 cubic meters, is only 8.5% of the annual growth.

But this is not all about our forest. Timber is not its only wealth. The so-called minor forest products represent comparatively as great a wealth as the timber if properly developed. There are found large numbers of plants that yield resins, gums, oils, medicines, perfumes, nipa buri, rattan, tanning materials, cellulose, etc., besides edible fruit bearing trees and ornamental trees. A conservative estimate of the total market value of our standing minor forest products would reach ₱6,000,000 which would mean an additional income of ₱600,000 to the Government. While the Government in normal times derives a little less than ₱2,000,000 from timber, it receives, in round figures, only ₱60,000 annually from minor products.

The Lumber Industry

We will best appreciate the value of our forests if we know how many industries are actually dependent upon them and how many more might be developed. There are no less than twenty of such industries and many more may be developed, if sufficient capital were invested. About 40,000 laborers, with approximately 90,000 dependents, are employed in these industries.

First and foremost among all is the lumbering industry. Since the Spanish occupation, it has always ranked among our major industries. While our other major industries, like those based on abaca, rice, sugar, and copra are quickly affected by business fluctuations, our lumber industry, because of its prestige abroad and the constant local demand, moves steadily forward and is but slightly perturbed. There are 18 special license agreements and 1,804 ordinary timber licenses in effect, and 105 sawmills are in operation. In 1932 the total production was 432,017,416 board feet of which 50,628,144 board feet was exported and yielded the Government ₱1,669,450. The capital invested in this industry, in round figure, ran to ₱42,000,000 and gave employment to 35,000 laborers with 65,000 souls dependent upon them. Lumbering can be looked upon as the mainstay of all Philippine industries, and its prospects are bright. Quoting an official statement:

"It is practically the unanimous opinion of those now engaged in the business without regard to nationality as well as to the official Bureau of Forestry, that the lumber and wood-manufacturing industry in the Islands is capable of great expansion. The Director of Forestry estimates the amount of timber which could be removed annually without diminishing the productivity of the forests at ten times the present output and the same figure is repeated by at least one important commercial operator."

Rattan

Among the leading minor products is rattan. All grades of rattan can be found anywhere in our forests in large quantities. Palawan, Mindoro, Mindanao, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Samar, Sorsogon, Cagayan, Bataan, Tayabas, Bulacan, however, have the greatest and most available quantities. Authorities of the industrial division of Bilibid Prison say that the best native product is equal to the best to be had from Hongkong. American and other firms have repeatedly approved selected samples. It is estimated that from every hectare, 5,000 lineal meters of rattan can be raised. Aside from its tying utility, either as a reed or cane, it finds domestic use in the manufacture of baskets, hats, doormats, brooms, whips, walking sticks, umbrella handles, lattice work, and light furniture. The production in 1932 reached 4,133,247 linear meters of unsplit and 1,309,450 of split rattan, which gave the Government not less than ₱30,000 in the form of forest charges alone. Our rattan has a wide demand in the United States and other countries. There is every reason to believe that if proper care is taken in its preparation and production, the rattan industry would have a better future here and abroad than any other of the minor Philippine industries.

Tanbarks

Next to rattan in importance come the tanbarks. All the species of mangroves of any importance in the Eastern tropics are found in the Philippines. Those found in Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula are also abundant here, of which bacauan, pototan, and tangal are the most important. The tannin extracted from these barks produces good leather. It is estimated that the mangrove swamp area covers approximately 207,200 hectares including the 25,000 hectares of well-developed swamp in Sibuguey Bay, Mindanao, a 10,000 hectare tract in Mindoro, and a fairly good swamp in Palawan. Because of the present extensive demand for cutch, the possibilities of the development of the Philippine tanbark industry are great. Last year, 1932, it yielded the Government more

(Continued on page 128)



A Carload of Logs, Naga-Naga, Zamboanga

"My Town"

Anonymous

I DO not know the exact latitude and longitude. All I know is that the approach to "my town" is a narrow passage between two islands. My first impression, as I looked at it from the deck of our ship at dawn, was of a queer mountain with houses, rising tier upon tier, peeping dolefully through a curtain of acacias and stiff coconut trees.

It is known by various names. Formerly it was called "The Land of the Living Dead"; then "The Paradise of Lepers" and "The Promised Land"; others have lately taken to calling it "The Land of Hope." On the map it is called CULION, and it is by this name that it is famous the world over. When I was a child, knowing nothing of the future, I used to shudder with dread whenever I heard the old folks talk in awed whispers of "that place of the God-forsaken".

It is the ambition of most of the inhabitants of my town to get away from it. Though many of us have lived here for many years—and may be said to have adapted ourselves to the place—yet ask any of us whether he wants to leave, and no matter how prosperous he may have become here and how uncertain the prospects may be back home, he will almost certainly signify his eagerness to go.

Not that my town is so uncomfortable, although I admit that the weather is very changeable. The sky will be clear and beaming when all of a sudden it becomes dark and the rain begins to fall. Whenever clouds appear, it rains. And during the parched months of February, March, and April, water is so scarce that it may be had even for household purposes only at certain hours of the day. However, I attribute the universal desire to get away to a deeper motive than the weather or too much rain at times and too little at other times . . . to the love of freedom . . . the innate opposition to restraint of any kind which we all feel . . . and to the fact that nobody comes here with the thought of settling down for life. . . .

And yet my town has its attractions. It has stairs from street to street so high and steep that one must pause for breath at the top, weak of knee, with every muscle thoroughly stimulated. It has streets that spiral up and down, right and left, giving the newcomer a sense of being lost even when he has been told that they will surely lead him back to where he started—if his legs hold out. At the top of the road up, one is privileged to gaze down upon the "Colony"—a cluster of nipa-covered houses and some concrete buildings with corrugated iron roofs, overshadowed

by trees that appear to grow on top of each other. Beyond that the sea undulates lazily.

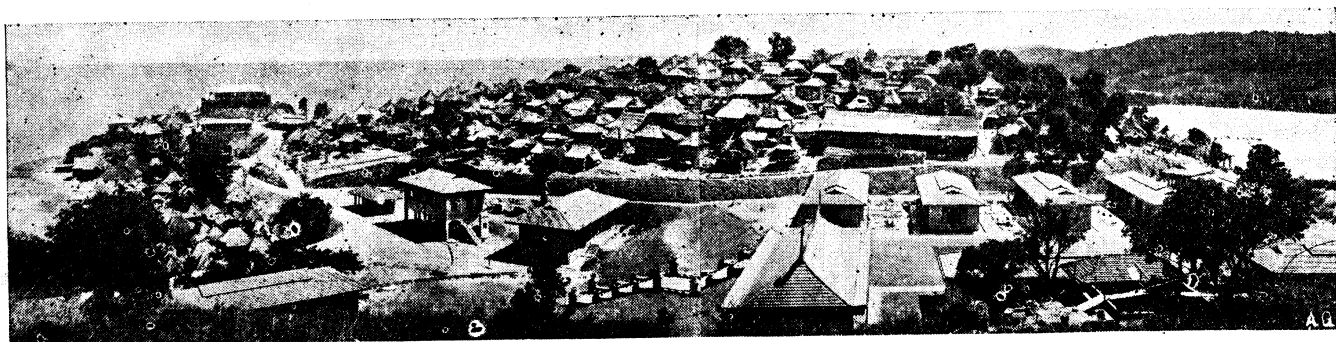
As one makes his way along the stony streets, twilight may suddenly come upon him and envelop him in darkness. He will hear the church bells pealing the Angelus solemnly. A short while after and the bells of the Protestant Church will ring forth, too. The bells have different voices; one comes to distinguish them after a time, as also the different sirens of the ships that stop here and which are recognized even by the children when they run to the Post Office to listen to the roll call in the hope that some dear one has not forgotten to write to them.

Here in my town we have everything—in a modest way. We have a school with a few pupils, a small post office, a little theater—the only big thing we have is the Church, which is still unfinished. And we have a police force which counts among its regular duties the serving of summons upon slackers from the "injections". We have a charity fair once a year, with an agricultural exposition. About twenty *nipa* booths are ranged inside a *sawali* enclosure, while in lieu of side-shows and merry-go-rounds, enterprising individuals pay one peso a night for the privilege of putting up tables for various games of chance. We even elect a queen and hold a parade. Only, the ornamental floats are carried on the shoulders of persons whose faces when they get tired become as solemn as those of pallbearers at a funeral. Ah! I almost forgot. We have an elective advisory board presided over by the Director of the Colony. In Culion women have exercised the right of suffrage since 1920.

My town is a paradise for the lazy. One may eat here and not work. One may even marry and not worry about being without a job and remaining jobless for a year, or forever. The food is all supplied by the Government. Once a week meat and rice are doled out in sufficient quantities, and fish and vegetables are also provided free of charge.

The more or less general idleness that prevails in my town is probably the cause of the all-pervading and incessant gossip which one hears. One's most private affairs soon become public property. Those who work a little and become prosperous enough often buy a house of their own or a half-share in one, after which they may consider themselves householders. A drawback to the dual ownership

(Continued on page 127)



Children of the Forest

By Kilton R. Stewart

THE psychological research of the past few decades in the field of mental measurements, has resulted in findings which have placed humanity on what might be termed a genetic scale of mental development. The differences in size and in complexity of the nervous systems of the members of the human family, as well as the differences in bodily chemical reactions, give to the human race a great diversity of mental behavior. So far as can be seen, the differences in the power of individuals to make successful responses to life situations, called mental ability, is a matter of degree rather than kind and there are no hard and fast lines dividing one of us from the other, but instead a finely blended gradation from one to another.



A Little Negrito Girl

In every race upon the earth this gradation extends from idiocy to genius and from babyhood to old age. All of us, during the span of our lives, begin at the same point and develop through pretty much the same stages, but some go farther than others, and faster. Some races do not develop, as a whole, past the stages reached by the average child of other racial groups. By the use of standardized test situations, it is possible to compare different individuals one with another and also to throw some light on racial development. There are many other ways of judging of this comparative racial development, such as by complexity of culture and ability to compete with neighboring peoples economically, but such methods do not permit of interpretation into age levels. The Negritos have long been known as "the children of the forest", both because of their lack of any language or culture of their own and because of their extreme shyness and their primitive mode of life. All races undoubtedly passed through a stage comparable to the present development of these people, both culturally and mentally, and it is from them that many valuable things pertaining to our own remote ancestors may be learned by future study.

Their King

THE first thing to attract one's eye on entering the Negrito village near Camp Stotsenburg in Pampanga, is a large sign on one of the huts. It reads, "Alfonzo, King of Balugas." We stopped in front of the house and my guide called out to see if his Highness was at home. Alfonso's voice issued forth from the depth of his one-roomed grass palace, and directly he stood before us. He wore an army shirt which covered him quite adequately, extending from his shoulders to a little below his knees. On his chest reposed a generous sprinkling of decorations of different descriptions, advertising and lodge pins and army emblems, a collection gained through two generations of kingship spent on the borders of an army camp, visited frequently by businessmen and tourists. There was something comical about the spindly legs protruding beneath the sagging tails of this ancient army shirt and yet there was also an aspect of dignity in the set of the chest muscles beneath the bizarre collection of decorations and in the angle of the small,

pointed chin that compelled me to suppress the smiles that I would feel taking shape as the incongruous details pushed their way in. King Alfonso received us in a friendly manner and agreed to help me in any way he could. My interpreter explained that I had some American games and that I wanted to see how well his people could play them.

Soon we were surrounded by the entire population of the village, women with babies straddling their hips or clinging to their breasts with hand and tooth, old people, who looked at us from an amazing mass of wrinkles out of small, shrewd, suspicious eyes, pot-bellied children in whose faces one saw an equation of wonder and fear, a conflict between the universal desire to be noticed and approved of and loved and inherent shyness which sent them scrambling behind one another whenever one's gaze drifted their way.

Their Shyness

Alfonso invited me into his house, and, assuring him that I would join him in a short time, I opened the buckskin in which I carry my things and instructed my interpreter to invite the people to come and have a look at them. His request had about the same effect as the announcement of the arrival of a plague, for the populace melted away like magic. Before we had just been white people; now we were white people addressing ourselves to them personally, and that seemed to make a great deal of difference. I was often to see evidences of this painful shyness and was more impressed with it than by any other single thing about them. The fear of the unknown, what slaves it makes of us all and how important it becomes to such a people as this, where nearly everything in life comes under that category. I pulled out my burning glass and ignited the end of a cigarette with it and began burning my name on a chip of wood. Their curiosity was too much for them and soon they were pressing around with wondering eyes. I did not want to risk scaring them away again, so I paid no attention to them, but putting out the things where they could be reached by them, went on with my burning. When their interest in my things began to flag, I gathered them up and went in to see the king. I knew his subjects would get over their fear of me in a few days if I let them play with my things and didn't seem to be interested in them; after that I could get them to take the tests.

I had never been received at court before and was very excited and not a little nervous as I climbed the ladder into Alfonso's throne room. What if I should sit down on the wrong floor board or something! But the king's gracious manner soon dispelled all my apprehension and before long we were talking together like old friends. He had taken off the army shirt with the decorations, revealing a pair of blue overalls, and a faded blue shirt. The overalls had been roled up to the knees and had been completely hidden by the robe of state in which I had first seen him.

Their Intelligence

Alfonso was not vain about his things or his position and seemed to look upon both his medals and his documents of state, more as a stamp collector would his collection of stamps than as a monarch would his royal jewels. As a matter of fact, Alfonso seems more interested in working in the cane fields and in keeping his men at work than he does in any kind of display. Perhaps that was not true of his father who was crowned king of all the Negritos a few years before with all due ceremony by one of the generals in command at Camp Stotsenburg, according to a document I was shown. But Alfonso evidences a more modern spirit of democracy and service. He is a little taller than the average of his people and made a score of twelve years in my tests. According to the other scores I obtained, this makes him really quite a mental giant among his people, for many of the short fuzzy-haired members of his race could not master the five-year pattern on the Porteus Maze Test and did no better on the other tests. The straight-haired pigmies and those with curly hair and those having a larger stature—in other words those showing evidence of admixture with the other racial types of the Islands—seem to always run up above this level; but the purer Negrito strains have an average well within the boundaries of childhood. It is impossible to say just where, as yet, but I think their mental scores will place them between five and eight years. This does not mean that these people will react to all life situations like a five-year old child, for there are many things entering into behavior which are dependent on stamina, emotions, general practical wisdom, and mechanical dexterity; all these things depend on experience and physical maturity, and may reach as high a degree of development among these as among any other peoples.

Their Skill at Living

One can not see them at their activities of hunting or of gathering forest food products without coming to regard them as being very much grown-up. They are very skilful in these things and show the ability to gather and retain a great store of knowledge during their lives, otherwise they would not have survived through the ages. But in the fields of reasoning, in the realms of the abstract, they are markedly children, and will doubtless ever remain so. They are the children of the great forests, good-hearted, simple children who will probably disappear as the wild forests cease to exist. Wherever they are found, it is the language of their neighbors that they speak; the culture of their neighbors which they exhibit, in so far as they can be said to have any culture.

Their Religious Beliefs

While working in the mountains west of Manila Bay on the Bataan Peninsula, I witnessed a festival which illustrated this commonly known fact in striking relief. The cousin of a well-known tribal leader who had also been made *Presidente* by the civil authorities of Bataan for the Negritos of that section, had died some ten days before and the Negritos had come together from quite a wide section to commemorate the event with a feast. In the afternoon while the women were still out gathering forest products for the evening's festivities, the presidente guided me to the local cemetery and showed me his cousin's grave. I was

quite suprised at finding a cross adorning the newly made mound, and asked him how it came to be there. The only reason he gave or seemed interested in knowing was that it was the practice of their more civilized neighbors. "Yes", I insisted, "but why do your neighbors do it?" His round eyes became even rounder as he answered, "The Tagalogs say that things will come up out of the grave if there is not a cross there". He did not seem to take much stock in such an idea himself for he explained that his people had not done this a long time ago and the "bad wind" had apparently not bothered them a great deal. The bad wind was about all there was to his conception of the spirit as it was believed in by his neighbors. In fact it was really for their benefit that the cross had been resorted to. "They would be afraid to use these trails if there is no cross and the bad things keep blowing about," he confided in me, "and then we could not trade them rattan for their rice and tobacco." He said they kept their burial places a secret usually to avoid this difficulty, but when an important person died this was impossible.

He did not seem to have enough imagination to picture these mysterious concepts which have lodged in the minds of others, to control them. When a man died he ceased to have any wind in him; in other words, when the wind left a man he was dead and my host seemed to see no difference in one wind from another. At least that was my impression after spending the afternoon on the subject. As to the more complicated questions, such as how the world had its beginning and such things, he simply answered, "I do not know." I did not blame him for not having this sort of information, for after all, he only made a score of five on my tests even after repeated trials and he tried very hard. Indeed, I rather admired him for the fact that he knew he did not know these things; it is so easy for men to have no more real information than he about such things, and yet to "know" all about them.

Their Attempts at "Mourning"

As the afternoon shadows lengthened into dusk the tribesmen began to arrive for the night's festivities. It was easy to see that they were having the feast because of ceremonies they had seen their neighbors hold. They were playing at being grown-up. They were acting out the things they had witnessed in the big mysterious world beyond the slopes of their jungle-covered mountain home, things which they had seen and admired or wondered at some time in the past. They were out of the realms in which they were adults; they were playing at "house."

A little grey-haired man arrived carrying a wild-looking little boy, whose wondering, roving eyes gave the impression that he would break any minute for the shadows of the forest. His father traversed the circle of earlier arrivals, and they all kissed his hand in a true Catholic fashion, as if he had been a cardinal. It would not have been so incongruous if they had said "Praise the Lord, brother". He looked for all the world like a miniature of some good old Negro preacher of the South; a "holy roller" preacher. The women sat down, as they arrived, on pieces of bamboo in the center of the circle, and it was very evident that they were supposed to be the mourners, for they all tried to look downcast and sad. Luck was against them, however, for it seems that they do not have such festivities very often,

(Continued on page 125)

The Snake Charmer

By Ernesto P. Villar

NO one ever dares to steal anything from the *tawak* as the village people believe that his property is guarded by snake sentinels, coiled and ready to sink their fangs into any thief.



It is in guarding his property that the snakes express their gratitude to the *tawak*, for they know that he loves them, is ready to punish any man who kills one of them without just cause, and mourns the death, no matter how natural, of any of their number.

But just as the *tawak* is against any unreasonable injury being inflicted on his snakes, so he discountenances any misdeeds on the part of his reptilian friends. He knows, as if by intuition, when one of them has done wrong. He moves about the house uneasily, twitching as if suffering from itch; he yawns and yawns as if insupportably drowsy; and every now and then he peers out of his window and looks down the road to see if the man who has been bitten by a snake is already in sight, for such unfortunates always call on the *tawak*. The *tawak*'s greeting is: "I'm glad you are here at last!"

He at once proceeds to treat his patient. He uses no drugs and no serums, neither does he cauterize. He only wets the wound with his saliva, and this is believed to effect a cure.

But this is not all he does. After his patient's departure, he hastens to assemble the snakes of the neighborhood. He whistles strangely, and snakes of all varieties and ages and sizes—regardless of what they may be doing at the time, whether feasting on some mouse or frog, basking in the sun to make their venom more fatal, or engaged in some amorous conflict—come to their master pell-mell, writhing and tumbling over each other, as if to be tardy were punishable by death.

They align themselves within a few yards of the *tawak*, their heads up like young men in a military academy. The *tawak*'s glance sweeps over them, and he sees one that holds his head down in shame. That is the guilty snake. The master rebukes him in the presence of all the others, and the poor reptile creeps into the nearest hole to commune with his better self.

There are many men who would be only too glad to love the snakes if their affection were returned. But simply to love snakes does not make one a *tawak*. An aspirant must first achieve a most dangerous feat, enough to blanch the face of the bravest of men, and it is, by the way, just such men who are feared and beloved by the Ophidia.

A distant relative of mine who is a *tawak* once told me, years ago, how one becomes a *tawak*. It was a personal narrative.

One day, while out in the forest, he came across two snakes fighting to the death. He recognized it as a rare opportunity. He stood by, disregarding the venom-spread battle-ground, and awaited the termination of the combat. One of the serpents would in the end be killed, and he knew

that from its gaping mouth would issue forth, with the last breath, the *lunas*, said to be a small, red ball, about two centimeters in diameter, the possession of which makes one lord of the snakes. He knew also that he would have to battle the victorious snake to obtain this charm and would have to do so unarmed and without killing the snake, for that is what one must do if one wants to become a *tawak*.

After an hour or so of the vicious struggle between the two snakes, one of them visibly weakened and showed signs of approaching death. My kinsman approached to within a few feet. Suddenly the winning snake left its dying foe and sprang upon the man, biting him again and again. My relative, however, made no effort to ward off this attack, knowing that thus the snake's attention was being distracted from the dying reptile. His one hope, his one prayer was that the defeated serpent would die *before* the poison of the other began to have its deadly effects upon him.

Minutes slowly came and passed. Still the one snake had not died, and he could feel the other's venom spreading through his veins. His wounds were burning with pain, his legs were weakening, a faintness was coming over him. He felt himself covered with cold sweat. His breathing was becoming labored and his heart beats came more and more feebly. But he held his ground. He felt he himself was about to expire, he told me, when the defeated snake suddenly died, and out of its mouth rolled the *lunas*. With the other snake still twisting about one of his legs, and with his last remaining strength he reached out for the small, red ball, and before the other reptile could drop to the ground, he had the charm in his hand and had swallowed it.

Suddenly subdued, the surviving snake left the new *tawak*, who was forthwith cured of the venom in his blood.

Editor's Note:—Shortly after receiving Mr. Villar's interesting account of the village *tawak* or snake charmer, a communication was received from Miss Carmen A. Batacan of Bigaa, Bulacan, telling how the village of Balintawak, near Manila, obtained its name. According to her story, a long time ago, a young woman called Aling Felisa, a fruit seller, succumbed to the gallantry of a Chinese admirer. She gave birth to a male child and the *hilot* or midwife noticed that a kind of snake, called *tawak*, was born with the child. The news soon spread and the child came to be called *kapatid nang ahas*, or brother of the snake, although his given name was Valeriano; for short, Vale. He became noted for his command over the snakes and was called their king—*Hari nang Ahas*. When he whistled they came to him, and he would compel a snake guilty of having bitten a man to suck back the poison from the wound of its victim. The people spoke of him familiarly as Vale-tawak, and this became Valeng-tawak; and finally Balintawak, the name of the barrio where Valeriano, brother of the snake, lived.

Dawn

By Liborio G. Malapira

DAWN climbs slowly over the hilltops
And like a fisherwoman
She casts her silver net
Over land and sea.

Editorials

What the effects of the proposed excise tax on Philippine copra and coconut oil would be, needs no re-statement here. Readers of this Magazine will find in the columns devoted to the month's news summary re-



The Congressional Vendetta

ports of the various protests that have been made against this item in the revenue measure recently approved by the House of Representatives and also excerpts from various cabled messages on the subject sent to Washington by Governor-General Frank Murphy. A cable dated February 24, after the House had adopted the bill almost unanimously with the protested item included, was issued too late to be included in this month's news summary, and because the latter part of this message touched the very center of the matter, it is given here. Said the Governor-General: "Intimate contact with the situation locally forces me to the conclusion that the unlimited application of the tax will provoke a near disaster in the economy of the Philippines. *The general feeling is pronouncedly against the moral right of the United States to legislate so severely against a territory under the flag as practically to destroy an industry on which more than 3,000,000 people are dependent.*"

Even when considering the economic unwisdom of such a tax and questioning the legal right of Congress to impose it, the question of the morality of such an action stands foremost.

Governments derive their ultimate sanctions from the consent of the people to be governed by them. No government, even a powerful imperial government, can afford to flout the moral sense of the people it rules. Even submission to naked force is an act of the will, as much so as the determination, at all costs, to continue resistance.

Never in the thirty-five years of American sovereignty over the Philippines has the United States Government ever perpetrated an act of unmitigated injustice. The United States Government has always acted here in the interests of the people, or at least with that intent.

But of recent years, the United States Government, particularly the Congressional branch, has passed or has sought to pass laws in utter disregard of the interests of the people over whom or against whom these laws were to apply. Members of Congress have ganged up in the interests of various minority groups in the United States to, in effect, destroy first our greatest industry, that of sugar, and now that of our second greatest industry, that of copra, upon which two products practically our entire economy is based. And this is being done or attempted on the theory that our sugar competes with American beet sugar and our copra and coconut oil with American animal fats. In other words, beets and swine outweigh, in the congressional mind, the prosperity, and, in so far as the matter affects "independence", the security and the very life of 13,000,000 people, who still believe they are living under the protection of the United States of America, to which they have sworn allegiance.

If the 130,000,000 people of the United States were benefitted by such legislation, there might be at least the shadow of an excuse for it, but our sugar does not displace one pound of American beet sugar, which supplies only a very small part of the American market, only helping to keep the prices down for the American consumers; and our coconut oil is almost exclusively used in the soap and other industries and not in edible products. Such legislation is therefore senseless as well as unjust.

Whereas we have the right to look to the Government of the United States, whose flag flies over us, for protection, benefits, and good will, it appears, in fact, that Congress is pursuing some kind of vendetta against us, because, forsooth, we have, in the words of at least one congressman, "affronted" Congress by rejecting, last year, the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, of ill-smelling memory, and chiefly a tariff measure. By every American tenet of government, we have a right to the greatest possible degree of self-government, and may rightfully ask for and expect progressive steps in that direction without being confronted with a demand for a price or threatened with acts of economic revenge.

Economic nationalism is not an ideal that is generally upheld by modern economists, but under present conditions it is a policy which is definitely forced



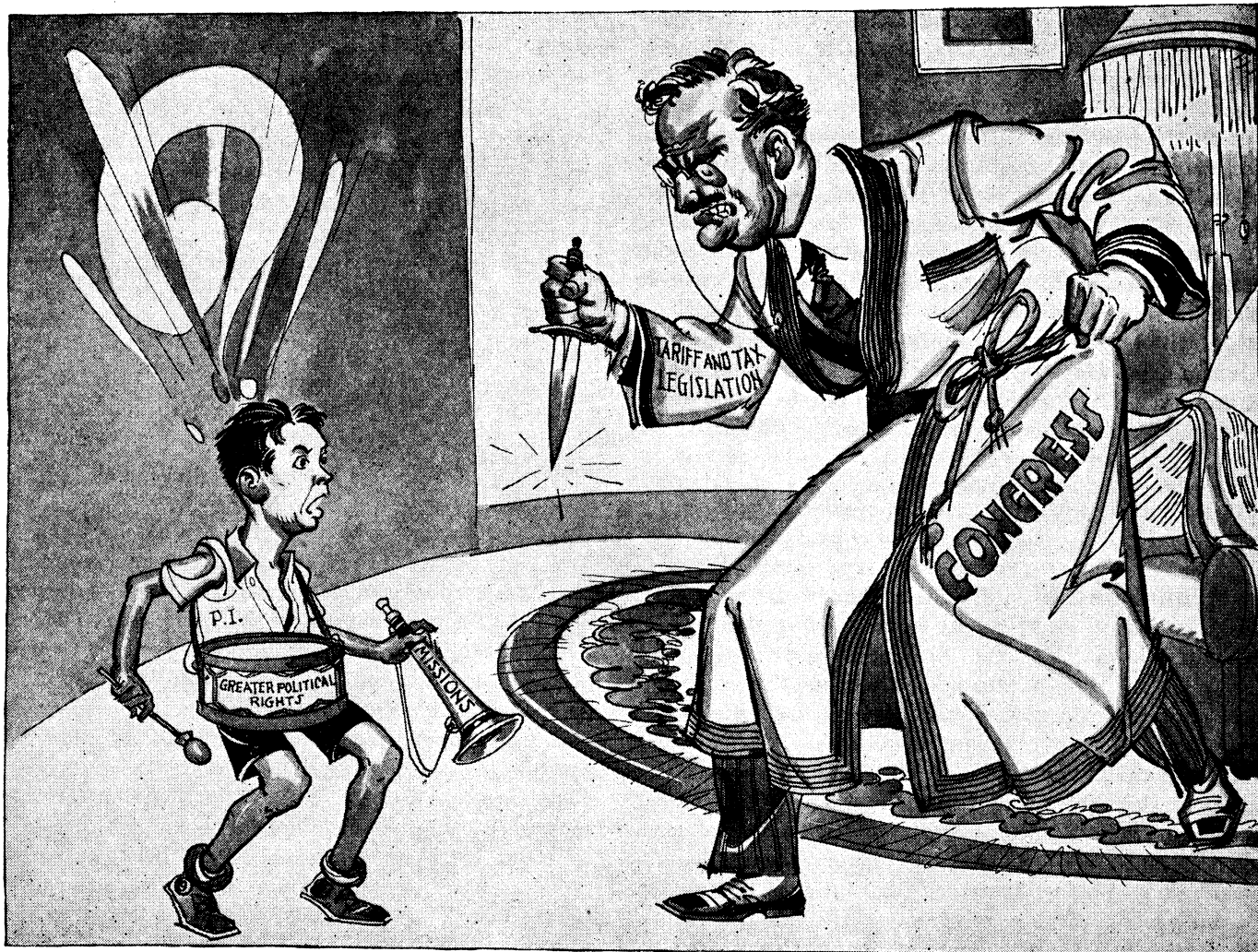
Production Under the Flag

upon the nations maintaining higher living standards by the competition of lower-standard nations.

Theoretically it would be most advantageous if the entire world could be considered as an economic unit and only those products were produced in any country as could be produced the most efficiently, with an absolutely free exchange between countries; if, in other words, a world-wide division of labor could be effected, eliminating all needless and wasteful competition.

But the world can not be considered as a unit economically until it is a unit in other important respects, and it will probably be a long time before such an ideal state can be brought about. So long as the people of the world think nationally, so long as violence remains unoutlawed, so long as great diversity exists in general social and economic development, in standards of living, in wages, the nations, especially the more socially progressive ones, will be compelled by force of circumstances to protect their economic interests with their flag and to build them up under their flag.

It is for this reason that the United States will not be able to depend exclusively upon Central and South America for its tropical products. These regions lie outside the



Father is Irritated

By I. L. Miranda

boundaries within which the Government of the United States is sovereign and where disadvantageous legislation may at almost any time upset such economic plans as the United States may be pursuing. This consideration becomes ever more important as national economic planning becomes a more important factor in the national policy, as is the present tendency.

From this point of view the Philippines is important to the United States, both as a production area and as an open and protected market. In 1932 the total American exports to and imports from the Philippine Islands amounted to a volume of trade which put the Philippines sixth in world rank, its total trade with the United States being exceeded only by Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, and France, and exceeding the total trade with Italy, China, and the Netherlands,—and any Central or South American country.

This is not a trade that can now be arbitrarily checked without serious repercussions, nor is it a trade, the discontinuance of which as free trade under an independent status for the Philippines would not be felt as a severe blow to the United States—while, as the trade with the United States that same year constituted seventy-seven per cent of the Philippine overseas trade, it would wreck the Islands.

The agreement finally reached last month at New Delhi between British, Japanese, and Indian representatives at a conference that had been sitting since September, in regard to Japanese purchases of cotton in India and Japanese exports of Japanese textiles to that country, represents a trade victory for Japan. It will be remembered that last year the Indian tariff on cotton goods of alien (non-Empire) origin was raised, and that the Japanese retorted with the threat of a boycott of Indian raw cotton.

The comment of the *China Critic* (Shanghai) is to the point. "The present agreement bids fair for the successful negotiation of commercial treaties with Great Britain, Holland, and other countries, but too optimistic views are not justified. The menace of the cheap grade Japanese goods is a reality; it can not be warded off by magic or negotiation. The countries will have to face the issue as to whether they would put an effective check on them or let their home industries go to pieces and their workers join the dole. It is very likely that those countries or dominions that have at stake Japan's goodwill will try some sort of compromise, while the others that can afford to ignore it will erect an effective wall to protect themselves."

H. G. Wells in a radio address recently advocated the

adoption by Britain of codes of fair competition similar to those sponsored by the National Recovery Administration in the United States. The time will come, if our present economic system is not to be entirely modified, when all the industrial nations will have to come to some agreement as to what constitutes fair competition, as otherwise industrially organized but socially backward nations will, by their temporary advantage of low labor costs, be in a position to gravely damage the industrial and social structure of the rest of the world. So long as the Japanese proletariat submits to a ten-cents-a-day wage régime, these victims will be used to victimize the laboring classes in other countries which do not protect themselves by tariffs and embargoes. In such countries there will be cheap goods, but too little money to buy even the cheapest.

Those familiar with the problems of government among our Non-Christian peoples have long understood that the principal difficulties met with resulted from the fact that the provincial governors did not have enough power. The more politically backward peoples of the country do not understand a government of "checks and balances". To them a chief executive is or should be chief, and when they note that the provincial governor has very little if any authority and perhaps even only a limited influence over the officials of such other Insular services as the Constabulary, Justice, Treasury, Lands, Health, Education, etc., they are at first puzzled and then lose the respect they should feel for the governor and with that for the Government in general.

The question has often been discussed, and all that most students of the problem could think of was that there should be a change in the laws governing the powers of the governors in the special provinces, but as such changes were difficult or impossible to effect, nothing was done, with the result that in some provinces, notably in Sulu, matters have of recent times gone from bad to worse.

Not until Governor-General Frank Murphy and his staff of advisers began to consider the problem, did a solution occur to them which would not require a change in the laws, but only a change in administrative policy, which had no more than to be determined upon and firmly followed.

In a letter to the Secretary of Interior and Labor, dated February 19, the Governor-General made such an announcement. He said in part: "In order to coördinate the Insular services in the Moro provinces, to concentrate authority and responsibility in the respective provincial governors, and to develop a specially qualified personnel, all heads of Insular services in the provinces of Sulu, Cotabato, and Lanao shall be assigned to or promoted within the province only after consultation with the respective provincial governors; and all such officials shall serve on indefinite probation and be transferable out of the province without prejudice of record, upon the recommendation of the provincial governor. . . . It is also believed that greater efficiency in the government of the predominantly Mohammedan provinces would be attained were the activities of the several departments and bureaus of the Insular Government operating therein to be more definitely coördinated through the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes.

I shall, therefore, recommend to the Secretaries of the several Departments that hereafter the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes be consulted before any policy is initiated or important action taken by any of them in the Provinces of Sulu, Cotabato, and Lanao."

The Governor-General stated that he is in "hearty accord with the traditional Moro policy of the Philippine Government," the goal being "the ultimate unification of the Christian and Mohammedan Filipino". He took care to point out, however, that "the political unification of the Mohammedan Filipinos with the other inhabitants of the Philippines does not mean the destruction of the special religion and the peculiar culture of the Moros. . . . It is recognized that Moro culture and character possess many elements that can enrich the civilization of this country. These elements must be preserved, developed, and utilized for the common good."

He went on to state that it is axiomatic that "the supremacy of the Government must be unquestioned, its authority must be respected, its laws obeyed. . . . All people must realize that resistance to the agents of the Government in the performance of their lawful duties will be futile and will be punished in accordance with law. . . . Our attitude must be sympathetic, but we must insist upon obedience to the law by Moros as by others."

The Governor-General declared further that the "several Departments of the Government should adapt their procedures to local conditions and select their personnel with special reference to the peculiar demands to the territory and the people to be served . . . [and] so far as compatible with the maintenance of law and order and with the attainment of economic, social, and political progress . . . our policy should be to utilize Moros as officials and employees in those communities where they predominate."

This "new deal" for the Moros has already been inaugurated with the reassignment of the able James R. Fugate, who has been away on extended leave of absence in the United States, as provincial Governor of Sulu, and the appointment of Mr. F. G. Roth, formerly of the Bureau of Education and with considerable experience in work among the Non-Christians, as Deputy Governor. Various other changes in personnel have been made, and it looks, for the first time in many years, as if disorders in the Province of Sulu will be brought to a stop and another genuine advance will be made there.

There are today two forces at work in Europe: one tends in the direction of expansionism and political, racial, and economic imperialism; and the other in the direction of political, economic, and cultural collaboration. The former force is a revival of the conceptions which led to the Great War; the latter attempts to build a New Europe from the war wreckage.

These two forces have most recently clashed in Vienna, the cultural center of Europe. And, for the moment, Democracy lost to Fascism, not because Fascism is better or because it is supported by more people, but simply because it is capable of greater brutality.

Various solutions of the Central European problem, especially the problem of Austria, have been suggested. One is the creation of a new, small Austria-Hungary under



a restored Hapsburg ruler; this is supported chiefly by Italy. Another is *Anschluss* or union with Germany, favored by the German Nazis. Both of these proposals, if an attempt were made to carry them out, would almost inevitably lead to war, for all such plans would entail the revision of the Versailles Treaty, and are opposed by France and the Little Entente.

Although Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss has in the past been supported by Mussolini and opposed by Hitler, it is not clear whether the last revolt against him was or was not secretly aided by either Mussolini or Hitler or both—for reasons of their own. Whatever the truth, it is clear that Austrian conditions are far from settled, and it is not likely that they could ever be settled satisfactorily either by the creation of a new, but smaller Austria-Hungary, or by union with Germany.

Competent students of the problem of Central Europe believe that a solution can be found only through a reasonable degree of collaboration among all the Central European states, especially those in the Danubian basin. A nucleus

for such a grouping already exists—the Little Entente, composed of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, among which various mutual political and economic relations have been established. The leaders of these states believe that the natural interdependence of economic interests will, if this movement is not thwarted, lead first to collaboration with Hungary and later with Austria. Such a system of natural economic collaboration would restore the economic health of Europe, and after that the settlement of political differences would not be difficult. The nationality of each of the constituent parts of this union would be respected, and nothing would be done in favor of any member at the expense of another. Politically the union would have the strength of a great power.

This is an ideal, but a practical one, realizable and workable, and until it is effected, misery and disorder, international intrigues, and constant threat of war will continue to keep Europe in a turmoil, while, in other parts of the world, powers inimical to Western civilization “make hay”.

An Old-Fashioned Reading Lesson

By Triunfo C. Taguinod

WHEN I see my small brother going to school every morning, all eagerness and enthusiasm, I must perforce recall my first lesson in the *cartilla* or Spanish primer.

My mother was my first teacher. I still remember that on the day before my eighth birthday anniversary she prepared some *suman* and that I expected the usual celebration the next day. But my mother awakened me very early that next morning, and, drowsily protesting, I was bodily carried to the table. There, through eyes still half-shut, I saw a plate of *suman*, temptingly prepared, and this aroused me somewhat. But, glancing at my mother, I saw her open a small book on the table. Next she lighted a candle. Then she placed a glass of water with a coin in it in front of me.

I remember my surprise at these strange proceedings. My mother began to pray, telling me to pray also. After the praying she tied a thin, red thread around my head, dipped her fingers in the glass of water, and drew the sign of the cross on my forehead.

Finally she gave me a sort of pointer and bade me follow her as she directed my attention to the blots on the book. I later learned that these blots were the letters of the alphabet. Every now and then she told me to take a small bite of the *suman*.

When it became light, she blew out the candle, closed the *cartilla*, took the coin out of the water and pressed it to my forehead. She gave me the coin to keep and enjoined me not to spend it until I knew the letters of the alphabet by heart. All the time I had noticed that she did not want me to touch the book with my fingers or move it from its place.

After it was all over, I asked her what the strange ceremony meant. Why had she not allowed me to touch the book? My mother then explained that if I moved the book from its place, I would become a forgetful man. I



asked her why we had used a candle instead of the petroleum lamp which gave a much better light. “My boy”, she answered, “do you know what made the wax in that candle? The bee. The bee is a very industrious insect, and I want you to emulate the industry of the bee and to be always conscientious in your studies.”

“The *suman*,” she volunteered, “is good for you”. I did not doubt that it was. “Because”, she added, “what you learn will readily stick in your mind and will be easily retained, just as the *suman* sticks to your teeth, although it is easily digested, too. You will be a bright boy and God will always watch over you in your studies. You will be famous some day.”

“The sign of the cross”, she went on, “which I made on your forehead with that water, will make your head ‘soft’; that is, you will learn easily. And you will always be a cool thinker.”

I began to untie the red thread about my head, but she stopped me. “When the sun appears in the east”, she said, “you may remove it. You will not suffer from headache in reading. And no one in your class will outshine you.”

“That coin”, continued my good mother, “keep it for the time being. Do not spend it until you have finished the first lesson. Then, when you are older, you will never have any money troubles. You will always be able to earn money.”

I remember that even during this discourse and while I was busy doing justice to the *suman*, I entertained doubts as to the efficacy of the strange ceremony. In fact, I tried immediately to test the matter by reviewing what I was supposed to have learned that morning, but the best I could do was to remember the “A” and the *punto* (period).

Yet I still hope that I will become famous some day, as my mother predicted.

With Charity To All

By Putakte

Ignore Pittman," Quezon—*Headline*. No, that will not do. Pit yourself against Pittman, man!

"The construction of an iron bridge across the Mandulog River in Iligan, Lanao, is recommended by Governor John Heffington in a letter sent to the Bureau of Public Works," reads a news item. Perhaps Governor Heffington is thinking of the comfort of Constabulary soldiers, who, in that dangerous Moro country, find themselves obliged once in a while to take to their heels like soldiers. When the Moros get unusually wild, the Constabulary braves may even cross the bridge before they come to it.

"The entire city is now responding heartily to the drive to provide decent clothing for the poor of the city, in connection with the 'Used Clothing Week' launched by Governor-General Murphy under the auspices of the Associated Charities a few days ago," says a news item. But clothing alone is not enough. Is it not the Good Book that says, "Seek ye first food and clothing. . . ." So why not also a "Used Food Week?" Give them used food and used clothing and everything else ye may take from them. . . .

"I did not intend to express regret that English is not the language of the home in the Philippines. I know that English, in my belief, will never be the home language. It has never been the goal of the Department of Public Instruction to make it the home language of the Philippines to the extent of supplanting the native dialects," says Vice-Governor Hayden. When our vice-governors speak on the place of English in the Filipino home, it invariably turns out the next day that they have been misquoted—sometimes by themselves.

"The use of red flags with labor symbols by the labor guilds is legal. This is the opinion given by Secretary Teofilo Sison, of the Department of the Interior and Labor, to Rep. Zulueta, majority floor leader, and speaker pro-tempore of the House of Representatives," reads a news item. How about capitalist guilds? May they also legally use red flags?

"The annual retreat for girl students of the University of the Philippines, Philippine General Hospital, and the Philippine Women's University will be held daily at 6:45 p. m. beginning tomorrow until Saturday at the Chapel of San José, Ateneo de Manila. A high Church dignitary will conduct the retreat. One of the subjects to be discussed there will be *Courtship and Marriage*," says a morning daily. Won't this be a case of an amateur lecturing to experts?

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa said recently that he wanted understanding and permanent peace between the Philippines and Japan and that this could be attained only through the redeeming love of Jesus. Unfortunately, Jesus doesn't seem to be popular in Japan.



"Rep. Leonardo Festin today flatly denied the report published by an afternoon contemporary to the effect that he had turned 'pro,'" says the *Tribune*. In this connection, I may suggest that those politicians who are intending to change sides should do so now before their motives become too obvious.

"Columbus E. Piatt, Chief of Police, thought he could inject a distinct improvement in his department by requiring candidates for 100 new positions for patrolmen to be not less than 5 feet, 7 inches tall," says the *Tribune*. A Frenchman once said, "In times of danger, a man should be brave, and a woman, beautiful." To which Chief of Police Piatt would evidently want to add, "And a patrolman should have long legs."

"With water and land parades, the 'pros' will tender a colorful welcome to Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias," reads a news item. Air parade, it seems to me, will be more to the point, specially in view of the fact that by the time the Commissioner arrives, the air will be unusually hot.

The Philippine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has just elected its officers. Let's hope the new officers will not unduly exaggerate the difference between animals and men, and love animals at the expense of men. Let's remind them that as Christians, they should love their neighbors even if they don't happen to be animals.

"The special peace committee of the League of Provincial Governors has sought the coöperation of the wives of the Filipino leaders in their effort to discover a solution to the present fight between the majority and minority factions of the HHC law," says the *Tribune*. If the governors do not watch out, the leaders' wives will soon be in the thick of the fight themselves, and then not even the League of Nations can do anything. And of course, the poor governors will be held responsible for this *uncivil* war . . . for ignorance of women excuses no man.

"Owing to the proximity of the general elections many persons have not paid their cedula tax and land tax for this year. Every time that general elections approach, hundreds of individuals deliberately refuse to pay their government fees, with the expectation that the candidates for the different elective posts would bear the financial burden," says a news item. Now, can you blame the politicians for making ducks and drakes of the "people's money?"

"There are more generals in the Mexican army than all the other armies in the world," says the cartoonist Scott. The only way, I believe, to solve the Mexican problem, and incidentally the greatest problem of the world today is to do away with soldiers altogether and put generals in their place. When generals have to do their own fighting, even General Araki will win the Nobel peace prize.

Return to Shanghai

By Marc T. Greene

HOWEVER trying the regularity with which "incidents" follow one another in Shanghai, however uncertain generally existence becomes and however near "crises" seem to approach, the amenities of life in this most hectic of cities go on just the same.

Returning after two or three years' absence, you walk in on an old friend. "Why, hello!" he greets you heartily. "Where have you come from now—Tahiti, Tasmania, or Tantanarive? Just in time for tiffin. Have a drink first and then we'll go over to the Club." "The" Club can, of course, be none other than the Shanghai, most famous east of Suez. And here presently you take your place in a point of vantage among a couple of hundred others, alongside the storied bar of incredible length that runs at right angles to the equally storied Bund outside.

And now crave what you will as refreshment, from a Singapore gin-sling to a Jamaica "planter's punch", and it shall be at once forthcoming; for here in this Shanghai you can have anything whatever of a material nature that the entire world can offer. Then—and if you escape short of at least three drinks you will lose considerable "face" among Shanghai's hardened men-at-wassail—you descend to a grill-room that is as English as Lombard Street, there to lunch complacently on an English mutton-chop embellished with a tankard of Bass or Worthington.

Everything closes for two hours at midday in Shanghai, and so after tiffin you loll comfortably in the deep old arm-chairs of the library or lounge and amiably settle once again the Far Eastern question. Bye and bye, feeling at peace with the world, you amble leisurely forth to renew yet another acquaintance of former Shanghai days.

"Why, hello!" he, too, greets. "What outlandish place have you drifted in from this time—Kabul, Keokuk, or Katmandhu?" A certain vein of humor is understood to be here exposed and so you undertake manifestations of appreciation. "Well, have a drink?" he invites. "Boy!" And "boy", probably a man well along in years, immediately appears. If he has ever seen you before, even in a passing glance, he remembers you, for the Chinese memory for faces is almost uncanny. He smiles blandly upon you as his employer directs, "one piece blandy-soda, can catch? This master, one piece Bronx cocktail." "Can catch," acquiesces the boy genially.

"Now I'll call up the house and tell the misses I'm bringing a friend out for dinner. She'll be surprised." You demur gently that the surprise may not be altogether an agreeable one, but this is promptly overruled as the boy appears with yet another "cocktail." "Catch one piece motorcar chop-chop!" he is told, and with incredible promptness it is at the door.

In a spacious apartment somewhere out in the French Concession you greet another old friend. A bare possibility exists that this may be a very old friend indeed, but never mind that; it is in any event a thing of the past. And certainly she seems pleased. "Boy!" is once more the call, that clearest of all calls of the East. "What'll you drink? Give you anything you like. Try one of my own cocktails. Special invention. Want your world-roving opinion of it." You wave a weakly-protesting hand, but presently the boy

appears to offer you a portentous-looking concoction, his engaging smile seeming to suggest that you will do him a personal favor by accepting it. The cocktail is truly a masterpiece—of potency. There are three of them, with other vinuous refreshment following through the dinner and at frequent intervals afterwards. At long last—anywhere between twelve and two—having gulped down your third whiskey-and-soda and again genially disposed of the Far Eastern question, you indicate a vague intent to walk downtown "for exercise." This is scoffed at. "Why, do you know you're away out beyond the French Club?" "Boy, go catch this master one piece motorcar!" "Can catch," agrees the boy cheerily. And presently, as though it had been waiting just around the corner, there it is, "one piece motorcar for master."

So it goes in Shanghai, though uncertainties increase, business goes to the dogs and crises develop oftener than in Mr. Shaw's "Apple Cart." The life that has always gone on in Shanghai, that life which is a combination of all the countries of all the world and of every age since time began, is unchanged and unchangeable as the even flowing of the turgid Huang-pu or the ethics of Confucius.

Each night the many-colored lights flame out in Nanking Road to Bubbling Well and beyond, the sky-piercing towers of the great Chinese stores and amusement resorts flash like illuminated rainbows, there is a glow of color, a seething throng of the humanity of every land and a spectacle generally that the world cannot parallel. There are automobiles, more of them every year, fighting for place among the

(Continued on page 125)



The Shanghai Bund

Philippine Magic Charms

By Isagani Villa D'Bayan

A BELIEF in various types of *mutya*—talismans, amulets, and charms—still survives in many parts of the Philippines—love charms (*ligawan*), charms that bestow luck in gambling (*sugalan*), charms which give one skill in conducting business enterprises (*panganlalaka*), and charms which instill courage and strength in those who carry them (*palakasan at labanan*).



mutya. The *mutya sa palos* makes one as swift in his movements as the fish itself and also enables him to enter any place through any hole that his head can pass through. Another charm is obtained from the *kibit*, (chiton) a kind of seashell. If one finds one of these with seven plates, he should cut off the seventh one and throw the animal back into the sea. So long as the mollusc remains alive, the possessor of this *mutya* will have a powerful hand grasp.

Love Charms

The love charm is the most popular. The *mutya sa malagkit at dayap* is very difficult to obtain because it consists of two seeds, one from the *malagkit* (a kind of rice) and the other from the *dayap* (a fruit). And the seeds needed are different from the ordinary seeds of these plants; they must have a peculiarly stony character. Other love charms may be obtained from the *sampaloc* (tamarind) and from the *saging* (banana). It is said that when the banana flower opens at midnight, a stony seed drops out of it. The one who wants this charm has to wait until this happens and must then engage in a struggle with certain mysterious beings (one hundred in number), which will attempt to take it away from him.

The *mutya sa bituwin* is a handkerchief which makes the lucky possessor irresistible in a love affair. No woman can refuse him, regardless of how old or ugly he may be. But it is very difficult to get such a handkerchief, although any one may have the luck to convert his own into one if he is able, during the brief time that a shooting star (*taeng bituwin*) retains its incandescence, to tie the four corners of the handkerchief into four separate knots.

Fighting Charms

The body of the *palos* (a kind of fish) sometimes contains a round, stony object which is a valuable

One who possesses a *mutya sa bunga* can not be wounded by a bolo. It is nothing but a betelnut which rattles when it is shaken. But try to find one!

A charm that gives one the strength of a carabao is the *mutya sa kalabao*. It is the first broken tooth of a carabao and must be picked up—without being gored by the animal in doing so, naturally!

Gambling and Business Charms

When a gambler picks up a bamboo pole and notices that something inside of it rattles, he cuts off this part, inserts round pieces of glass in the ends, and uses the contraption—the *mutya sa buho*—as a telescope at the cockpit. Looking through this instrument at the roosters in the center of the pit, he will see, or imagine he sees, that one of them has no head and this is the rooster which is sure to lose.

The black and white *bakukol* (turtle) is kept in the pocket while playing cards. If the animal moves, the gambler bets on the cards, otherwise not.

The *mutya sa dayap* brings good fortune in business according to popular belief. If the dayap fruit contains a black, stone-like seed, keep it, for that's it.

The Beachcomber

By Antonio de Irureta-Goyena

LET me rest in tranquil slumber
'Neath the palm trees' shady bow'rs,
And there lose all track and number
Of the gentle fleeting hours.

Oh, I love this fairy garden
Where the summer never dies,
And the sun shines warm and ardent
In eternal azure skies.

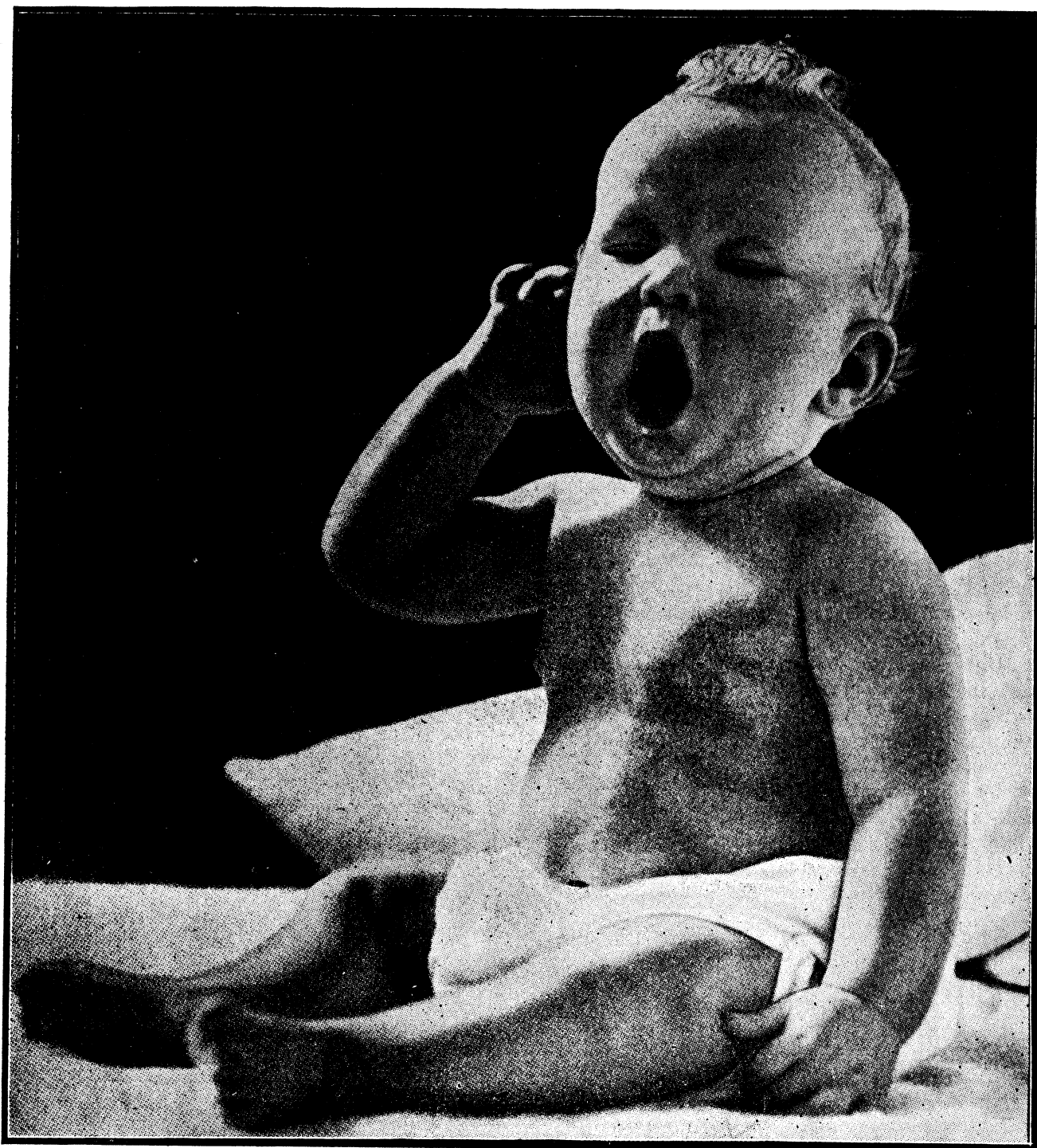
There's a mesmerizing chanting
In the warm and languid air,
And the breeze, so softly dancing,
That caresses cheek and hair.

Oh, I'll live forever on it,
And from here I'll never roam,
I've the South-Sea-island spirit,
And I'm never going home!

Oh, I want to hear the lapping
Of the wavelets on the shore,
And the sail of dug-out slapping,
Or the native fisher's lore.

When at night, some love-lorn native
Strums his sweet and sad guitar,
It is then my mind grows pensive
And my thoughts keep wand'ring far.

And so, leave me to the languor
Of this charming magic isle,
Here to live in dreamy torpor
As my life flies by the while.



“Why doncha come up ‘n’ see me sometime?”

LITTLE Mae is a sweet child. Her vogue in curves is all her own. And whether she travels or stays at home, her mother invariably chooses Bear Brand milk to help those curves along.

Bear Brand Babies
Grow
Nice Curves



Some Fragments of the Añgalo Legend

By Herminio A. Figueras

THOUSANDS of years ago, so some of our old people say, there came to our land a monstrously gigantic couple who finally settled in the Ilocos region. Añgalo and Añgararab were their names and they came from a land to the south which was inhabited by giants. These two were taller than our highest mountains.

So enormous were they that when they walked they shook the earth and even when they spoke in their natural tones, their voices reverberated like thunder.

The Philippines in ancient times, the old people tell us, was not broken up into thousands of islands as now. At the time Añgalo and Añgararab came, what is the Philippines today was one great island, to the south of which, in the Sulu sea, these two giants found some of the biggest and most lustrous pearls in the world. After gathering this treasure, they stepped on Philippine soil and began to explore the island northward. But a dispute arose between them as to the division of the pearls, and this dispute ended in a fight. The stamping of their big feet rocked the whole great island and the frequent falls of the heavy bodies cracked the land and sent large pieces of it flying in different directions. The scene of the fight was in about the center, in the locality now known as the Bisayas, and that is why this region is broken up into smaller island fragments than the rest of the Archipelago.

After settling in Ilocos, the giant couple reared a number of children. One afternoon, these giant babes were taking a bath in the China Sea, which was, even then, full of dangerous currents. The children of Añgalo and Añgararab were not good swimmers and suddenly finding themselves



being swept out to sea, they cried to their father for help. Añgalo was taking a nap, but awoke. He rushed to the shore, and saw his sons were already out of his reach. Quickly he removed his long *baag* or G-string, and dipped the cloth into the sea. It sucked up the water like a sponge and so it was that the giant saved his children. Afterwards he wrung his *baag* out again and the sea returned to its former level.

At first there was no Banaoang Gap in Ilocos Sur. Añgalo is responsible for that opening in the Cordillera. He was restless even in his sleep, and, one night, when sleeping on the mountain tops of northern Luzon, he unintentionally kicked out a section of the range which then became the way out for the torrential Abra River. The Gap was too wide and too deep for his children to wade across, but Añgalo used merely to extent his forefinger and let his tots walk over on that as if it were a bridge.

Other marks of Añgalo's are still to be seen in spite of the passage of many centuries. One morning Añgalo was scouring the whole island of Luzon looking for a lost sow. He was in Pangasinan when he thought he saw the lost hog in Cagayan near Cape Engaño. He took three hasty strides, and the mountains crumbled under his steps. The mountains of Pangasinan and Cagayan bear the imprint of his right foot, while the print of his right may still be seen east of the Banaoang Gap. What he had taken to be his lost animal was, however, nothing but a big mound of black mud. Hence, people say, Cape Engaño from *engañado*, deceived.

Precision

By Trinidad L. Tarrosa

MY words are as a blade,
are as a blade,
chiseling patterns on metallic Void.

You say:

Starlight... beautiful. But I—
Blue arrows are piercing
the bosom of virgin Dusk.

You marvel then that flowers, too, can speak,
And call their language fragrance.

My spirit listens, and I say:

Tumultuous silences,
rebell'g 'gainst chalyced immuration—being
freed. . . .

My words—

My words are as a silver blade.

Speak of Today

By Rafael Zulueta da Costa

SPEAK not of what has been:
Let yesterday be but a leaf
Of Time's e'er shedding tree;
A day, and from its vivid green,
The leaf has ceased to be.

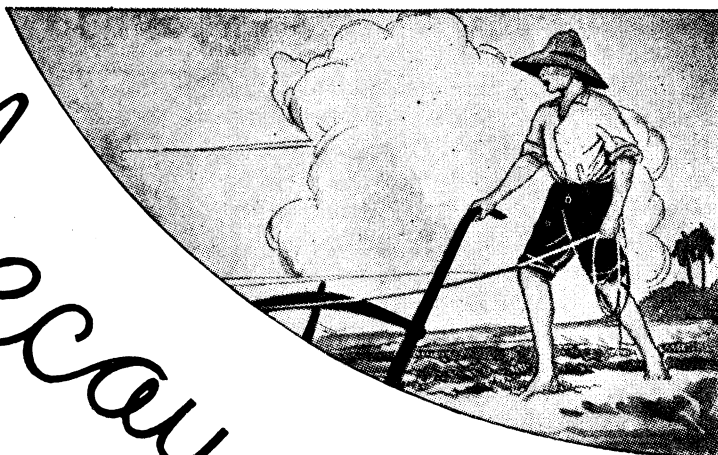
Speak not of what may be:
Who knows the seed we sow today
May never reach maturity?
For fate alone holds mortal sway
And reigns inscrutably.

But speak of things that are;
Forget the past, search not tomorrow—
Today it is enough to be.
So speak of life, of earth, the Star;
Speak, my dear, of you and me.

"60"
PLAYS



because "25"
WORKED



"25" or "35", in fact every thinking man plans hopefully for the day when he can retire and play.

That retirement at age 60 can be guaranteed by selecting now, an Insular Life Retirement Plan. With this plan, you select and provide your own monthly pension. Other privileges are incorporated in the plan.

The coupon brings free details.

INSULAR

EQUALITY—JUSTICE

LIFE

ENRICHED—PROTECTED

ASSURANCE

SECURITY—PEACE OF MIND

COMPANY

INSULAR LIFE BLDG., MANILA

To C. S. SALMON
Box 734, Manila

Insular Life
General Agent

Please allow me to consider your Retirement Plan at age 60.

My Name

My Address

Monthly Income desired

P. M. 3-6-34

Transition

By Glen Grisham

"LET it be clearly understood that the Russian is a delightful person until he tucks his shirt in." One is inclined, before looking deeper into his life, to apply the same idea to the Igorot. With no clothes on at all except his breechcloth, or as it is commonly called, the G-string, he is a picturesque specimen. The minute he comes in contact with civilization he dons the varicolored garb that he considers the very latest in European dress, and along with it he also dons the duplicity, dishonesty, and other vices that accompany civilization.

Modern versus Customary Law

At home under natural conditions he lives by the old tribal laws and customs of his people which grew out of the needs of their primitive social and economic life, and which in many cases owed their origin to the law of the survival of the fittest, favoring the strong or the wily. Harsh and cruel many of their methods of settling a dispute or righting a wrong were, but to the primitive man all life is harsh so why should his laws be otherwise. A firm believer in the law of compensation, the Igorot looks askance at a proffered gift or an act of kindness; for according to his views the donor intends to dupe him or demand something in return, otherwise no gift would have been offered. This of course does not apply in the case of food being offered to a stranger in the village. This is a show of unhostile feeling, and to show that he is likewise peacefully inclined the stranger must eat of the food.

As a result of his faith in the law of compensation, the primitive is a lover of justice. To treat a wrongdoer severely but fairly, is the surest way to win his respect and admiration. The culprit complains, to be sure, makes all manner of excuses, and pleads for consideration, but if consideration is granted him when he deserves severe punishment, deep down in his heart he has less regard for the one affording him leniency. Mercy is not in his code; leniency to him assumes the aspects of weakness or favoritism in the one granting it. If one is granted a favor then the same favor must be extended to all concerned.

This trend of his thought is clearly shown by the following example—an actual occurrence: A boy was suspected of stealing some chickens. The investigation revealed the fact. He had, early in the morning following the night of the theft, invited some friends in to eat chicken; the tracks in the mud near the poultry house showed the same design as that on the soles of his shoes; and one of the guests had disposed of some feathers the same color as those of the stolen hens. During the investigation he got himself all mixed up and told several falsehoods, while all the time it was obvious that he knew that the investigator knew that he was lying. The case continued from early morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, the boy holding out and lying like a trooper, the investigator preferring to get a full confession rather than prosecute on the evidence unearthed, convincing though it was, until finally details were brought out which implicated another boy. When the facts of the case were put squarely before them, they both confessed. When the first boy was



asked why he did not admit his guilt long before, he replied that it would not have been fair for him to be punished and his companion, who had an equal share in the escapade, to get off scot free. He held off so that his companion would be implicated and punished with him. Still he would not

squeal.

Had the trial been conducted according to tribal law; by ordeal, plunging the hand into hot water, throwing spears, approaching a steaming vat, or wrestling, the god who presides over such matters would have put his finger on the guilty parties and there would have been no more ado about it. Their belief in the ordeal is so strong that the psychological element, if nothing else, is enough to insure its efficacy. The culprit, knowing that he is guilty and that the gods will point him out, does not have a sure hand and usually betrays himself even before the trial. Under normal conditions everyone understood the laws; they were not so complicated that the services of an erudite judge were needed to interpret them. With the advent of outsiders a strange code of laws that the Igorot did not understand was imposed upon him. In too many cases corruption was so rampant in the courts that the Igorot, who was so often the victim of injustice, naturally believed the laws unjust and partial. In self protection he was forced to use his wits until he has developed into a past master of duplicity.

Modern Health Measures and Primitive Superstitions

The primitive man's belief in the efficacy of his ceremonies is not diminished by the fact that sometimes they do not work. One successful trial will offset any doubt that might have arisen because of half a dozen failures and thenceforth a dozen failures will not shake him from his belief. How this works out is clearly shown in the case of a Nabaloi family that lived near a thriving center where a great deal of progress has been made by church, school, and health authorities. The baby was sick and the health officer in the district was called in. He, realizing that the illness was serious, advised the parents to take the child to the hospital in the town, which they forthwith did. Under the doctor's care, however, the baby showed no improvement and the doctor himself could offer little hope. Believing that the child would die anyway, the parents took him home where they were prevailed upon to hold a *cañao*. "Is it any wonder," the old people said, "that the child does not recover? You have made no attempt to please the *anitos* in order that they will make him well". The priestess of the neighborhood ascertained by divination the nature of the offering to be made so that the child's health would be returned by the angry gods. A chicken was killed, cut open, and the still warm flesh put over the child's chest. Meanwhile the priestess implored Kabunian to cause the sickness to pass from the child into the body of the chicken. Soon afterward the child began to improve and eventually regained full health. The proof was conclusive; the *cañao* and the offerings to the *anitos* was stronger "medicine" than that of the doctors and science.

(Continued on page 122)

Old Car Good Enough?

Say, just ride in a '34

YOU'LL change your mind about holding on to the old car the very first time you get behind the wheel of a Nineteen Thirty-four. Are these new jobs smooth and smart and comfortable? And can they "travel"?

Even if you aren't going to buy at present, you should read the automobile advertisements appearing in this magazine. It's an excellent way to keep up to date on what the spring salons are showing. There are important developments in styling and engineering—interesting features contributing to new riding and driving ease, new safety, beauty, and e-c-o-n-o-m-y.

Economy is an important point in these messages from leading automobile manufacturers. . . . Exceptional values, long life, unusual freedom from repairs, low fuel and oil consumption! *Economy* is the reason they advertise in this magazine, for here they can reach you and many other logical and intelligent car buyers at a minimum cost per person.

Read the advertisements in this publication *as an economy measure*. They save time, energy, money . . . and even now are pointing out that owning a luxurious, up-to-the-minute motor car is often more economical than maintaining an old one.

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

A Vacation Program for Boys and Girls



THE next three months are apt to be trying for families which will be unable to get away for a vacation. It takes careful planning to keep children well and contented during the hot months of the year.

A certain definite routine should be carried out as to hours of rest and play. Most doctors are agreed that out of door activities for children during the hot season should be enjoyed before ten o'clock in the morning, and after three o'clock in the afternoon.

A brisk game of tennis or an invigorating swim in the early morning hours often clears away that tired, sluggish feeling. A long period of rest in a somewhat darkened room after a wholesome, light luncheon is considered most necessary in keeping fit. For children in their teens who find napping too childish for their tastes, an interesting book will often furnish means for rest and relaxation and sleep may follow before they are aware.

Heavy foods and rich desserts should be eliminated from the regular diet and lighter, yet nourishing foods substituted. All-vegetable soups, having milk and meat juices for their foundations, make a good meat substitute. Custards, prune soufflés, ice cream, fresh fruits of all kinds,

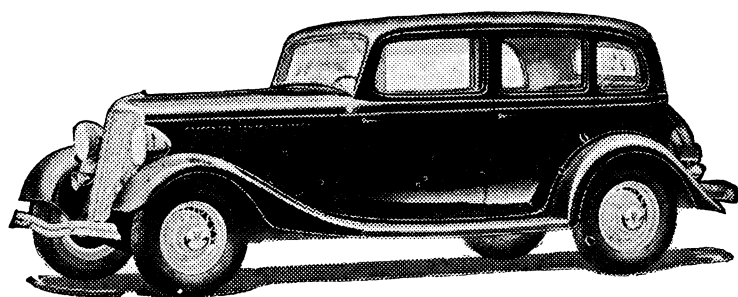
make appetizing desserts for the warmer months of the year and should replace pies, cakes, and heavy puddings.

There is no definite plan to follow out in keeping the active school child contented during warm vacation days. Children should be made to realize that it is their vacation; they should have relaxation and pleasure in abundance. However, a certain amount of responsibility makes the program more balanced. There are some children who passed their grade by a narrow margin. For these backward children a half hour daily of interesting reading, perhaps current events or biographies of leading men and women of today, would be most beneficial and improve the child's vocabulary without his becoming aware that he was doing so. This reading should be done aloud to a competent older person who would give help and encouragement.

There are so very many interesting responsibilities which the older girls could enter into. New dresses never fail to arouse their interest and the wise mother who encourages her daughter in the planning and making of her dainty "undies" and dresses, has gone a long way in making her vacation days profitable and happy. Materials are so reasonably priced that a few meters used in practice are a matter of centavos and if spoiled no great loss has been incurred.

Some girls enjoy pottering around the kitchen. Girls thus inclined should be encouraged to help plan the family menu. If planning with mother an opportunity is given whereby she may give interesting talks on economy, diet, and food values. Lessons learned in childhood working

The Finest Ford Car Ever Built!



NEW FORD V-8
for 1934

AMAZING NEW ECONOMY
STRIKING BEAUTY
INCREASED COMFORT

New clear-vision ventilation - - - - - means comfort under all weather conditions—added safety because prevents fogging or misting of windshield.
All-steel body welded in one piece - built to withstand rigors of tropical climate—no wood-rot—means safety—will withstand shock of accident.
New dual intake manifold - - - - - means lower consumption of fuel and oil—increased economy—more miles to the gallon.

Shatterproof Safety Glass—Greater Power—Faster Pick-up

BE SURE TO SEE THE NEW FORD V-8 FOR 1934

"After We Sell We Serve"

Manila Trading & Supply Co.

Main Office and Display Room: Port Area (Malecon), Manila

around the kitchen with mother, are apt to be retained throughout life.

Boys present a different problem. They want to be out on their "bikes", paddling in *bancas*, going to the "Y" for exercise, in order to give vent to their vigorous youth. Sometimes these exuberant lads could be induced to stay at home if given a tool box with the wood required for the making of things. Perhaps a jig-saw puzzle placed on a convenient table would be an inducement for relaxation. The care of plants or garden can also be made an interesting task for boys and they can learn many profitable lessons from such chores.

By securing the coöperation of the children with parents in solving the problem of using the time which vacation brings, this period of the year may be as interesting and valuable to growing boys and girls as the days spent in school.

Lenten Recipes

SIMPLE, economical foods are in order during the period of Lent. While thought is being given to more serious religious matters and physical affairs are being pushed back to give place for contemplation of the deeper meaning of life, yet must we have the sustaining nourishment of tasty food. Here are several recipes which you will enjoy.

Scalloped Salmon

Melt in saucepan two tablespoons of butter; add and cook for three minutes two tablespoons of chopped onion, one tablespoon of chopped

green pepper; add and mix well two cups of flaked, cooked, or canned salmon, one-half teaspoon of salt, and two tablespoons of flour; remove from heat and stir in one cup of evaporated milk; put into greased baking dish, and top with one-fourth cup of dry bread crumbs, buttered. Bake in hot oven for 15 minutes or until browned. This will serve six persons.

Spinach Soup

Dice one large potato and slice four onions, and cook in two cups of water for 15 minutes; simmer in two cups of liquid—half milk and half water—one-half cup of oatmeal for 15 minutes; combine with potato and onion mixture; add to this and heat but not boil, two cups of boiled spinach; add one-fourth cup of butter, salt and pepper to taste, celery salt and beef extract; strain and serve with buttered croutons.

Fish-in-Harbor

Boil one kilo of white fish in salted water with bay leaf for 15 minutes; drain, remove skin and bones, and separate into small pieces. Put in shallow baking dish, and cover with sauce made in this way: melt three tablespoons of cooking fat in saucepan, add three tablespoons of flour slowly, stirring to make smooth paste; slowly add one and one-half cups of hot milk, stirring constantly; add two teaspoons of grated onion, salt, pepper and paprika; cook until thick and smooth. Pour over the fish. Cut one cup of canned asparagus into small pieces and arrange over top. Sprinkle asparagus with two teaspoons of lemon juice, cover with dry bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake in fairly hot oven for 15 to 20 minutes, until nicely browned.

Cupboards and Closets

How many women have complained about the failure of landlords to provide closets and cupboards in the houses which they offer for rent. The rooms may be large

Keep Your Teeth White—Attractive *Clean them with* Dr. West's Tooth Paste

This safe, efficient dentifrice removes stain and film—restores your teeth to their natural beauty. Use it several times a day on your Dr. West's Tooth Brush.

For Sale
At Your
Dealer's

FREE

A fascinating jig-saw puzzle in exchange for two empty Dr. West's Tooth Paste cartons. Send cartons to P. C. C., Manila.



and airy, the floors of the most wonderful, wide hardwood planks, the bathrooms modern, but alas the convenience of spacious closets and built-in cupboards is absolutely lacking. During recent years many of the newer homes are being provided with these necessities, but most of these are privately owned, and not offered for rent.

A clothes closet for a Philippine home should be well built either solidly constructed of the best native woods without cracks in which cockroaches might linger, or lined with zinc sheeting as a precaution against dampness. The doors, too, should be tight and close-fitting, and provision should be made for a lighting fixture or an electric heating unit so that clothing may be kept dry during the rainy weather.

Of course each bed room should have its clothes closet, and each closet should have shelves for shoes and hats. What a relief it is, especially in a family in which there are children, to know that there is a proper rack for their shoes, out of sight in the closet where they may be easily reached. Closet shelves should not be too high. There is really nothing more annoying than to have to mount a chair and reach to find something on the far side of a closet shelf. Let the shelves be wide enough, but not too high. Then it will be much easier to see that they are kept neat and tidy.

Transition

(Continued from page 118)

Modern Clothing and Primitive Costumes

Clad only in his G-string, with his dark bronze skin, his heavily muscled legs, and exquisitely moulded back exposed to view, the mountaineer is a noble specimen of a man. Garbed in a non-descript collection of misfit European garments of hideous colors, which he invariably chooses in preference to a suit of one conservative color, he looks like a tramp. This lack of taste in the choice of colors is common to all savage and primitive people and to children of civilized forebears, so the matter of the Igorot choosing bright hues would not be a matter for comment were it not for the fact that in their native weaving, belts, G-strings, skirts, and blankets, they show excellent taste in their choice of colors and remarkable ability in properly blending them. They seem to favor black, red, blue, yellow, and white, and there is never any clash in their combinations. Their designs, usually replicas of animals or objects which surround them, and things with which their lives are intimately connected, such as men, lizards, snakes, trees, and rice mortars, are usually white on a red, black, or blue background. It is hardly probable that they are familiar only with the colors they use, and know nothing whatever about other colors. If this were true it would partly explain their lack of judgment in clothing, but the tropical jungles and semi-tropical forests are prodigal in color and the Igorot must have observed in nature practically all the colors of the rainbow and numerous combinations of them, so would have had as much opportunity to develop taste in the blending of other colors as in the ones they use.

NO, MOTHER, NO

Don't give your child a laxative made for GROWNUPS which is entirely too strong for their delicate system.

WATSONAL CASTORIA

is especially made for Babies and Children in the Philippines. It is a Mild, Pleasant, Dependable Laxative giving wonderful results in all minor intestinal and stomach ailments.

MADE BY BOTICA BOIE
SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES



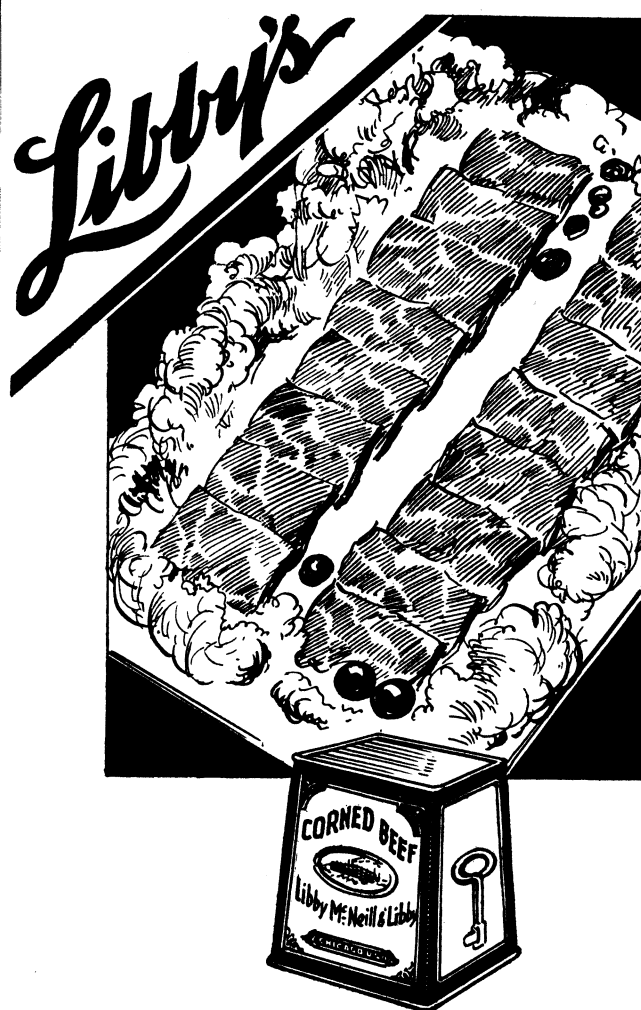
Inf. Senna 15; Pump. Seed 2.2; Worm Seed, 1.1; Sod. bicarb. 0.9; Roch. salt, 2.8; Flav. s. c. to 90 cc.; Alcoh. n. m. t. 3%

Drunkenness

It has been repeatedly stated that the Igorot drinks intoxicating liquors only at a cañao or a religious ceremony; that the *tapuy* or rice wine is a part of the sacrifice offered up to the gods along with the meat and rice. This is all true under normal conditions. Tribal custom prescribes that *tapuy* should be imbibed at the cañaos—indeed it is practically a necessity, for, to stay awake and be the life of the party for three, four, or even five days one needs a liberal portion of artificial stimulant—and as for drinking it at any other time, well, it simply isn't done. As *tapuy* is a necessary part of the sacrifices in most ceremonies, and, as in the case with food, the gods accept only the spirit or soul of it, leaving the balance, it must perforce be drunk. It is sacrilegious to waste good food or drink at a cañao; the gods would be displeased with such wastefulness and the sacrifices would have been in vain. It is not to be inferred that the affects of the liquor are mitigated by the fact that it is sacrificial wine and imbibed on ceremonial occasions with all due reverence and respect for the anitos. Some get gloriously drunk. As is the case with profane liquor, individuals react differently to the stimulant. One of the common practices when three sheets in the wind and the spinnaker set, is for a man to extol the greatness of his ancestors as well as his own prowess, deriding that of his neighbor or rival, which results many times in a general brawl and not a few bashed heads. However, normal conditions do not now often prevail. In the districts where the ubiquitous Chinese merchant has penetrated, with his ready supply of cheap gin, the natives who are so inclined drink whenever they can get money enough together to buy liquor. The Igorot has the same weakness in this respect as his more enlightened brother the world over; he is inclined to yield to temptation. Give one some extra money and an opportunity to buy it and he will drink any day of the week, cañao or no cañao. It is simply another effect of his tucking his shirt in.

Industriousness and Laziness Explained

Igorots are, whenever they are mentioned in this connection, spoken of as industrious and diligent workers. Some who know them well say that they work too long in one place to accomplish anything. But the fact remains that even in the thickly populated districts they have wrested a living from a country as devoid of natural advantages as can be imagined, raising camotes on precipitous hillsides, constructing rice terraces at the expense of a stupendous amount of labor, and, by transporting soil, making productive fields on the tops of bare rocks. The pagan peoples have never been accused of being lazy about their own occupations and those of northern Luzon are universally described as extremely hard working, irrespective of sex or age. Their method of agriculture is feasible only to a consistently industrious people. Constructing rice terraces and spading paddies is back-breaking toil, and carrying heavy loads over precipitous trails is no easy task. One can not but marvel at the ease with which both men and women travel with huge burdens on their heads or suspended from their heads and resting on their backs. Their tirelessness on the trail is due as much to their manner of carrying loads, with their bodies in



So Appetizing and Convenient

JUST the meat to serve during the coming hot days—Libby's Corned Beef, sliced cold ready for the table just as it comes from the tin. Here you have choice, lean beef—corned and canned in the world's largest meat packing plant. It's wholesome, satisfying, full of nutriment.

There are many different ways of serving Libby's Corned Meat—in sandwiches, in hash, with rice and vegetables, in casserole dishes. It is the most economical and convenient meat supply—and available at your nearest grocer's store.

**Ask for Libby's Corned Beef
At Your Dealer's**



Serve this tempting soup

Here's the soup that's full of the flavor of prime, carefully selected vegetables—prepared in the immaculate Campbell soup kitchens according to a famous recipe that has never been equalled.

Serve Campbell's Vegetable Soup to satisfy hearty appetites. It's delightful at the beginning of a meal, or as a whole meal in itself. It's a healthy, nourishing food for children.

Campbell's

Vegetable Soup

21 Kinds: Campbell offers variety and flavor in condensed soups.

For Sale Everywhere

perfect balance at all times—there being no undue strain on any portion to pull it out of plumb—as to their constant practice of carrying heavy loads over trails that are inaccessible to horses or vehicles of any kind.

But too often those who have come in contact with civilization without having received any of the benefits of it, develop the habit of loafing around the towns, dirty and unkempt, working just enough to eke out a bare existence or, if they can intrude themselves upon a good natured relative, working not at all. Those of the younger generation who have received an education and realize the benefits of it are making a decided effort to help their people; and many, though their formal education is not of the highest order, are doing excellent work, especially by precept and example, in leading their younger brothers and sisters to the light. It is in most cases the unschooled dandy who has broken loose from his tribal code, and has to all appearances adopted only the bad features of his new environment, who can be described as lazy.

The Schools

For some time after schools were established in the Mountain Province it was extremely hard to get the children to go to school. In recent years, however, with more trade and more contact with the outside, the number of students is increasing. But still the fight is not won. In districts where the old people have not yet been convinced that an education will be of advantage to their children it is hard to keep up the attendance in school. The following is an extract from a letter of a former student who is teaching in a barrio school:

"These children are so wild. They run away most of the time. At times we go campaigning and preaching to their parents the value of education. Indeed they hate to come to school. They attend their classes for two or three days, after that they run away. This makes attendance poor and learning slow. I am handling grades I and II. My annual enrolment is seventy-two, but only a third of them are coming daily."

Parental Authority and Family Loyalty

Although it sometimes borders on ancestral worship, the Igorot's reverence for the parents and older members of the family is an admirable trait. Old men and women who have passed their age of usefulness are not looked upon as dependents and made to feel as though they are a burden upon the household, but are given a place on an equality with the other members of the family and quite often a superior position on account of their wisdom and years of experience, even though they may not be immediate relatives of the family. Reverence for parents and parental authority is still strong. The young people have a great deal of freedom, they wander where they choose, go when the notion strikes them, and seemingly are under no parental restraint whatever, but in matters of importance the word of the head of the family is final. Aside from the obedience to and reverence for parents there is a strong family loyalty that applies to all members of the clan. Sickness of a relative, a family gathering, or a cañao, take precedence over everything else. A man will go off with half a month's wages due him, even take chances on losing his job, and hike for days over a mountain trail, to attend a cañao. There is a spirit of independence that is quite distinctive.

He usually gets permission to leave but if it is not granted he goes anyway.

As is the case with all primitive, war-like people, the strongest and bravest among them was usually chosen chief but the old men were and are called upon to decide questions of moment; they form the town council, decide upon the time for a town fiesta, and preside at weddings and other ceremonies. They are the ones who gather at the altars and interpret the will of the gods. An ancestor who won distinction in some way is remembered long after his death. In many cases an altar is erected in his memory, in a rice paddy where he worked, in a corner of the house where he was wont to sit, or far back in the mountains where he won fame as a hunter or a fighter.

It is these very traits of parental veneration and family loyalty that will bring them through; the family is the foundation stone of civilization. The introduction of a new code of ethics, a new belief, and, in short, a new life has thrown the mountain people into a maelstrom which has so confused them that they know not which way to turn, but they are of tough stock and their inherent strength of character will eventually lead them out into the current of true progress.

Children of the Forest

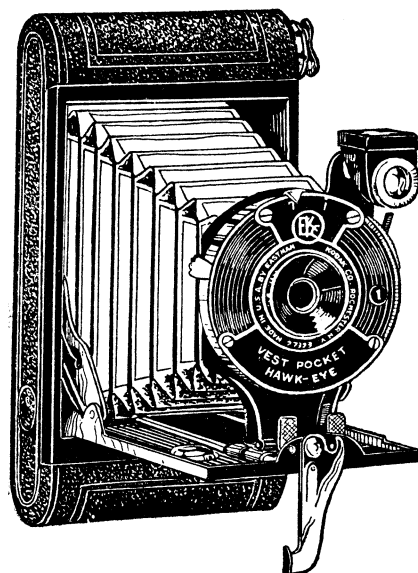
(Continued from page 106)

and they were all bursting with fun and goodwill which they very poorly succeeded in concealing. The only one who made what might really be called an attempt, a very old woman whose figure resembled a walking question mark as she moved about to welcome the newcomers or settle their disputes as to the seats, lost all her power for good when a young man thought it would be funny to throw a frightened monkey on her head. After that, until they all got quite drunk and did not know if they were laughing or crying, the only tears I saw for the departed were tears of mirth. Between their bursts of merriment over one thing and another, these women sang a gloomy, tuneless chant that seemed to have no end. "What are the words to their song?" I asked of my interpreter. "Jesus Christ," he answered. I, thinking he misunderstood my question, asked him to translate as they went along. "Jesus Christ," "Jesus Christ," he translated, and it seems that was all there was to it. He also translated the prayer that the old men were moaning as if their hearts would break, between their whoops of merriment over the pranks of the young men played on the women. "We thank the for God!" "We thank the for God!" seems to have been the amount of it. Yes the children of the forest were playing at "house."

Return to Shanghai

(Continued from page 113)

hundreds of 'rikshas and all the other methods of transportation that the long ages of China have known. And in and out through it all, sauntering the streets and even the lanes and alleys and byways, ever on the alert, eyes glancing in every direction, are the Shanghai Municipal Police and the heavily-armed guards of the Powers. There are the tall bearded Sikhs, looking mild and peaceable but among the most redoubtable fighters of the world. There are the rosy-cheeked young men of the British Lincolnshire Regiment and the sturdy fellows of the Royal Scottish Fusilliers.



This
Vest
Pocket
Kodak

at Half Price!

HERE is a bargain such as has never before been offered in the Philippine Islands—a genuine Eastman-made Vest Pocket Hawk-Eye Camera, with single lens, for only ₱5.00—just one half of the former price. The same camera with double lens may be had for ₱6.00. A Russet leather carrying case costs only ₱.50.

The Vest Pocket Hawk-Eye takes splendid 1-5/8 x 2-1/2-inch pictures. A limited number is available. Send your order today and include ₱.20 for postage.

Camera Supply Co.

138 Escolta cor. David, Manila



99-44/100% Pure!

Think what that means

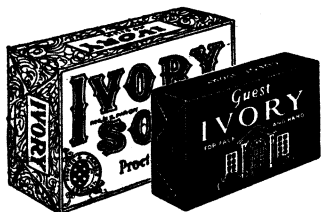
SOAP that is so mild and pure that it is safe for the most sensitive skin—that's IVORY! Why do you suppose doctors and nurses advise IVORY for bathing babies? Because it's *pure*! Its color is the natural creamy white of purity. It contains no free alkalies or acids. Nothing to dry your skin.

YES, IVORY is the safe soap for baby—and likewise safe for you—safe for the most delicate complexion. Gently and efficiently cleansing, Ivory is the finest and best soap value on the market today. Always have a supply on hand.

IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure

"It Floats"



Buy the large or medium Ivory cake for greatest economy; use "Guest" Ivory for face and hands.

For Sale at All Dealers

There are the self-confident American soldiers in khaki, and marines from the cruisers and destroyers down yonder in the muddy river whose guns are ever trained on the city. There are French and Italian and British sailors from the allied fleet of more than thirty war vessels which now lies grim and watchful between Woosung and the Bund, and sometimes there are Germans and Spanish and Portuguese and Dutch as well. They rub elbows with the blue-uniformed Russian police auxiliaries of the Shanghai Municipal Council some of whom served under the Czar. Carbines are slung across the Russians' shoulders, and their eyes ever flash this way and that though their heads never seem to turn.

Suddenly there is a gun-shot and then a fusillade. The crowd pauses in tense expectation. Some rush into the side streets that lead to the French Concession, whence the shots seem to have come. What has happened this time, another "incident?" Oh no, merely a kidnapping. Was anyone hurt? Yes, the wealthy Chinese who was suddenly yanked into a motorcar as he was walking unsuspectingly along a crowded street was unwise enough to shout for help and was filled with bullets as a result—and an example. French and Chinese police have shot two of the kidnappers and are now on the chase for the others out toward the boundaries of the foreign district. The occurrence passes and the activity of Nanking Road goes on. It is soon forgotten for it happens almost daily. There are many "retired" warlords and *tuchans* in Shanghai who have acquired vast wealth out of China's torment. And the Chinese gangsters, whose ruthlessness would stagger Al Capone, are ever on their trail.

About the huge department stores, the Sincere Company, the Sun-sun Company, and Wing On's, the largest in all the world, with their attached hotels, restaurants, theatres, and roof gardens, linger the hordes of young Chinese girls, flamingly attired, powdered, and carmined, all professionally alert. Their *amahs*, who are in point of fact nothing more than the agents of the girls' owners, attend them and seek to impress their charms upon every passing Chinese. No attention is paid to Europeans unless the girls are noticed, in which case they slip silently to one's side and keep pace, about a stride behind for a block or so until one permits himself to be guided down a side street, or the quest turns out to be hopeless. But the nature of their virtual slavery is so apparent that they arouse little but pity in the mind of the average European.

And yonder in the French Concession there is even more publicity to the night life of the city of which Harry Franck said "if God lets Shanghai live He owes an apology to Sodom and Gomorrah." Hundreds of resorts are about for all to see. Their touts assail you until you are fain to kick them into the gutter, and everywhere printed "business" cards are thrust into your hand outlining the alleged attractions of this place and that, the charm of the girls, the excellence of the liquor, the colorful nature of the "atmosphere."

Shanghai, meeting-place of the world and the ages, has many sides and many moods. Some of those sides and a few of those moods cannot but repel you. And yet however you may deplore and whatever may revolt, yet here in this heart and center of the storied East is ever the fascination of infinite variety, the zest of ever-existing uncertainty, the eye-intriguing vision of all the traditional color of the many-hued Orient. It all centers in Shanghai, Shanghai,

the siren. If she sometimes disgusts you, as inevitably she must do; if her superficiality, callousness, and endless quest for gaiety and forgetfulness weary you, as they sometimes do all of us, yet certain aspects of her life will always allure and even stimulate. A kind of driving force seems ever present here, whether in the incredible moist heat of July and August or through the raw cold blasts of February. By no stretch of imagination can any part of the China Coast be called a health resort, and yet Europeans by the hundreds have lived and thrived here for two-score years or more. It is, perhaps, the complete absence of the monotony, the routine, the standardization of habit and action and even of thought that lie like an increasingly heavy weight upon the shoulders of most of us, that lend to life in Shanghai that mental alertness which has its immediate physical reactions.

In any case, whether you leave Shanghai depressed at the squalor and the privation which rub shoulders with luxury and profligate living, or whether your friends have seen to it that your impressions be only those of brightness and pleasant society, nothing is more certain than that Shanghai will always call you back.

"My Town"

(Continued from page 104)

of a house is the possibility of serious quarrels arising between the co-owners. But this may become a necessary risk, especially if one marries, for it is required of those who seek connubial bliss to have a roof over them to give their relations at least the appearance of privacy.

And so I have introduced the reader to my town. . . . Houses on a level with the street in front and resting on tall stilts at the back; crooked streets; steep stairs; and inhabitants . . . who speak the dialects of all the provinces from Cagayan to Sulu, people from the highest rungs of society to the lowest, a potpourri of unfortunate creation in the pot of Destiny.

A FEW days ago I spent the earlier part of the evening with a friend who lives at Gitna, about two kilometers over a stony and uneven road from the Colony proper. On my way home, the fact that I was alone and the general silence made me thoughtful.

Moonlight fell brightly on patches of wild bushes; scurrying things jumped across my way; waving branches overhead traced a myriad patterns on the ground. My thoughts raced with the song of the sea-wind in my ears. Why could I not resign myself to settling down permanently here? There was really no difference between my old town and the new—except for a few unimportant things. Electricity, water, a sewage system,—all are available; a modern town!

I had arrived on the outskirts of the Colony. I could already see the sea, alternately dull and bright, like a big looking-glass at night, hidden in the dark but occasionally revealed by the moonlight. Suddenly an unseen bugler blew "taps"—ten o'clock. The sound of the bugle was followed by a deathly hush, but then I heard the distant ululation of dogs, and a wailing as if from the throats of many children.

I shuddered. It can never be my choice, this town, I thought, where dogs do not bark, but howl, and unknown voices cry a dirge in the night.

Time To Plan For Your Vacation

For *HEALTH*

For *PLEASURE*

For *RELAXATION*

BAGUIO
is the ideal place

When going to BAGUIO, make it a point to travel by the MANILA RAILROAD. It will pay you to investigate what the Company has to offer in the way of comfort, safety and service.

Always buy a round trip ticket. It saves you trouble and money.

FIRST CLASS FARE now reduced.

*During your stay in Baguio,
remember our*

TAXI SERVICE

For trips in the City and to the Mines

Our fleet of BANTAM TAXICABS offers the most economical and convenient means of transportation within the City and to the Mining districts.

Look for SMALL TAXICABS when in need of motor transportation to the Mines or for City travels. These SMALL TAXICABS have been tested and proven to make the heaviest grades on roads to Mines with the efficiency of big cars.

SIGHTSEEING AND EXCURSIONS

Enjoy to the full your vacation by making a trip to Bontoc and from there to Banaue and Kiangnan through the Ifugao country of striking contrasts. Don't fail to see the famous rice terraces which are classed among the wonders of the world. Besides there are lots of wonderful things to see on the way. Don't hurry, if time is not an essential element in your trip. Stop at beautiful Mt. Data Lodge, Km. 105, for a good rest and excellent meals.

New, safe and comfortable cars with experienced drivers for mountain tours are always available at reasonable rates.

For information concerning travel and service, please apply to BENGUET AUTO LINE, either at Central Office near Government Center, or at Baguio Station across the street from PINES HOTEL, Telephones Nos. 250 and 901.

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY

943 Azcarraga, Manila

Telephone 4-98-61

You Could Send
Your Relatives or Friends
No More Acceptable

Gift For All Occasions

Than a Year's Subscription to the
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
The Philippines' Quality Monthly

Local subscriptions ₱3.00
United States and Foreign \$3.00

*A Handsome Christmas Card will be
Send by the Magazine Stating from
Whom the Subscription Comes*

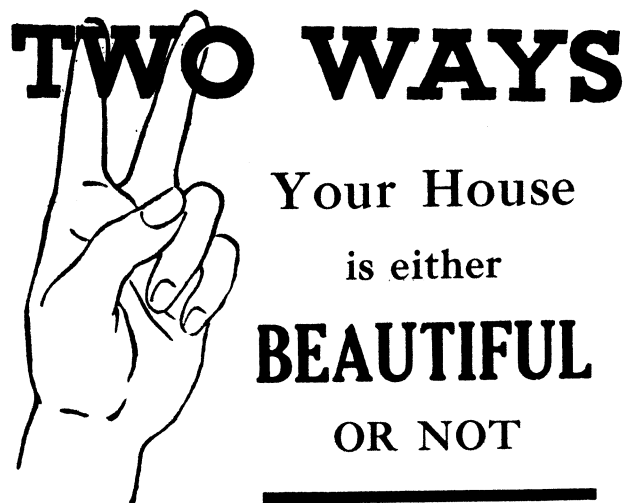
The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmarinas
P. O. Box 2466, Manila

Please send the Philippine Magazine for one year to

..... (name)
..... (address)

I enclose ₱..... in payment

..... (name)
..... (address)



Your House
is either
BEAUTIFUL
OR NOT

Modern housekeeping accepts of no
middle stage—the modern home is
either *beautiful or not so!*

YCO Products

PREPARED PAINTS & FLOOR WAX
will help put your home in the
FIRST CATEGORY!

Our Forest Wealth

(Continued from page 103)

than ₱8,000, showing an increase of 86% over that of 1931.

Firewood and charcoal are both locally consumed but they are the basis of a considerable industry. The mass of the people use them for fuel in cooking and baking, and they are also used in some of our industries, thus reducing importation of coal. The supply of leñas and rajas for firewood seems inexhaustible because the reproduction of the species from which they are taken is easy and it takes only a few years for the restoration of the original growth. The same is true with charcoal. From the firewood and charcoal alone ₱30,000 was derived by the Government last year.

The buri and nipa palms, upon which are based such important industries as alcohol, sugar, vinegar, liquor, etc., also supply materials for bags, hats, baskets, thatch, etc. We have large tracts of swamp land covered with these plants, the most extensive being on the north side of Manila Bay, on the Lingayen Gulf, and in Cagayan, Samar, Misamis, Capiz, Pangasinan, Tayabas, and Surigao. Large parts of these areas are owned or controlled by distilleries. It is gratifying to know that although we do not export any, 93% of the alcoholic liquor consumed by our people is home-made. The beverage industry constitutes one of the great sources of revenue to the Government.

Other forest materials that supply minor industries may be summarized as follows: bamboo, cabonegro, waxes, resins, including almaciga and gutta percha, gogo, cinnamon, lumbang seed, kamagsa, etc., the use of which are familiar to most of us, and also guano, lime, and stone. The demand for these materials depends upon the growth of the industries and crafts dependent upon them.

Rubber

The rubber industry is among the few promising young industries of the Philippines. Rubber and the rubber industry, if fully developed would become one of the most important sources of wealth in this country, ranking with sugar, tobacco, hemp, and copra. The United States, the greatest consumer of crude rubber in the world, is our most promising market. Happy indications appeared in previous years, when at the behest of Congress, a commission of rubber experts was sent to investigate the possibilities of a rubber industry in the Philippines. The results of experiments show that rubber can be grown almost anywhere in this country at low cost and with rich returns, soil and climatic conditions being exceptionally favorable. Mindanao and Palawan are localities especially well adapted for rubber planting.

Quinine

Another promising plant is the cinchona, which produces quinine. The production of quinine is one of the most valuable forest industries and its importance to the Filipino race would be double—economic and medicinal. League of Nations health experts have reported that one third of the world's deaths are due to malaria, and annually at least 20,000 of them are Filipinos. The world needs 26,000 tons of quinine in order to combat the disease, but unfortunately the supply is only 600 tons a year. Most of the supply come from Sumatra and Java, where the soil and climatic condition are little different from ours. From 1912 to 1930, the Philippines imported quinine amounting to ₱2,051,000.

In 1926 the Bureau of Forestry undertook experiments with cinchona trees and it was concluded that cin-

chona trees can be grown in the Islands as successfully as in Sumatra and Java. The Bureau now has under cultivation 14 hectares in Bukidnon with 41,000 trees. Last year this plantation yielded more than 700 kilos of bark. It would not be an exaggeration to say, that if capital is made available for this enterprise, the day will not be far distant when we will no longer be importing quinine, but will be exporting this medicine to other countries, thus, while making money, serving humanity.

Wood Oils

Another important and promising industry that is dependent upon certain trees and plants is the oil industry. About ten species in this class widely scattered over the Philippines are of commercial value: Ilang-ilang, Curcuma longa, pili, palo maria, pagsahiñgin, etc., and, most important of all, lumbang. All these oils fairly compare with the Chinese tung oil and India oils. American paint manufacturers appreciate them highly. The Bureau of Forestry has been encouraging the planting of lumbang trees and it is reported that about half a million trees are being planted every year. Authorities state that the oil industry in the Philippines, if properly developed, will become a very profitable business.

Forest Losses

The foregoing facts and figures give but a very inadequate idea of the value of our forests. Our forest wealth is not limited to the amount of money we can derive from it. A forest cover conserves water supply, regulates water flow, prevents erosion and landslides, minimizes floods, and equalizes climate and rainfall. Aside from its protective usefulness, its aesthetic, recreational, and health values must not be underrated.

It is unfortunate of us, as a people, that besides the incapacity of many to comprehend the real value and significance of our forests, there are some who for personal gain indiscriminately destroy this precious legacy. Some for a pittance of camote, corn, and rice thoughtlessly fell down valuable trees to be burned to ashes. This destruction is manifested in the illegal *kaiñgin*, the greatest of forest evils. We are losing annually 100,000 cubic meters of timber burned by *caiñgineros*, 5,000,000 cubic meters destroyed by diseases, 1,400,000 cubic meters stolen by men, and 330,000 cubic meters swallowed up by fire, totaling all in all, 6,830,000 cubic meters. Suffice to say, that if adequate measures were taken to prevent these losses, the Government would save millions of pesos and give employment to thousands of persons.

Our forests are a public wealth. In fact, 98% of them are owned by the Government. They are a source of considerable income to the Government. Forests make possible the development of allied industries which bring additional wealth to our country. The indiscriminate cutting down of our forests is like stealing public funds out of the Treasury. The experience of China—where one may travel for days on end through a naked landscape and where because of the destruction of the forests vast areas have become unfit for human habitation, the people being forced into the lowlands there to be drowned by the hundreds of thousands every year—and other countries, is a timely warning for us. And if we are really bent on profiting by the experience of older nations, it is high time for us to help conserve and protect the scattered treasure of our forest, of which the Government is but the custodian.

CRAYOLA



gives
color
and
texture



with a single stroke

Teachers of Drawing find that CRAYOLA Crayon heightens the interest which all children normally take in projects involving the use of color. CRAYOLA colors, being unusually clear and brilliant, stimulate a child's imagination and originality, while the ease with which they are applied increases the freedom of expression.

Each stroke with CRAYOLA Crayon gives not only color, but, also, uniformity and smoothness of texture. These features go far to explain why CRAYOLA is the most widely used of all schoolroom crayons.

Available in fifty colors, CRAYOLA Crayon is supplied in boxes containing 6, 8, 12, 16, 18 and 24 colors, and in refills. It is paper-wrapped, and is not affected by climatic changes.

Among water color mediums, ARTISTA has won leadership through its unusual brilliancy, its exceptional working qualities, and its splendid mixing properties. ARTISTA Water Colors are supplied 4, 8 and 16 colors to a box, brush included.

Send your name, address, school and position, and receive regularly our free periodical, "The Drawing Teacher." Each issue contains a completely illustrated new classroom project. Our Art Service Bureau welcomes an opportunity to help you with your problems.

BINNEY & SMITH CO.

41 East 42nd Street

New York, N. Y.

Sole Makers of

CRAYOLA Wax Crayon

ARTISTA Water Colors

U. V. A. White Chalk Blackboard Crayon



CRAYOLA

the largest - selling schoolroom crayon brand
(Gold Medal)

Hokku and Cinquain

(Continued from page 101)

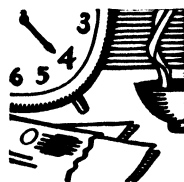
and little childish fingers love to go "plunk" through them; in Chiyo's house they shall never be mended. Wet sleeves are symbolical of grief.

Finally, in one short poem, marvel of brevity and conciseness, the Lady Chiyo has given the summation of all Oriental philosophy:

All things that seem
Are but
One dreamer's dream.

And there, in a very short sketch, we have the *hokku*—pictures, love, wit, ribaldry, grotesquerie, profound sorrow, transcendental philosophy. All in a swift clearness of phrase that makes our most clean-cut lyrics seem cumbersome and heavy in comparison. It is well known that all poetry loses in translation, but the poetry of Japan suffers doubly in this respect when translated into an European tongue. To the absolute disparateness of language is superadded the almost impossible task of finding adequate equivalents for the elaborate symbolism of Japanese poetry, a feature which has been only lightly touched upon here. Moreover, the compactness and most especially the allusiveness of this poetry is not to the European taste. True, we will accept "figures of speech" from our poets, but they must not be too strange, or too "far-fetched". They must be clear, rather obvious, easily understood. Our poet must tell us everything, and in quite clear language; his demand upon our mind must be a minimum one. And as for symbolism, the Anglo-Saxon mind actively resents it. Now, Japanese poetry is the exact antithesis of all this. It makes use of a richly elaborated, bewildering symbolism. And so far from telling all, it tells not even one tenth, not one one-hundredth. No poetry in the world makes such great demands upon the reader as does Japanese poetry. It must be understood, therefore, that the few examples given here are only approximations of the originals, and all of them are from very easy originals.

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Viktor Mussik, author of the article, "The 'Great Manchu Empire'", is a member of the editorial staff of the Prague *Venkov*, Czechoslovakian daily. He has spent the last two years in China, Manchuria, and Mongolia, and before that traveled extensively throughout Africa and the Orient. Besides numerous newspaper articles, he has written a number of books. Mr. Mussik and Mr. F. A. Larson, who has been given the title, "Duke of Mongolia", met at tea in my office one afternoon, and there was an argument, Mr. Larson favoring the Japanese side, claiming to speak only in the interests of the Mongolians whom, he said the Japanese would protect from both Chinese bandits and Russian communists who commandeered the desert people's horses. Mr. Larson seemed to take no great interest in the deeper issues involved and appeared to be thinking only of the question of immediate "law and order". I was suspected of having brought the meeting of these two men about, but it was quite accidental. Anyway, it was an interesting afternoon.

Some readers of the Magazine think that I am what is known as "anti-Japanese", basing this supposition on editorials that have appeared in this publication since the outbreak of the Manchurian "incident". It doesn't, of course, greatly matter what my attitude is, but just for my own satisfaction I should like to say and will say that I am not anti-Japanese, and that the Magazine does not follow a general anti-Japanese policy. A number of former Japanese consuls-general in Manila were very good friends of mine, I have a number of other close friends among the Japanese, both here and in Japan, and I have always had the highest respect and admiration for Japan and its people. I am, however, against the Japanese militarist party, as I am against militarists everywhere, and I am alarmed by the evidence of what appears to be the beginning or continuation of a Japanese attempt at the conquest of Asia. Although realizing that the Washington treaties granted Japan predominance in this part of the world, I supported the ratification of these treaties (I say this merely to show my attitude ten or twelve years ago), but I feel now that the leaders of Japan have taken

W. & R. JACOB & CO

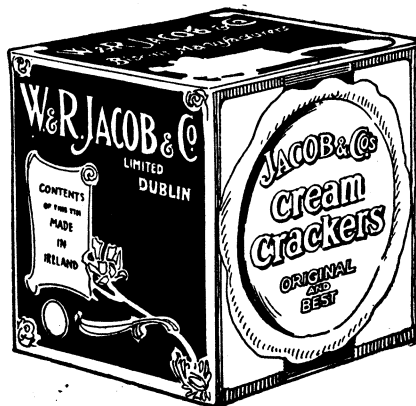
The Most Famous Biscuits in the World



No. 3 Tin



No. 1 Tin



No. 5 Tin

WISE & COMPANY
DISTRIBUTORS

unwarranted advantage of the confidence the world had in Japan at that time. Although there is much that is fine in the Japanese people and their culture, this culture is not one that could be imposed upon large sections of the world's population to any general advantage. Their blind Sun-God-Emperor worship, their fanatic belief in a national mission, their hostility to free thought, their social backwardness (especially as regards the position of the masses and of women) are all elements in this appraisal. Whatever hope there is in the world for a better future lies in the individualistic-socialistic, free-thinking, experimental attitude of the Western peoples, and not in the return to a Japanese brand of feudalism which the West abandoned several centuries ago. Because these are my general views, and I have therefore been forced into adopting recently a somewhat anti-Japanese attitude, I take great pleasure in having secured the article on the Japanese *hokku* by Professor John Siler, for several years Professor of English in the University of Santo Tomas, and now associate editor of *The Government Employee*. The columns of the Philippine Magazine will be open at all times to appreciative but discriminating articles on Japan, but it must be maintained that all the poetry and all the fine art of Japan does not make the thought of a Japanese imperium one whit the more tolerable to the modern mind.

In these days when we are faced with the probability of having at least to limit our sugar and copra production, it is well to turn to a consideration of our other resources which may be further developed. Mr. E. Vibar, of the Bureau of Forestry, in his article "Our Forest Wealth", states that we might increase our lumber output ten times and still remain within the natural annual increase of our forest resources. Mr. Vibar was born in Bulan, Sorsogon, in 1908. At thirteen he became an orphan and was taken care of and sent to school by a brother of his. After completing the high school course, he became a school teacher for some years, and then came to Manila (1931) and succeeded in obtaining a position in the Bureau of Forestry. During his spare time he completed the liberal arts course in the National University.

Kilton R. Stewart, psychologist, who wrote of the Mountain Province people in last month's issue of the Magazine, contributes an article on the Negrito people of Zambales to this number. Readers will find his estimate of their intelligence and of their "skill at living" most interesting. When last heard from, Mr. Stewart was in the Malay Peninsula continuing his studies in racial psychology.

The writer of "My Town", a sketch of the Culion Leper Colony, wishes to remain anonymous, as he stated, "for obvious reasons". The article is quite as interesting for what is left out as for what is actually said. "You may depend on it," he stated in an accompanying letter, "that the *howling* of the dogs, mentioned in the last part of the essay, is true." Of a copy of the February Philippine Magazine he had received, he said: "The Magazine arrived this morning, when the packages were distributed. I devoured it from beginning to end. Mr. Ressen-court's article was very entertaining, and the stories were up to standard, as usual, but I liked the editorials best."

Extremes meet in the Philippines—that is why the country is so interesting and why such a magazine as the Philippine Magazine is possible. In a village that still supports a *tawak* or snake charmer, one finds also the type of man who can write about him as Mr. Ernesto P. Villar does—and they are even kinsmen. Mr. Villar was born in Paluan, Mindoro, in 1912, and is at present a student in the University of the Philippines. A number of articles by him have appeared in the *Free Press* and the *Graphic*. Miss Carmen A. Batacan who contributed the note I appended to Mr. Villar's article, lives in Bigaa, Bulacan, and is associate editor of the Pangasinan weekly, *Banwad Letakan*, and a writer for a number of other vernacular publications, including *Alitaptap* and *Tonung*. She was born in Tondo, Manila, in 1913, of Ilocano and Tagalog parents. She stated in a letter that she knows I am "the only critic gentleman who is kind enough to help such poor writers as me" and added the further flattering comment that she has known me a long time through reading this "Four O'Clock" column. Naturally I feel kindly toward the lady.

Mr. Herminio A. Figueras, author of the short article on Añgalo and Añgararab, "the biggest giants in legend", was born in Vigan in 1911, and is a graduate of the University of Santo Tomas. He stated in an accompanying letter that he owes some of the material to the editor of the Ilocano *Aweng* and to one of the contributors to that magazine, Miss Brillantes.

Gregg's Newest Books for Commercial Classes

Business Mathematics (*Rosenberg*). Published in two parts, pad form.

Part I.....	P1.32
Part II.....	1.75
Condensed Rules for English Composition (<i>Gray</i>)....	.53
Correlated Studies in Stenography (<i>Lawrence, McAfee & Butler</i>)	2.64
Direct-Method Materials for Gregg Shorthand (<i>Brewington & Soutter</i>)	4.40
A manual for the teaching of Gregg Shorthand by the direct method.	
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (<i>Beers & Scott</i>).....	2.64
Gregg Speed Building (<i>Gregg</i>).....	2.64
Gregg Typing, Techniques and Projects (<i>SoRelle & Smith</i>).....	2.64
Book I.....	2.64
Book II.....	2.64
Complete Course.....	3.30
College Course.....	2.64
Intensive Course.....	2.20
The Story of Uncle Sam's Money (<i>W. O. Woods</i> , former Treasurer of the United States).....	3.10
Understanding Advertising (<i>Hawley & Zabin</i>).....	2.64

Place your order with

The Philippine Education Co.

101-103 Escolta

Manila

ENGRAVED

Calling Cards

Wedding Invitations

Announcements

Social Stationery

SOCIAL CONVENTIONS
REQUIRE THAT THESE
BE OF THE BEST QUALITY
AND CONFORM TO THE LATEST STYLES.

McCullough's trained staff
and their expert workman-
ship will satisfy your most
exacting requirements.

McCullough

PRINTING COMPANY

101 ESCOLTA
2nd FLOOR

TEL. 2-18-01
P. O. BOX 361

Mr. Marc T. Greene, author of the article on Shanghai, is a well-known journalist. He has been three or four times around the world much of the time as special correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Detroit News*, *New York Herald Tribune*, *New York Sun*, and other noted newspapers. In a recent letter from him, written in Wellington, New Zealand, he said: "I have just returned from a long stay up in the islands, Samoa, the Fijis, and others. The devilish exchange business has just about doubled the cost of living in Tahiti, or I should have been back there ere this, for to me it is the garden-spot of earth. . . . By the way, if you haven't read Hall and Nordoff's book, 'Mutiny on the *Bounty*', get it—it's a true masterpiece of its kind, fascinating from beginning to end."

Education has made headway in the Philippines, as is illustrated by Triunfo C. Taguinod's "An Old-Fashioned Reading Lesson". He assures me in a letter that the account is based on his own experience as he remembers it, and as he witnessed the same pedagogy administered to five of his younger brothers. Mr. Taguinod was born in Santiago, Isabela, in 1911, and was for some years a student in the National University. He is at present employed in the Provincial Governor's office in Ilagan, and still has hopes of being able to return to finish his university work. I hope he makes it.

Among the poets represented in this issue of the Magazine are Mr. Antonio de Iureta-Goyena, born in the Philippines of Spanish parents. His father was also a poet and was a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. As a boy he lived for six years in the United States, and he learned his English in New York. He is at present a student in the University of Santo Tomas.

Trinidad L. Tarrosa, author of the poem, "Precision", in which she praises the poet's art, is connected with the Central Office of the Bureau of Education, and recently had the distinction of having one of her poems in the Philippine Magazine reprinted in the *Literary Digest*.

Liborio G. Malapira ("Dawn") was born in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte, in 1914, and is a student at the University of Santo Tomas. Rafael Zulueta da Costa is a De La Salle College student and assistant editor of the school paper *Green and White*. Some of his poems have appeared in the *Tribune*.

The January issue of *Poetry—a Magazine of Verse*, edited by Harriet Monroe, and published in Chicago, contains two pages of poems by N. V. M. Gonzales, a frequent contributor of stories and poems to the Philippine Magazine. Mr. Gonzales sent me a copy of the publication because he thinks of me "as a sort of a god-father", he wrote, the Philippine Magazine having contained his first published productions. "The best I produce I always try to send to you, although I am often mistaken as to what is really the best. It has always been hard for me to appraise my own material. . . . No copy of the Philippine Magazine has come this month, and I have been looking forward to it with the earnestness of a zealot. . . ."

A letter from nearer home came from Superintendent of Schools Arthur T. Heidenreich, Batangas. He said "I have missed the Philippine Magazine very much and would like to know whether it would be possible for me to enter my subscription at this time and secure the back issues in order that my personal file will be complete. . . . I have kept my files complete for the past few years."

A. L. Agunod, the general agent of the Magazine in the Bisayas and Mindanao, wrote me the following note during the month: "The other day I climbed and crossed the mountains between Baybay and Aboyo, a distance of around thirty-seven kilometers. It had been raining for the preceding three weeks, and in crossing a flooded stream, I lost my grip on my pack in which were my clothes and 45 subscription orders to the Philippine Magazine. I am sending you herewith 5 subscription order blanks which I had in my pocket book. . . ." It is work of this sort—though not this type of accident—which accounts for the wide spread of the Magazine throughout the Philippines Islands.

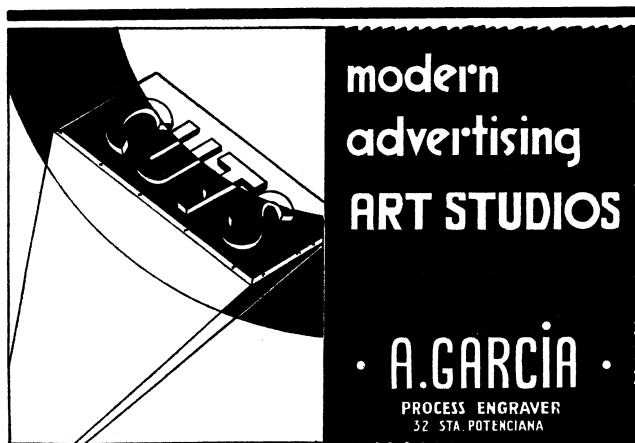
As promised, we are continuing the series of frontispieces by Mr. Carl Werntz inaugurated last month, but another drawing for the cover failed to reach us in time as Mr. Werntz is now off on a side-trip to Borneo. We hope to continue the cover series next month. The cover illustration on this month's issue is a reproduction of a plaster plaque by Mr. Guillermo Tolentino, famous Filipino sculptor, of "Juan de la Cruz," one of the accepted designs for a new issue of Philippine postage stamps.

Writers, and columnists, especially, among whom I may class myself, perhaps, as the writer of this column, will be interested in and probably comforted by the following few paragraphs which I gleaned from Aldous Huxley's essay, "Vulgarity in Literature":

"Vulgarity in literature must be distinguished from the vulgarity inherent in the profession of letters. Every man is born with his share of Original Sin, to which every writer adds a pinch of Original Vulgarity. Necessarily and quite inevitably. For exhibitionism is always vulgar, even if what you exhibit is the most exquisitely refined of souls.

"Some writers are more squeamishly conscious than others of the essential vulgarity of their trade—so much so, that, like Flaubert, they have found it hard to commit that initial offense against good breeding: the putting of pen to paper.

"It is just possible, of course, that the greatest writers have never written; that the world is full of Monsieur Testes and mute inglorious Miltons, too delicate to come before the public. I should like to believe it; but I find it hard. Your great writer is possessed by a devil, over which he has very little control. If the devil wants to come out (and, in practice, devils always do want to come out), it will do so, however loud the protests of the aristocratic consciousness, with which it uneasily cohabits. The profession of literature may be 'fatally marred by a secret absurdity'; the devil simply doesn't care. *Scribo quia absurdum.*"



modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA

PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA

The RIGHT food for your Baby

Mellin's builds up firm flesh, sturdy bone and a strong, vigorous constitution.

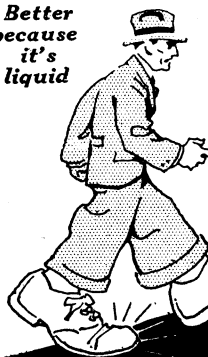
FREE SAMPLE—Obtainable from Philippine American Drug Co., Manila.



Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Better
because
it's
liquid



CORNS HURT?

Whether they're old or new,
shoes hurt corns. Kill
that pain with

GETS-IT

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s.

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF ILL.

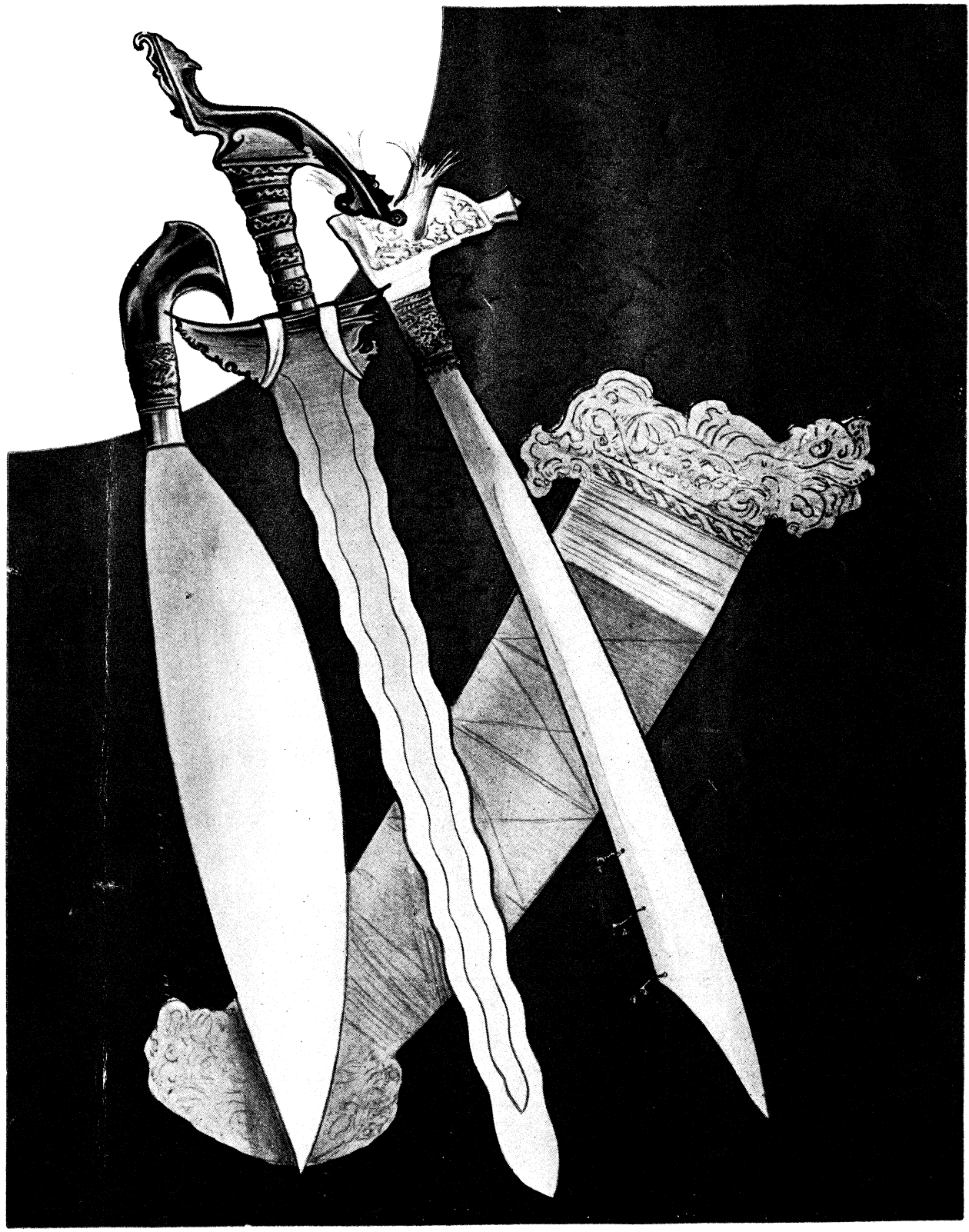
MAY 10 1934

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

APRIL, 1934

No. 4 (312)



PHILIPPINE WEAPONS

Carl N. Wernitz

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

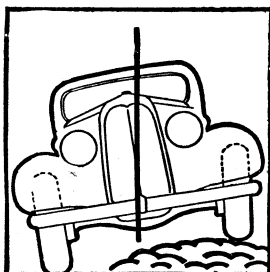


**Showing
Now
The
1934**

Chevrolet Six

with Knee-Action Wheels

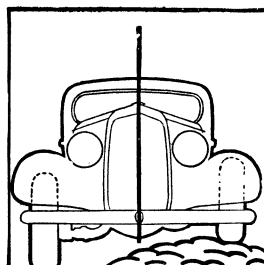
How Knee-Action Works



Your present car is stifflegged. An I-beam front axle is joined to the frame by stiff front springs. So when you hit a bump the front of the car bounces, the rear pitches, and you are jarred.



See how serenely a man meets a bump. One knee bends easily, lifting its leg. The other leg is not affected; equilibrium is undisturbed. The knee, not the body, takes the jar.



Now, 1934—no more stiff springs. The wheel assembly, flexibly mounted, with its own soft spring, rises and falls like a knee to soak up the shocks, while the car GLIDES on.

You may have a demonstration of the "knee-action" front wheels on the 1934 Chevrolet Six by asking.

The 1934 Chevrolet Six cylinder passenger car has "knee-action" front wheels, an improvement that has changed the ride to a glide, eliminated wheel shimmy, made steering comfortable, and revolutionized the principles of springing. The new "Blue Streak" engine produces 80 horsepower and develops a speed range of 80 miles per hour. The touring speed economy has been increased 12%. The new frame is 1500% stronger and has greater weight and length. In all confidence we can say, "Drive the 1934 Chevrolet Six cylinder passenger car only 5 miles and you'll never be satisfied with any other low priced car."

***Display Model 1934 Sedan Here Now—
Deliveries Second Week of April***

Pacific Commercial Co.

**2 Isla de Romero
Manila**

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1934

No. 4 (312)

Cover:

Philippine Weapons.....	CARL N. WERNITZ.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	134
News Summary.....		135
Astronomical Data for April.....	MANILA OBSERVATORY.....	139

Frontispiece:

Cathedral at Cebu.....	CARL N. WERNITZ.....	140
Looking to the Future.....	PERCY A. HILL, A. V. H. HARTEN- DORP, AND SALVADOR ARANETA	141
Morning in the Country.....	JUANA SILLANA.....	147
Meeting in Apayao.....	AMOR BATIL.....	148

Editorials:

The Tydings-McDuffie Act.....	THE EDITOR.....	150
Spain, the United States, Japan, and Christianity in the Far East.....	THE EDITOR.....	151
Beneath the Cross (Poem).....	CONRADO V. PEDROCHE.....	153
Statement of Faith (Poem).....	CARLOS P. SAN JUAN.....	153
Hokku and Cinquain, II.....	JOHN SILER.....	154
The Nutritive Value of the Avocado.....	F. T. ADRIANO.....	156
Family Album (Story).....	LINA FLORES.....	157
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	160
The Philippine Home:—A Plea for Healthier Babies—A Hint to the Cook—Philippine Home Furnishings.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	162
Family Relationships.....	SALUD GATCHALIAN.....	164
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		174

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, The Employer's Liability
Limited Assurance Corporation

Continental Insurance Limited

Company Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSE

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28



For the best

Philippine Wines,
Liquors and Gins

buy from:

LA ROSARIO Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo
Manila, P. I.

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



FEBRUARY trade in the Philippines was characterized by exceptionally low prices for the principal export raw materials on which purchasing power is conditioned. Copra and coconut oil suffered particularly due to legislation pending in the United States

for levy of an excise tax on oil, whether obtained by direct importation or by extraction in the continental United States from imported copra. No substantial future market was available. This condition continued to March 15. The immediate result was heavy deficiency in tax collections in the coconut districts and demands for tax remission. The government bank agreed to review its loans to coconut producers with the idea of an informal 60-day moratorium for deserving borrowers. In general, loans on both agricultural and urban real estate are being refused extensions and called where possible.

In spite of the bad basic condition, general merchandising profited seasonally due to the pre-Easter and school graduation demand for textiles, shoes, and other wearing apparel items. Consumption of imported foodstuffs declined both in Manila and upcountry. The rice harvest is about finished with excellent yield and for the first time since American occupation a small exportable balance in certain varieties is available.

Demand for industrial goods and building materials remains stagnant. Construction activity was slightly but seasonally better with Manila building permits valued at ₱350,000 compared with ₱406,000 for February, 1933.

Power consumption during February totaled 9,100,000 K.W.H. which is approximately the same as February last year.

Internal revenue collections in Manila during the month were slightly over five per cent above a year ago.

Banking

February banking registered further increases in total resources, time and demand deposits with considerable decreases in loans, discounts and overdrafts as well as investments and net working capital of foreign banks. The Insular Auditor's report for February 24 showed the following in millions of pesos:

	Feb. 24 1934	Jan. 27 1934	Feb. 25 1934
Total resources.....	240	234	221
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	102	106	113
Investments.....	40	49	55
Time and demand deposits.....	132	130	117
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	7	11	19
Average daily debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending....	4.2	4.7	3.4
Total circulation.....	127	127	117

Credits and collections

Credits were extremely difficult with banks declining extensions or new commitments on either agricultural or urban real estate. Both bank and store collections in Manila and provinces were reported satisfactory.

Sugar

February sugar opened firm with transactions at ₱7.40 which advanced to ₱8.00 about mid-month at which point heavy shipments were made. Thereafter prices receded sharply due to renewed weakness in the United States, closing at approximately the opening levels. Weather conditions in Negros were reported slightly improved but recoveries were still under normal. Exports November 1, 1933, to February 28, 1934, totaled 537,472 long tons compared to 441,013 long tons for the same period a year ago.

Coconut products

The February copra and oil markets were practically demoralized due to pending action of the United States Congress on the proposed excise tax. All interests lead by the Governor-General were rushing radiograms to Washington in an effort to bolt or modify action. Many local factors openly presumed the impossibility of the proposal being seriously considered but with its passage by a large majority in the House on February 21, the situation changed to one of very active opposition. Prices broke as both exporters and millers were reluctant to buy against inability to sell on future delivery. Large

transactions were limited to covering of short sales. Exports of copra, above last year were below January. Oil to the United States was heavier than in both January and February, 1933. Copra receipts exceeded either comparison by approximately 20 per cent.

The copra cake market was dull with mills unable to effect commitments on future sales.

Data from Leo Schnurmacher, Inc., follows:

	Feb. 1934	Jan. 1934	Feb. 1933
Copra, resacada, buyer's go-down, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	4.00	4.20	5.60
Low.....	3.60	4.00	5.00
Coconut oil, drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.10	0.105	0.12
Low.....	0.095	0.095	0.11
Copra cake and meal, f.o.b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High.....	18.50	18.75	25.00
Low.....	18.30	18.30	23.50

Abaca (Manila hemp)

February abaca opened slightly weaker than January close but remained fairly constant throughout the month. Receipts were heavy and exports, especially to the United States, were much heavier than either January or February a year ago. Salceby's prices, March 3, 1934, f.a.s. buyers' go-downs, Manila, pesos per picul, for various grades were:

E, 11.25; F, 10.25; I, 7.50; J-1, 6.50; J-2, 5.50; K, 4.75; L-1, 4.25.

Tobacco

The outlook for the coming crop in the Cagayan Valley is very promising with weather conditions considered ideal. Transactions in the local market were insignificant. However, there were large shipments to the Monopolies of Spain and Japan.

Alhambra's export data covering rawleaf, stripped mler and scraps showed 3,037,323 kilos.

Cigar shipments to the United States were steady at 20,000,000 compared to 19,628,044 (Customs final) for January and 12,316,659 (Customs final) for February 1933.

Rice

The February rice market was steady and moderately active at gradually increasing quotations, reaching the peak during the third week on account of inquiries from the southern islands and for export to the United States. However, prices receded due to heavy arrivals and the market closed at slightly above the opening. New crop harvest practically completed by early March. New paddy quotations ranged from ₱1.55 to ₱2.10 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabaatuan. Rice arrivals in Manila totaled 214,000 sacks as compared with 221,000 sacks in January and 165,000 in February 1933.

One sure way for
CORN
RELIEF

Just a drop or two
on the "touchy" spot
and pain vanishes —
then peel off the corn
a few days later.

Use **"GETS-IT"**

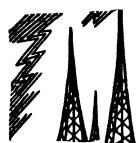
Better because
it's liquid



Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride
2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%;
Flexible Collodion q. s.

News Summary

Philippines



February 19.—Open revolt in the House against the administration's sugar program threatens as a result of a statement by the head of the sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that the American beet sugar industry is "uneconomic" and results in high prices to the consumer, and that it was the desire of the administration to halt the industry before it became larger.

Dr. Stanley High declares in speech at Stanford, Connecticut, "If Japan wants the Philippines let her have them. In fact, we couldn't give them away. It would be tragic if a drop of American blood were shed in their defense".

Congresswoman Florence Kahn of California states that the excise tax on coconut oil will destroy the American soap industry.

February 20.—R. G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, states that the measure does not call for immediate destruction of the domestic sugar industry but rather its restriction and increasing its efficiency. "We intend to help, not oppress the beet sugar industry".

Captain Elias Dioquino, provincial constabulary commander of Davao, is designated to take command of constabulary in Sulu, taking the place of Captain Leon Angeles, now on leave.

February 21.—The Associated Press reports that it has been learned authoritatively that American abandonment of all military and naval bases in the Philippines is contemplated in the pending new administration plan to gain acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act as the final settlement of the independence problem.

Governor Lawrence Judd of Hawaii makes a strong protest against the administration sugar plan as treating the territory on a different basis from the continent.

Announced that the committee appointed by Governor-General Frank Murphy will proceed immediately with plans to clean up the Tondo slum district. The committee will institute condemnation proceedings against property owners who oppose the filling plan. New model houses will be constructed and tenants will be given an opportunity to buy them on small monthly instalments. The Governor-General points out the plan will save Manila money in reducing the expense of policing, fire control, and sanitation, and already the program is providing employment to men whose families are charges of the Tondo community health center.

The Governor-General announces that James R. Fugate, former Governor of Sulu who has been on leave in the United States, will return to active duty as governor, relieving Acting Governor Arthur G. Spiller. He also appoints Fred W. Roth as Deputy Provincial Governor at large, and transfers Manuel Yia, provincial treasurer of Davao to Sulu, Ubaldo D. Laya, provincial treasurer of Sulu being transferred to Lanao. In a long statement announcing a "new deal" for the Moro, he states that in order to concentrate authority and responsibility in the provincial government, "appointments and promotions of the heads of insular services in the provinces of Sulu, Cotabato, and Lanao will henceforth be carried out only after consultation with the respective provincial governors, and all such officials will

serve on probation and be transferable out of the province without prejudice of reward upon recommendation of the provincial governor."

Rep. Francisco Varona states that acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare law under the compromise proposals now being considered by Congressional leaders and the Quezon mission will be provisional in character. "You have the right to know the negotiations and the character of the proposals for action on the Hawes-Cutting-Hare law."

The British warship *Medway* and ten submarines arrive in Manila for a week's visit.

February 22.—Commenting on press reports, Rep. John McDuffie, chairman of insular affairs committee, states he knows nothing of a proposal to abandon naval and military bases in the Philippine Islands after independence. Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the naval committee, states he has not been consulted on any such proposal.

Representatives of the United States, Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii state they are ready to accept quotas contemplated in the administration sugar limitation program, but do not wish the bill to carry authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to change the quotas from time to time at his discretion.

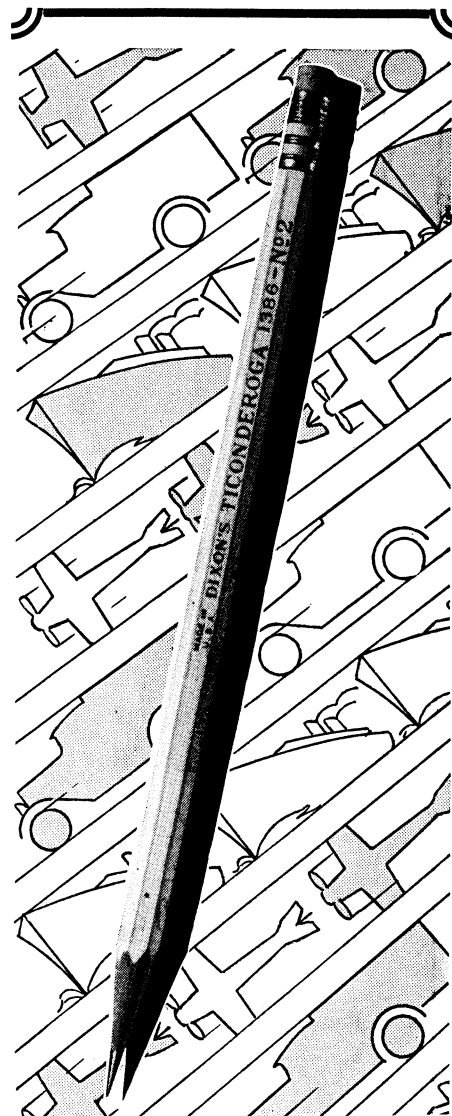
February 23.—Reported that the Associated Steamship Lines comprising 29 steamship lines operating between the Philippines and the United States has protested against the application of the excise tax on Philippine copra and oil as it would "most surely result in a curtailment of shipping services to the detriment of American exports and Philippine imports". Copra and coconut oil shipments constitute the second largest home-ward movement of cargo from the Philippines to the United States; a year-around and not seasonal movement, making it possible for various lines to maintain a regular service; these lines pay income tax and tonnage dues as well as other taxes in both countries and Panama canal tolls.

February 24.—Authoritatively learned that the Quezon Mission and administration leaders have reached a definite agreement based on acceptance of extension of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare law provided the law is amended to eliminate military reservations and naval reservations be determined by agreement with the Philippine republic. Also learned that the navy department is quietly considering plans for abandoning the Philippine naval bases in the event of independence, as, it is said, strategists regard Philippine bases as practically worthless in a Far Eastern conflict, but Pearl Harbor base might be strengthened in event the Philippines is abandoned. The question would not be officially decided until the 1935 conference between the signatories of the Washington and London naval treaties.

The Governor-General sends another appeal to the United States. "Intimate contact with the situation locally forces me to the conclusion that the unlimited application of the coconut oil tax will provoke a near disaster in the economy of the Philippines. The general feeling is pronouncedly against the moral right of the United States to legislate so severely against a territory under the flag as practically to destroy an industry on which more than 3,000,000 are dependent.

Carlos P. Romulo and former Speaker Manuel Roxas are elected alumni regents of the University of the Philippines.

February 26.—Reported that a tentative bill is being considered by Washington permitting a recasting of the independence formula before American sovereignty is formally ended if the economic situation and unforeseen political or other developments make a revision seem wise. Such a program would leave the way open for the establishment of trade relations of a special



You'll look long
for a better
bargain than
Ticonderoga
— a superb
pencil for office
and home that
costs only

₱1.00 per dozen.

TICONDEROGA
Philippine Education Co., Inc.
Sole distributors



Popular Choice

Royal **TRU ORANGE**

a delicious drink made from the juice and pulp of California oranges.



You can see and taste the juice and pulp in every bottle of this popular drink.

Drink it daily. Get your needed orange juice in this delightful way.

On sale at all grocers

Royal
SOFT DRINKS

nature on mutually advantageous grounds, and the continuation of special ties on other common interests.

February 27.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull appears before the Senate and stresses need of American coöperation in improving the economic and political situation in Cuba, urging the need of granting Cuba a minimum sugar quota of 2,000,000 tons annually.

Rep. H. Knutsen of Minnesota introduce a resolution which would place a processing tax on palm oil, palm kernel oil, and soy bean oil to put them on the same basis as coconut oil.

Feb. 28.—After Senator W. H. King expresses his objections to the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act and advocates enactment of his Philippine bill, Senator M. E. Tydings declares that in the measure shortly to be introduced, independence may come in "three, four, or five years—if and when it is demonstrated that no harm will come to these people through independence." He declares he has been in communication with leaders of all factions in the Philippines and that all are in agreement. He says Quezon, Roxas, Osmeña, Gabaldon, Paredes, and others had approved the congressional plan. He predicts that President Roosevelt will send a special message to Congress within a week urging passage of the measure.

March 1.—The Philippine eight-hour labor law for laborers engaged in heavy and dangerous labor—in foundries, forges, engine rooms, mines, quarries, docks, etc.—goes into effect.

Authoritative predictions are made that tax on coconut oil passed by a big House vote, will be dropped in the Senate. Secretary of War Dern will personally appear before the Senate committee. Quezon expresses confidence that the tax will not pass.

March 2.—In a special message, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asks Congress to revive the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, amended only to provide for the relinquishment of military bases when the Islands become independent, and "ultimate settlement" as to naval bases "on terms satisfactory to our government and to that of the Philippine Islands". "I do not believe that the other provisions in the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections or irregularities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples." He declares that "Our nation covets no territory. It desires to hold no people over whom it has gained sovereignty through war, against their will". "May I not emphasize that while we desire complete independence at the earliest possible moment, to effect this result without allowing for sufficient time for necessary political and economic adjustments would be a definite injustice to the people of the Philippine Islands themselves, and little short of a denial of independence itself."

Rep. McDuffie, chairman of committee on territories and insular possessions introduces the Philippine bill and states hearings will begin Monday. "Our hope is that we may get entirely out of the Islands".

March 3.—Senate-President Manuel L. Quezon states he does not anticipate congressional opposition to the President's recommendations that the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act be revived, extended, and amended. He states it is to be known as the Tydings-McDuffie Act. "I feel the purpose for which I came to the United States has been accomplished. I am very much pleased with the President's message. Not only does it recommend eliminating from the Hawes Act the provisions regarding military reservations to which I strongly objected, but it leaves the naval reservations open to future negotiations between the governments of the United States and the Philippine Islands. It also holds out hope to the people of the Philippines that other provisions of the bill which may be found unfair to the Filipinos will be corrected in due time. The Philippine Legis-

lature, I am sure, will accept the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act if and when it is amended in accordance with the President's message, and will then invite a committee of Congress to come to the Philippines to hear what the Filipinos have to say about other provisions of the bill."

Senator Tydings and Rep. McDuffie and three other congressmen are expected to depart for Manila in May and Secretary of War Geo. H. Dern is still planning to visit the Philippines in autumn.

Guevara praises the willingness of Congressional sponsors to improve the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act. "The Far Eastern situation at present appears gloomy and confusing. President Roosevelt's message certainly will encourage a mere stable situation."

Gabaldon denounces the compromise arrangement, stating that it is impossible to enjoy real independence under the new plan according to which the United States "can reserve Corregidor, Cavite, and Olongapo, during the negotiations regarding naval bases after independence."

Alunan declares "I consider the Mission a success. I believe that Quezon obtained all that could be asked under the circumstances. I am confident that the economic provisions will be modified satisfactorily."

Senator King states "I am disappointed at the position taken by the administration. The Hawes Act has been denounced and condemned in the Philippines and the scheme to revive it does not remove its objectionable features. I don't believe the Philippine people will be happy when they learn no significant changes in the Act have been made."

Former Senator H. B. Hawes states "I am delighted. I understand everybody has agreed to this compromise and it should go through with no trouble."

Quezon expects to leave for Manila sailing from Vancouver on March 10. Other members of the mission will remain in Washington pending the passage of the bill.

Senator Sergio Osmeña states that the proposed extension of the period for the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act recommended by President Roosevelt is the happy result of the movements launched by the supporters of the law who, dissatisfied with the rejection by the Legislature appealed to Congress to repair the injustices done the people in having been deprived of the right to decide for themselves their future destiny.

Roxas states "the 'pros' are gratified over the probable outcome of the fight for the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act. If the law is revived and accepted, then my stand will have been fully vindicated. I do not believe many friends of Mr. Quezon will be glad to see him upon his return carrying on his proud shoulders the Hawes-Cutting-Hare law alive. The President expresses the fear that if Congress should undertake to revise the economic provisions of the law, they would be very likely be made less advantageous to the Philippines. I hope no one will again call the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act un-Christian, insulting, infamous, the work of selfish interests. I trust it will now be hailed, as it is in truth, a great charter of liberty and an honorable fulfilment of America's mission in the Philippines."

Senator Claro M. Recto states that the revival of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act with amendments as stated by President Roosevelt is a triumph for Mr. Quezon. Speaker Quintin Paredes urged that coöperation be extended to President Quezon to obtain further amendments to the bill.

A Japanese foreign office spokesman states that while Japan is most keenly interested in the international effects of the proposed American withdrawal from the Philippines, Japan considers all phases of the independence question to be America's domestic affair, and Japanese comment thereon unjustified. "We must believe that domestic considerations primarily motivated the President's recommendations. It is impossible

from them to reach conclusions concerning America's future policy in the Orient. It would be premature and foolhardy to deduce from the President's message an acceptance of Japan's desire, expressed in Foreign Minister Hirota's speech to the Diet on January 23 that America "realize Japan's role as a stabilizing force in Eastern Asia."

March 5.—Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias returns from Washington. He declares that the "failure" of the Quezon mission was due to the wrangling among its members and the other rejectionists here and that his own endeavors were "almost beyond human endurance".

Filemon Perez, President of the Coconut Planters' association in convention in Manila calls the projected tax on coconut oil "unjust, illegal, and immoral, bound to create discontent, despair, and hunger" among millions of people who depend on the coconut industry for their livelihood. Committees of the association recommend condonation of taxes in arrears and a 70% cut in taxes for 1934, the erection of a central sales agency in Manila, and the creation of a strong and solid organization of coconut planters similar to the sugar planters' association.

The coconut planter's convention is considering the suggestion of Mr. Hammon H. Buck that the Philippines instead of begging for fair treatment from the United States immediately send a trade commissioner to Soviet Russia to propose an exchange of copra and coconut oil for kerosene, gasoline, crude oil, and wheat.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the Philippine Scouts are entitled to retirement pay after thirty years' service the same as men enlisted in the regular army, according to advices received by the Commanding-General of the Philippine Department. The decision overruled the Comptroller-General in the case of Master Sergeant Santos Miguel.

March 6.—Gabaldon states that the same gross injustices which caused the Philippine Legislature to decline the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act have been rewritten in the Tydings McDuffie bill, and that the Filipinos have ample reason to fear that the imperfections and inequalities in the present draft will not be adjusted as promised.

Rep. Magnus Johnson of Minnesota declares, in an active effort to get his independence bill considered, that the Tydings-McDuffie bill is "no independence bill at all. The farmers want rapid independence."

Senator King states he will oppose the Tydings-McDuffie bill as "it paves the way for procrastination. There might be delays in steps toward independence so that it never would be achieved. It also leaves the United States in an unsatisfactory position in the Far East. It is not what the Filipinos want and it does not comply with Democratic Party's traditional independence position". The House insular affairs committee is expected to approve the bill unanimously and also to throw its influence against the application of the coconut excise tax to the Philippines.

Quezon postpones his departure.

March 7.—Arthur Vandenburg of Michigan, opponent of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act and formerly in favor of at least twenty more years of preparation for independence, introduces a bill which would authorize the Philippines to hold a constitutional convention and submit a constitution to the President of the United States within two years. After independence becomes effective there would be a subsequent decade for trade readjustment on the basis of progressively increasing tariffs.

Quezon is abed with cold and fever in Washington but hopes to be able to leave for the Philippines in a few days.

Osias states that Quezon should not continue to represent the Filipino people in future negotiations with the American government and people as they have "lost confidence" in him.

Two British warships, one a 22,000-ton aircraft carrier visit Manila from Singapore. They will proceed to Hongkong.

March 8.—Senator Osmeña states that the new law is worse than the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, but that his faction is prepared to accept it because it has always taken the position that any independence law, if defective, could be improved later on. He declares that the 'antis' have now acquiesced in the preliminary acceptance of the new measure but that they might still be able to defeat the law in the constitutional convention through a thousand and one ways if they dominated the convention. He claimed Osias was responsible for the "victory" at Washington.

Senator Vandenburg states he presented his measure "because I am absolutely opposed to maintaining a status in an Oriental province with the Far Eastern situation loaded with dynamite, in which we lack authority commensurate with our responsibility such as envisaged in the transition period in the Tydings-McDuffie compromise plan. There can't be a twilight zone in this subject—either we stay in or get out".

Since American military holdings are involved in the Tydings-McDuffie bill which would turn over United States property to the Philippines after independence, Secretary of War Dern has asked the opinion of the office of the Judge Advocate General.

Health authorities oppose tax on coconut oil as inimical to public health through trebling the cost of oil, an important ingredient of soap.

Colonel Gordon Johnson, member of the Wood-Forbes Mission and later assistant to General Wood as Governor-General, dies of injuries in a polo game at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was sixty years old. He also served in the Philippine Islands in earlier days in Mindanao.

March 9.—The War Department instructs the Philippine Department to buy its sugar locally and a contract for 1,112,000 pounds of granulated sugar is awarded to the Insular Sugar Refining Corporation for April delivery, although it was underquoted by two foreign firms handling Java sugar. The step was taken under the "flag material" law.

March 10.—Quezon indefinitely postpones his departure in order to see the Tydings-McDuffie bill through Congress and fight adverse legislation. He states that when the bill is passed he will ask the Governor-General to call a special session so that the Legislature would have a chance to approve the law and make provisions for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention which would have to assemble in Manila by October 1.

March 11.—Rafael Alunan states in Washington "I am absolutely confident that the independence which eventually will be effective in the Philippines will be satisfactory to all Filipinos."

Soap manufacturers, laundries, and hospitals protest against coconut excise tax stating that it would double the price of soap.

March 12.—Recto declares that there is no understanding on the part of local political factions regarding a plan to accept the Tydings-McDuffie measure, and that the 'antis' are not advocating a special session to accept it.

March 13.—The House insular affairs committee reports the McDuffie bill after considering requests for immediate modification of some of the economic provisions on the part of the mission. The decision was reached not to change the economic phases now in order not to introduce further complications, but McDuffie assures the Mission that this would be the first thing to be considered when the congressional mission visits the Philippines.

The Governor-General urges that President Roosevelt's original quota recommendation for Philippine sugar be not further reduced, stressing the fact that the proposed quota of 1,037,000 tons will already require a 30% reduction of present year's crop. Various Manila chambers of commerce also protest against further cutting.

Commissioner Pedro Guevara attacks coconut oil tax in a hearing before Senate finance committee. Chester Gray, head of the Farm Bureau Federation is the leading spokesman in support of the tax.

March 14.—Senator King declares that he is convinced the Filipinos were coerced and argued into accepting the new bill and states that if they had waited they would have received independence within the next two years.

At a Senate hearing, Guevara in protesting against the oil tax declares immediate in-



MEN CAN TELL

by the Smartness
of her Make-up!

MEN compare her with other girls and find her lovelier by far! Men are attracted by beautiful lips, but no man likes "painted" lips. Her lips never shriek "paint," for she always uses Tangee Lipstick. It gives lips the youthful color men admire, without risking a painted appearance.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

Tangee contains a magic color-change principle. In the stick it looks orange. But put it on and notice how it changes on your lips to the one shade of rose most becoming to your coloring...the natural shade for you. Thus Tangee gives lips a healthy glow of youth not an artificial, painted look. Made with a special cream base, Tangee softens and soothes, prevents chapping. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look...make the face seem older.



PAINTED—Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.



TANGEE—Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.



NEW...Tangee Face Powder now contains the magic Tangee color principle. Makes your skin look younger, fresher. Prevents powdery, mask-like effect, for like Tangee Lipstick, its color matches your natural skin tones.



SALES AGENTS

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

dependence would be a tragedy for the Philippines. "It would be the greatest disaster that could befall us. We can not be set adrift without having time to readjust economically." Senator Elpidio tells committee tax would mean chaos in 21 provinces.

The Governor-General accepts the resignation of Senator Teofilo Sison as Secretary of Interior and Labor effective as soon as he submits his annual report, declaring that his performance of office has been exemplary and that it is unfortunate we have to do without the services of a man of his integrity and efficiency. Senator Sison will be a candidate for reelection.

March 15.—Ayala y Compania observes its hundredth birthday.

March 16.—Quezon points out before the senate finance committee in protest against excise tax that the Philippine Legislature has always protected American merchandise in the Philippines and this can not be done any longer if the United States taxes the primary Philippine products. Secretary of War Dern states that President Roosevelt is opposed to the tax. Senator Tydings states, "I consider this taxation by one section of America against another. It is a rank injustice to tax Philippine products as long as the Philippines is under the American flag."

Consul-General K. L. Kwong protests to Malacañang about attacks upon Chinese in Manila following an unfounded rumor of the murder of a Filipino boy by Chinese, and asks for Constabulary protection. Chief of Police Columbus E. Piatt states the police

can handle the situation. The Governor-General states proper measures are being taken and calls the matter "unfortunate".

March 18.—Two British war ships visit Manila on their annual spring cruise.

March 19.—The House passes Tydings-McDuffie bill without a record vote after a brief discussion led by Commissioner Guevara.

March 23.—The Senate passes the Tydings-McDuffie bill by a vote of 68 to 8.

March 24.—The President signs the bill.

United States

February 18.—Ambassador Siroshi Saito states in Washington that war between the United States and Japan would be a crime. "There's not the slightest reason for it. You don't want an inch of Japanese territory and we don't want an inch of American territory."

A bill to control commodity exchanges is introduced. A commission consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General would fix the limits of speculative trading, commission merchants would be licensed, bucket shops outlawed, etc. Richard Whitney, head of the New York Stock Exchange declares that the cure of unethical corporate practices is not government regulation of stock exchanges, but a uniform law governing the creation and management of corporations.

February 20.—Army planes will take over routes totalling 41,000 miles to carry U. S. mails in place of private concerns whose contracts with the government have been cancelled. Most of the private concerns will continue to operate carrying passengers and freight, but many will be forced out of business because of loss of the airmail subsidy amounting to from \$1.00 to \$4.00 a pound for carrying the mail.

February 21.—The House passes the \$250,000,000 tax revision bill including the excise tax of 5 cents per pound on coconut oil by a vote of 388 to 7.

February 26.—The President in a special message urges creation of a federal commission to regulate communication systems, relieving the interstate commerce commission of the burden of this work.

February 26.—The Senate approves a bill to restore benefits to Spanish-American war veterans totalling \$60,000,000 by a vote of 51 to 39. The bill provides that compensation to these veterans shall not be reduced more than 10% from the rate paid prior to the drastic slashes of March 19.

February 28.—The Secretary of War opposes the bill introduced by Rep. V. V. MacSwain to appropriate funds for the purchase of 4,484 army air-planes on the grounds that "an air force so far beyond any sane estimate of our defensive needs and is so costly that its passage would be construed by the world as evidence either of ardent militarism or of immediate war."

March 5.—The House appropriations committee reports the \$297,000,000 war department appropriation, including an appropriation of \$945,401 for the Philippine Scouts, General Douglas MacArthur having testified in support of the maintenance of the Scouts at the usual level. The regular Army strength in the Philippines is placed at 4,715 and the Scout strength at 6,444.

Senator William E. Borah opposes the \$500,000,000 Vinson naval construction bill and declares he does not believe "arms makers could bring about a Japanese-American war", but that if it should come "American soldiers would be 'torn from limb to limb and dismembered by munitions sold by their own compatriots'".

A strong undercurrent of resistance is developing in Congress to a number of administration proposals, including the President's latest request for authority to lower tariff rates in entering into reciprocal trade agreements with other nations.

March 6.—The Senate approves the Vinson "big navy" bill already approved by the House authorizing the President to spend \$500,000,000 in the next five years for 102 new vessels and 1000 airplanes to build navy up to full treaty strength.

March 6.—The President asks for industry's "immediate coöperation to secure an increase of wages and shortening of hours", warning that "government can not forever continue to absorb the whole burden of unemployment".

Father Charles Coughlin, Detroit priest, states before the House banking committee that the European market for American agricultural and industrial products "has gone forever" and advocates remonetization of silver for the purpose of creating a market in the Orient.

March 10.—The loss of ten lives in the 19 days the army has been flying the mails since the government cancelled the contracts with private aviation companies, causes the President to order a curtailment of the emergency postal service.

The Department of Justice announces that criminal prosecution for alleged tax evasion will be brought against Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, James J. Walker, former Mayor of New York, Thomas S. Lamont, of J. R. Morgan & Company, and others.

March 8.—The Japanese Minister of the Navy having stated that Japan would have to build additional naval tonnage to match the contemplated American building program, Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the naval affairs committee declares that the bill is merely intended to fulfill our part of the balance which the naval treaties set. Rep. F. M. Britten, member of the committee, declares that "America does not intend to pass the treaty limit unless Japan and England voluntarily destroy their solemn contract with us. For either of them to take exception to our navy program is distinct evidence of their own untrustworthiness".

March 12.—The House by a vote of 295 to 125 overrules the President's objections and passes the Patman bill appropriating \$2,200,000,000 payment for a veterans' bonus to be paid in greenbacks.

March 14.—The Secretary of War appoints a commission composed of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Clarence Chamberlain, and Orville Wright, to inquire into army aviation, but Lindbergh refuses stating "I don't feel I can serve in a commission whose function is to assist at following out an executive order to the army to take over the commercial air mail of the United States which is unwarranted and unjust to the airlines whose contracts were cancelled without trial."

The Japanese government protests to Washington against the naval government of Guam serving notice last week that all Japanese land-holdings in Guam must be disposed of prior to April 4 or escheat to the American naval administration.

The House passes the independent officers supply bill carrying millions of dollars above the administration's program for veterans' benefits and restoring two-thirds of the 15% wage cut of government employees.

The Senate votes 46 to 42 in favor of the St. Lawrence Water Way Treaty, not the required two-thirds majority for ratification. The treaty would launch the United States and Canada on the construction of a seaway to make such inland cities as Chicago, Gary, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and other cities ports of entry for vessels from all parts of the world, and is bitterly opposed by New York, New Orleans, and other Atlantic and Gulf cities. President Roosevelt makes known his intention to send the treaty back to the Senate.

The American gunboat U. S. S. *Fulton* of the South China Patrol bursts into flames on its way to Foochow. The lives of all the 139 men aboard were saved through the assistance of the steamer *Tsinan* of the



DOLLFUS-MIEG & Co. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

your mother

since a little girl
has always used

D·M·C

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

threads, braids, pattern books

..because D·M·C remains THE BEST
after nearly two centuries.

D·M·C is a household word for

high quality fast colours

DMC
DMC
DMC

. . . . can be procured from all art
needlework stores

China Navigation Co., and the British destroyer *Wishart*. Efforts are being made to tow the ship to Hongkong.

March 15.—The statement of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that many producers of silver are not sending the metal to the mints giving rise to the belief that they are gambling on price, and indicates that he is not sponsoring an immediate change in the administration's program, is followed by a break in silver prices, the worst this year.

March 19.—Army service in eight air-mail routes is resumed. Before the senate postoffice committee on the 16th both Lindbergh and Eddie Richenbacher, World War ace, criticize President's policy, and state he has been misadvised. Lindbergh states the army had no equipment designed for mail service, and that army pilots do not get sufficient flying training and were not given sufficient time to prepare to fly the routes.

Foreign Countries

February 16.—A new Anglo-Russian trade treaty is signed, the former agreement having been broken off last April upon the conviction of a group of British engineers of espionage and sabotage.

February 17.—The governments of Britain, France, and Italy issue a joint statement declaring that they take a common view on the necessity of maintaining Austria's independence and integrity. The Dollfuss régime fears the German Nazi aid to the socialists. Hitler is quoted as saying that "we sympathize with neither Chancellor Dollfuss nor his opponents."

February 18.—The body of King Albert of Belgium is found near the village of Marches Dames. Apparently the King was the victim of a fall, but the exact manner of his death is not known. He was 58 years old and succeeded his uncle Leopold II in 1909. The heir to the throne is Prince Leopold, aged 32, married to Princess Astrid, niece of the King of Norway, in 1926. They have a son and a daughter.

Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey, in replying to charges that the socialist revolt was suppressed with unnecessary ruthlessness, states that if the revolt had not been suppressed "a Soviet state would have arisen. Our action was necessary for the peace of Europe". A number of the leaders have been hanged, and five more persons were killed in a new skirmish in Vienna today.

February 19.—Renewed discussions in Japan as to "secret" aviation treaties with China, lead Washington officials to state that the United States makes secret treaties with no nation and that commercial aviation in China is being assisted by Americans and foreigners but merely in their capacities as private citizens.

February 20.—Theodore Habicht, exiled Austrian Nazi leader, speaking over the radio from Munich, Germany, declares his party must be represented in the Austrian government or it would resume its campaign of terrorism in Austria within eight days unless Dollfuss effects a truce.

February 21.—Agustín Sandino, noted Nicaraguan insurgent leader, is shot and killed by national guardsmen, together with a number of his followers. President Sacasa denounces the killings and declares a state of siege fearing an uprising of Sandino's many admirers.

Feb. 22.—Premier Gaston Doumergue demanded and is given authority by the Chamber of Deputies to slash government expenses by decree. The government faces an estimated deficit of 8,000,000,000 francs.

February 23.—Leopold III and Astrid are proclaimed King and Queen of Belgium.

February 27.—It is authoritatively stated in Washington that the United States does not intend to recognize Manchukuo and has given no attention to the subject in connection with the enthronement of Pu Yi.

February 28.—Two Japanese cruisers arrive in Manila. Admiral Hajima Matsu-shita states in interview that "the Philippines once independent has nothing to fear from Japan. Japan does not want the Islands. After independence the fate of the Islands will be wholly hers. I am sure, however, that an independent Philippines will be safer than she is at present. She will become an important factor in the Orient".

The Chinese foreign office states that it will issue a formal announcement on March 1 that China's attitude of nonrecognition of Manchukuo is unchanged "despite the latest development of Chinese aggression in Manchukuo" and that whether Pu Yi is chief executive or emperor, he remains a Japanese puppet. Such a farcical gesture proves to the world the inner motives of the Japanese adventure."

March 1.—Pu Yi is crowned emperor of Manchukuo at Hsingking under heavy Japanese and Manchukuo troop guard, while the populace is given free gruel. He will be known as Emperor Kang Teh of the "Great Manchu Empire".

Pu Yi or Emperor Kang Teh issues a rescript declaring that the new empire is founded on the principles of "love for all man in obedience to heaven's will" and stressing "cooperation with our great neighbor, Japan".

The Foreign Minister of China states that Pu Yi's assumption of an imperial title is but another of his acts of high treason against China. The status in Manchukuo is "merely an illegal military occupation while Pu Yi and other members of his theatrical troupe are mere puppets controlled by their Japanese masters."

Astronomical Data for April, 1934

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
April 1.	5:52 a. m.	6:08 p. m.
April 6.	5:49 a. m.	6:08 p. m.
April 11.	5:45 a. m.	6:09 p. m.
April 16.	5:42 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
April 21.	5:39 a. m.	6:11 p. m.
April 26.	5:36 a. m.	6:12 p. m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
April 1.	7:17 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
April 2.	8:15 p. m.	7:03 a. m.
April 3.	9:16 p. m.	7:51 a. m.
April 4.	10:19 p. m.	8:44 a. m.
April 5.	11:21 p. m.	9:43 a. m.
April 6.		10:45 a. m.
April 7.	0:21 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
April 8.	1:15 a. m.	0:51 p. m.
April 9.	2:04 a. m.	1:52 p. m.
April 10.	2:50 a. m.	2:49 p. m.
April 11.	3:32 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
April 12.	4:12 a. m.	4:38 p. m.
April 13.	4:52 a. m.	5:32 p. m.
April 14.	5:32 a. m.	6:27 p. m.
April 15.	6:14 a. m.	7:22 p. m.
April 16.	6:59 a. m.	8:18 p. m.
April 17.	7:46 a. m.	9:13 p. m.
April 18.	8:36 a. m.	10:06 p. m.
April 19.	9:28 a. m.	10:57 p. m.
April 20.	10:20 a. m.	11:45 p. m.
April 21.	11:13 a. m.	
April 22.	0:04 p. m.	0:28 a. m.
April 23.	0:54 p. m.	1:09 a. m.
April 24.	1:42 p. m.	1:47 a. m.
April 25.	2:31 p. m.	2:23 a. m.
April 26.	3:20 p. m.	2:59 a. m.
April 27.	4:11 p. m.	3:36 a. m.
April 28.	5:05 p. m.	4:14 a. m.
April 29.	6:03 p. m.	4:56 a. m.
April 30.	7:04 p. m.	5:43 a. m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 7th at.....	8:49 a. m.
New Moon	on the 14th at.....	7:57 a. m.
First Quarter	on the 22nd at.....	5:20 a. m.
Full Moon	on the 29th at.....	8:45 p. m.
Perigee	on the 7th at.....	7:12 p. m.
Apogee	on the 21st at.....	9:42 a. m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:33 a. m. and sets at 4:27 p. m. It is in a very favorable position for early morning observation. It is the brightest object in the constellation Pisces.

VENUS rises at 3:13 a. m. and sets at 2:55 p. m. It is still a morning star and has advanced to the eastern end of the constellation Aquarius.

MARS rises at 5:47 a. m. and sets at 6:05 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation. It is in conjunction with the sun on the 14th at 10:00 p. m.

JUPITER rises at 5:36 p. m. and sets at 5:24 a. m. on the following day. It is in the constellation Virgo and is visible throughout the night. Its stellar magnitude is -2.0.

SATURN rises at 2:35 a. m. and sets at 2:05 p. m. It is still in the constellation Capricorn and remains there throughout the year. The planet will be about thirty-five degrees above the eastern horizon at sunrise.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion
Capella in Auriga	Sirius in Canis Major
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Procyon in Canis Minor
Regulus in Leo	Canopus in Argo
Arcturus in Bootes	Spica in Virgo
	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
	Alpha and Beta Centauri

Pure Mercolized Wax Makes Skin Beautiful

You can keep your complexion soft and smooth as velvet by caring for it with pure Mercolized Wax. It frees the pores of all impurities, letting them breathe naturally. Mercolized Wax gently peels off the thin outer layer of soiled, aged or weathered skin. Such surface blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, etc., quickly disappear. The under skin is then revealed young, smooth and radiantly beautiful. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in one-half pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug stores.



Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name.....
Teacher..... School.....
Address.....

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



Cathedral at Cebu

From a Sketch by Carl N. Wertz

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

APRIL, 1934

No. 4 (312)

Looking to the Future

A Discussion

Percy A. Hill, A. V. H. Hartendorp, and Salvador Araneta

I
THE hopes and ambitions of the people occupying the Philippines have been predicated on a belief in a more or less sentimental and helpful world. But looking upon the world as it is rather than as it may be desired, we are forced to different conclusions as regards the future of the Philippines. As the writer has often pointed out, the Filipinos are in the Orient, of the Orient, and must perforce live with their neighbors and must engage, economically speaking, in the same competitive production and subject to the same economic laws.



vague as this policy may appear, American interest is to be largely confined to the Americas.

Peace conferences, where the word-juggling failed to bring about a change in human nature, have been abandoned for the building of navies, ostensibly for defense, but connoting readiness for offense as well. Anyway, treaties would only hold until it became time for the next move on the checker-board of war. Ethics are eliminated, except in the mouthings of diplomats, and potential force determines all strategy.

Independence Inevitable

To me, as to many other Americans domiciled in the Philippines, the question of independence, whether in two or five years or tomorrow, is now of only academic interest. We sense the American desire for this separation and feel, with W. Cameron Forbes, that our duty has ended. We are aware that there are, in this respect, two schools of thought, diametrically opposed, but we are convinced that the urge of sentiment, as opposed to the compulsion of material facts, is a dying urge. The inevitable can not be ignored, fervent wishes to the contrary notwithstanding.

We realize that the problems of the East and the West are different, and that customs, principles, ideas, and even familiar words are not and do not mean the same in these two regions. To attempt to change this by example, law, or argument, is like trying to raise lilies by watering a cement walk. Mankind values nothing that it does not pay dear for. Paternalism does not pay—ever.

There is no way the Philippines can escape the problems that affect the Orient or the Pacific. With the withdrawal of America east of the 180th meridian or farther, the Filipinos will have to take their chances with other Orientals.

That Britain and Holland, as well as other nations, sense the retirement of American interest and influence in the Far East, is shown by their feverish haste to fix their fences—as at the Singapore naval base. The European trial-balloon offer, recently, of Pacific islands to offset debts to the United States was calculated to induce America to stay in the Orient. The offer had, of course, no effect at all, for, in accordance with the policy of our last three Presidents,

“Perpetual neutralization” of the Philippines would be no more perpetual than any scrap of paper, and would be worth even less than the League of Nations’ minatory finger or a Stimson Doctrine. To expect anything but a kindly word from the American State Department for an independent Philippines in trouble, would be to expect the impossible. We have troubles enough nearer home. In the case of Cuba, which was given independence with strings, we are now trying to cut the strings—and we are much closer to the Cubans, racially, geographically, and commercially, than to the Filipinos, with whom the tie of creed, not culture, might be considered the only tie. What use is there in living in a Fool’s Paradise, bounded by the unstable word?

America, home of idealists, has simply had to face the facts, ugly as these may be, and has had to retaliate against those European leaders whose words and acts continued to display the usual divergence. Repercussions in a Europe that will never learn, however, are of much less importance to the people here than conditions and events in the Pacific.

A conflict will inevitably be forced in this part of the world, and the most expert jurists will be unable to decide as to the right and wrong involved. We are laying no blame on either side. Each side has divergent problems to solve. It is human nature to sympathize with the under-dog—until he becomes over-dog. As regards Japan, unfortunately, racial differences, differences in ideals, and suspicions and fears have led to an actual disregard of the facts. The Japanese, like other people, believe they have the right to extend their commerce, using the same methods

as their teachers, and to occupy the necessary lands to support their numbers. And they would rather fight than starve.

There is less tolerance and more selfishness in the world today than before the Great War, and world opinion has less force. And the greatest intolerance exists not among the primitive peoples, but among those who consider themselves civilized. No people can expect to build upon faith or gratitude—witness the case of the once weeping Europe. Perhaps our statesmen now grasp this, and plan to protect their own first. Pacifists say that as civilization progresses, war will be eliminated, but past and recent history shows just the reverse. Those who believe that war and warlike aggression can be prevented by paper agreements are those who believe in miracles.

Decrease in Trade with America Inevitable

It is inevitable, too, that when the American flag goes, American trade will also go, regardless of agreements and promises. The Philippines are too far from the orbit of the foster-country. Yet in spite of this obvious eventuality, nothing practical has been done in preparing for new markets. It seems inexcusable that with events shaping themselves as they are, so little has been done in this respect. It is still a case of hoping against hope, while China, France, Spain, the United Kingdom, and other countries are cutting down their imports from the Philippines, finding substitutes, and making various bi-lateral agreements with other countries. Markets are not found and built up in a day. It is a problem of *hoy*, not *mañana*.

The people here have so long depended upon the sentimental trade complex in the United States, that they still advance it as an argument on any and all occasions and can not imagine that conditions are changing and that more material aspects are now governing. The balances of trade are among the important factors. Hence Philippine protests are falling on deaf ears. Still the Philippines is ignoring the fact that attempts are being made to reduce surpluses to protect industries which are also under the flag and will remain under the flag. The inability here to reduce sugar production in conformity with others, is one example; that of vegetable oil, another. The sale of the total production is demanded as a right rather than asked for as a concession. One of the unreasonable arguments advanced is that America enticed the people here to grow crops that are now undisposible. No crop is ever grown or its production increased unless to do this is profitable.

The withdrawal of America from the Philippines may be detrimental to the general American trade with Asia, but the sum total of the entire trade is small compared with all our commerce. We export about two per cent to the Philippines in normal years and take from here little that could not be supplied cheaper by others. Impoverished China offers no great future and Japan is itself an industrial and commercial power which we have to reckon with, as the English have just found out in India. That the Japanese will take over markets which have long been held sacred, is certain.

In the last analysis, a sensitive, sentimental people have no place in a world trade controlled by quotas and tariffs. Having so little to swap, handicaps the Filipinos in the game. They should reconcile themselves to a trade separation that is inevitable

in spite of ardent wishes that Destiny will step in and somehow save the situation.

A Lower Standard of Living Inevitable

Stepping down to a lower plane of living is always a disagreeable phase. The present depression has already shown this in all fields of life here except in official circles. One of the aspects of the Philippine public service that always creates surprised comment on the part of visitors familiar with the Orient, is the salaries attached to this service, drawn from the tax-payers of an even now far from opulent country. This weakness of Philippine public servants for a money reward is inconsistent with the approaching severance of the relations with the United States whose trade preferentials have supplied practically the sum of the revenues, some sixty million pesos.

When we see the average municipal *presidente*, whose duties can be turned over at any time to a substitute, receiving a salary equal to that of a Japanese colonel of infantry, a policeman drawing an artillery lieutenant's pay, and a department secretary obtaining a reward equal to that of the premier, we see at once the weakness which plays right into the hands of other, more virile people who can plan and have the will-power to carry out a plan. The chief industry here has always been that of official jobs, and hopes for economy have always remained idle.

Manila is not the provinces. Manila can not speak for the majority of the people. The gulf between Manila and the people is too vast. All sorts of abuses still exist, simply because of custom, in spite of thirty-five years of American sovereignty. Governor-Generals have come and gone who have desired to eradicate these abuses, but they could make only ineffectual signs. As soon as an evil is touched, there are remonstrances, opposition develops, and reform languishes,—as in the case of the campaign against usury, for example. The life of the common people generally is a question between crop and crop. They are practically untouched, despite roads, schools, and popular lectures. The wind passes over the ocean but does not ruffle the depths beneath.

But an outburst must be reckoned with when, with independence, taxation becomes exaction. Already the taxation which has disregarded the depression, has reached the limit of forbearance. Taxation of aliens will naturally be resorted to in order to support an independent régime, but this will be only another source of irritation and danger which will carry with it its own natural consequences.

Now, if ever, is the time to prepare plans to meet the inevitable. Government expenses will have to be reduced, and government salaries will have to come down to conform with the generally lowered standard of living.

Japanese Domination Inevitable

The projection of economic-minded and aggressive Japan into the Philippines once America withdraws, whether it retains naval bases or not, is inevitable—and may be viewed without pessimism. It can not be said that Japanese domination over or protection of less aggressive peoples has been to the detriment of the latter—rather the contrary if progress means anything.

Some years ago, a friend of mine long resident in the

(Continued on page 172)



II

MR. PERCY A. HILL, in the article he has entitled "Looking to the Future", can not be said to be looking forward. He envisions the complete withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines and from most of the Pacific from motives of self-interest as inevitable, and, with this as a basis, he concludes that a large decrease of our trade with America is inevitable, that a sharp drop in our standard of living is inevitable, and that Japanese domination of this country is inevitable. All of this is inevitable—not to be averted, despite our most ardent wishing to the contrary, which is all he thinks us capable of. The dark prophecy does not depress him. He considers it far from evil. In fact, he considers it with a certain satisfaction, not to say pleasure.

To what hidden irritations about conditions as they are in the Philippines this attitude might be due, is not a matter that need be discussed here. It is enough to point out that such is Mr. Hill's attitude, as must be obvious to the most casual reader, and that this must affect Mr. Hill's vision—perhaps even his wishes—as to the future. Let it also be noted that Mr. Hill does not include himself as participating in this future. When he says "we" and "our", he means the Americans and what is American, or what he thinks is American.

Mr. Hill has built up in a small way a kind of system, like that in Spengler's "Decline of the West", and, like Spengler, this fills him with an intellectual and author's pride—in spite of what it is!

Out on his lonely rice hacienda in Nueva Ecija, Mr. Hill is not accustomed to being contradicted, and he writes with an authority unquestioned by himself. Is it not likely that much of the inevitability Mr. Hill talks about exists only in the course of his own mental processes and may not at all correspond to the complex and intricate processes in the world external to Mr. Hill's own dome of thought?

Mr. Hill scorns idealists; he wants us to understand he is a materialist, an economist of the toughest school. Intelligence, principles, ethics, faith, none of these affect the question at issue. Everything is to be determined by the crassest of self-interest. A farmer himself, like the farmers of the American Middle-West, who are chiefly responsible for the attacks upon our agriculture, industry, and commerce, he understands and sympathizes with their point of view, to the exclusion of other points of view. And the trouble with many farmers is that during hard times especially, they acquire a sort of pig-and-trough philosophy, which fails to take in even the rest of the barn-yard.

Basically, Mr. Hill assumes that the good sense of neither the American or the Philippine people will assert itself to avert such a catastrophe as he presents to our view. If America were to absolutely withdraw from the Philippines, then all the things which Mr. Hill predicts will happen, *might* happen. But the people of the Philippines are not inevitably such fools as Mr. Hill makes them out to be, nor are the people of America so short-sighted. Economic values are important, but there are other values which are equally or more important. And Mr. Hill appears to be wrong even in his appraisal of the economic values concerned.



The Character and Outlook of the Filipinos is Christian and Western

We must, of course, agree that the Philippines are in the Orient and, in a sense, of the Orient. However, Indian and Arabic influences over many centuries were succeeded by Spanish influences in the Philippines for three centuries, and these by American, and no one can visit the Philippines even for a day without being impressed by the generally Western character and outlook of the people. This is precisely what makes the Philippines so important in the world—it is a westernized country in the Orient. Despotism and slavery, as other Oriental countries know them, are unknown here; there are no castes, and even class lines are not sharply drawn. The social sense is well developed, and there is no such indifference to the misery of others which is so noticeable in other Asiatic countries. The position of women is high, and there is no polygamy (except among a few hundred thousand Moros where also it is disappearing). There is no religious fanaticism, no worship or fear of demons and gods of destruction. There is no fatalistic resignation to the "inevitable". There is no more than ordinary reverence for mere tradition and custom; there is instead a purposeful striving, ambition, hope. The people of the Philippines are Western in respect to qualities more important than those of race. They are Christian, democratic, progressive, and a very large part of the population is English- and Spanish-speaking. And the people of the Philippines are all this in a part of the world for the most part still sunk in mass ignorance and mass misery, now threatened to be over-run by a dark, unenlightened, and feudal militarism. Whatever hope there is in the world for a better future lies in the individualistic-socialistic, free-thinking, experimental culture of the West—with all its admitted faults, and the people of the Philippines are the one people in the Orient who have wholeheartedly and with more than passing success assimilated this forward-moving culture.

Ethical Ideals Still Exist

It is, of course, true that the world has suffered a setback—at least so far as the various governments are concerned—in what is usually called idealism. The hard times which have followed the Great War have made altruism difficult, but ethical and moral ideals still exist, otherwise the world would be nothing but a waste fought over by wild beasts—which it manifestly is not.

It is true that the efforts made toward disarmament and rationality at various international conferences have not met with spectacular success, though they were probably not entirely futile. We may still see another great war, but in that case the war-makers are likely to be punished by a united world. Some day it will become true that those who draw the sword, will perish by the sword. But be that as it may, an American withdrawal from the Philippines at this time would in all probability precipitate rather than avert a war.

Mr. Hill is entirely justified in his belief that "neutralization" of the Philippines would be a worthless expedient. And intelligent Americans and Filipinos know this very

well. The lesson of Korea and Manchuria has not been lost on the Filipinos, and whatever they may say, they think of "neutralization" only with fear.

Though on the whole Mr. Hill disregards the ethics of the situation, he implies the existence or the former existence of obligation on the part of America by the words that he, like W. Cameron Forbes, thinks that "our" duty in the Philippines has ended. The entire tenor of his article, however, bears out the fact that the duty which America assumed by imposing its sovereignty here in 1898 has been far from fully met—either with respect to the people of this country or with respect to the general welfare of all of the people in this part of the world.

The Hard Facts of the American-Philippine Trade

So much for the ethical side of the question. On the material side there is the hard fact that the United States trade with the Orient and Oceania amounted in 1932 to \$698,971,000 as compared with \$574,441,000 for all of Central and South America. Total American exports to and imports from the Philippines amounted to a volume of trade which put the Philippines sixth in world rank, exceeded only by Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, and France, and exceeding the trade with such important countries as Italy, China, the Netherlands, and any Central or South American country.

This is not a "sentimental" trade, but a perfectly natural trade under the circumstances and wholly desirable for both parties. As for the Philippine unwillingness to accept reasonable quotas in its trade with the United States, as alleged by Mr. Hill, there is no real opposition to fairly applied limitations under which the Philippines would be treated as other areas under the American flag. The Philippines has already offered to restrict sugar and copra exports to the United States, and fair agreements in this respect could undoubtedly be reached.

Mr. Hill says that America exports only two per cent of its total export to the Philippines in normal years, but the question today is what is or was a normal year? American exports to Asia and Oceania have exceeded American exports to South America ever since about the nineties, and imports from Asia and Oceania have exceeded imports from South America for a century.

And, as far as the American trade with the Philippines is concerned, the important thing is that it is under the flag. No disadvantageous legislation here could ever upset such economic plans as the United States may be pursuing, as is the case in trading with foreign countries. And this consideration becomes ever more important as national economic planning becomes a more important factor in national policy, as is the present tendency.

The Philippine trade is also perhaps the one most important factor in keeping American shipping on the Pacific by furnishing return cargoes for ships that go out laden with goods destined for the East generally.

Apart from all these very tangible benefits of the American trade with the Philippines, there is the important factor that the United States by its presence in the Philippines occupies a seat in the international poker game being played in this part of the world—a game of tremendous importance, largely economic, but also involving the general prestige and power of the Western nations in the world.

Such considerations may be too abstruse for the farmers of the Middle West to understand, or their yahoo representatives in Congress, but they are

very clearly understood by all civilized Americans and by the men at the head of the American government, industry, commerce, and finance.

Mr. Hill has mistaken the yapping of the "American Farm Bureau Federation" for the voice of America.

It may be admitted that our present situation is difficult and we must recognize that even an American President is apparently unwilling to take a course in open opposition to the expressed wishes of the beet farmers and cattle and hog raisers. And, unfortunately, unwise Filipino "patriots" are continuing to make the task of statesmanship still more difficult.

Unwise agitation in the Philippines might conceivably "succeed" in bringing about the scuttling of the Philippines in spite of all that statesmanship can do. But this is not "inevitable". Signs of Filipino moderation of their independence demands are very clear. If it were not for the divided leadership here, which puts a premium on radicalism in local party politics, a more sensible course than that which has been followed during the past few years would most certainly have been adopted. This local situation is well enough understood in Washington, but it is taken advantage of by agitators there and here. It is very likely that with the grave menace that now confronts us, the more intelligent elements in the Philippines will call a halt to a partisan struggle which is endangering the very existence of this country.

Japanese "Economics" and the Standard of Living

Although in one place Mr. Hill speaks of our standard of living here being the highest in the Orient, and in another place he declares that it will require the Japanese to really introduce us to the "basics of well-being—economics", it is undoubtedly true that were our trade with the United States to be cut off and were we forced into competition with our neighbors, standards of living would collapse and result in great suffering.

According to Mr. Hill, the Spaniards only introduced Christianity and the Americans only democracy and general enlightenment, but the Japanese will teach us how to live well—in spite of the Oriental standard of living which would be forced upon us. This is a little confused to have been evolved by such a steel-trap mind as Mr. Hill's. Besides if the standard of living is comparatively so high here, as it is, there must have been at least some economic development here even under American sovereignty.

Let us see what Japanese well-being is at home. Following is a paragraph from Arnold Bennett's "Journal" which is so vivid that it is worth a book of statistics:

"Then to the National Club to meet Percy Alden, M. P. . . . Driving with him to Liverpool Street Station afterwards . . . he said that in Japan he saw a factory where between 2000 and 3000 girls were employed. Girls gathered from country districts with dreams of town life, flower-festivals, etc. These girls worked in two 12-hour shifts, night and day, Sundays included. They slept in huge dormitories. The sight of them, dirty, dishevelled, crowded, asleep in the dormitories—and the Japanese by predilection such a clean and neat people—was awful. It was absolutely forbidden to leave the factory at all. They were bound for three years (sort of apprenticeship), and they earned 2-1/2 d. a day, of which 2 d. was deducted for food. Food chiefly consisted of soup with fish-tails and heads therein, bodies of fish being reserved for managers, etc. When he talked to a big Japanese statesman about industrial conditions, statesman (I forget his name)



(Continued on page 171)

III

In this three-cornered friendly interchange of ideas, I have been invited by the Editor of this magazine to represent the Filipino point of view, and I am happy to have this opportunity to contribute to a discussion of the many problems that are forthcoming with the change in our political status, in the distinct understanding, however, that I do not assume to state any other than my own personal views.

I have found Mr. Hill's article thought-provoking; at times, irritating. I like its frankness, although I certainly disagree with him in many of his remarks, passing or otherwise, some of them quite foreign to the four major propositions which he submits.

It was certainly novel and interesting to know that we have predicated our hopes and ambitions as a nation on a belief in a more or less sentimental and helpful world. I would not give much importance to this statement which serves as an introduction to the article, were it not because, apparently, this is the underlying thought prevailing in the mind of the writer throughout the whole discussion. The same line of thought is repeated when the writer states (1) that we have so long depended upon what he calls "the sentimental trade complex in the United States," that we still advance it as an argument on any and all occasions; (2) when he says that "one of the unreasonable arguments" advanced is that America enticed the people here to grow crops that are now undisposable; and (3) when he further says that "in the last analysis a sensitive, sentimental people have no place in a world trade controlled by quotas and tariffs".

Free Trade has not Benefited only the Philippines

Thus, although deviating somewhat from the sequence of the points brought out by Mr. Hill, I would like to be permitted to show the *equities* involved in the solution of the present trade relations between the two countries.

Free-trade established by Congress against our own wishes, was originated by Taft in his sincere belief that it would prove beneficial to both countries, and to provide for a durable gold chain that would link them—a chain which he thought would serve the double purpose of controlling our desire for political emancipation and making the ties thus established almost unbreakable. Apparently, Mr. Hill believes that free-trade has benefited us only when he remarks that Philippine protests are falling on deaf ears because such protests disregard the important factor of balance of trade, a statement which is erroneous since our protests have not really fallen on deaf ears and it can not be truly said that the balance of trade, including invisible items, is against the United States. Since the beginning of free-trade in 1909 up to last year, the grand total balance of trade of visible items has amounted to \$400,000,000 in favor of the Philippines which amounts to 14 per cent of the total trade between the two nations during the same period, a figure which I believe is easily offset by the invisible items of trade: freight, interests, premiums, etc., paid to American shipping, banking, and insurance companies, trade that has all been in favor of the United States. Besides, we must not forget the income received by Americans from sources within the Philippine Islands a great percentage of which has found its way to the United States.



Taft was mistaken, however, in thinking that free-trade would check our national aspirations and also in not foreseeing that free-trade would provoke certain special interests well organized in Washington to favor our emancipation.

Mr. Hill correctly points out that American exports to this country only amount to 2 per cent of its total exports. I want to add that our exports to the United States have reached 80 per cent of our total exports. Evidently, a maladjustment of our present free-trade relations with the United States, perhaps to the extent of the total loss of America's export trade to the Philippines, would greatly diminish the income of some American companies, but the same affecting at most 2 per cent of America's total exports could certainly not have any national consequence; while to the Philippines, interference with this trade, representing as it does 70 per cent¹ of our total exports, would assume national and paramount importance.

Mr. Hill refers to sugar as an example of our inability to reduce our production "to protect industries which are also under the flag, and will remain under the flag". I can hardly believe that Mr. Hill does not know that not a single picul of Philippine sugar replaces or competes with a single pound of sugar produced under the American flag, and that any limitation at our expense will solely benefit Cuban interests. Besides, in our present fight in Washington for a fair quota we have agreed to accept the quota assigned to us by President Roosevelt, and we are only fighting special un-American interests which would like to reduce our production to more than 30 per cent below the present level.

The case of vegetable oil is cited as another example, and yet Mr. Hill well knows that the proposed excise tax which we are now opposing in Washington would not simply limit our exports of coconut oil to that country but would completely and abruptly put an embargo on all our exports of this product to the United States.

Mr. Hill continues in his criticism by saying that we demand the sale of our total production in the United States as a matter of right rather than a concession, an unfair statement, since we have only objected to a radical curtailment in the case of sugar and to absolute annihilation in the case of coconut oil, and because such action would be contrary to the *equities* to which I had already occasion to refer, in our free-trade relations with the United States.

A Philippine-American Partnership may be Possible After Independence

After this digression, I shall follow Mr. Hill and offer some remarks on his four major propositions.

I should hardly have any occasion to disagree with Mr. Hill in connection with his first proposition to the effect that independence is inevitable, were it not for some of his passing remarks under this heading. On the main

¹ It has been calculated by the Bureau of Commerce that 88% of our exports to the United States are dependent on free-trade, while 90% of American exports to the Philippines are also dependent on free-trade.

proposition, I agree with Mr. Hill that independence is inevitable, *unless* both nations in a few years should awaken to the realization that, after all, they have certain fundamental interests in common, and the leaders of both are wise enough and able to establish an association or a partnership more or less in line with the thought contained in a recent memorial subscribed to by two hundred of our people and addressed to the President and Congress of the United States. Now, I am certainly one of the first to admit that though this is not probable, it is not impossible of realization. Certain factors which in the run of years may acquire greater significance and importance, may develop a reaction in favor of this idea:

a—On the part of the Filipinos—a realization that our national dignity and pride, and our desire for self-development, is not incompatible with a partnership with a nation from which we have learned the blessings of liberty and democracy.

b—On the part of the Americans—a realization that an interchange of goods with a tropical and non-industrial country, if international commerce must exist at all, is the one trade to be preferred by them.

Such an awakening is not impossible, we repeat, because we entirely disagree with the undue importance given by Mr. Hill, a past teacher in our public schools, to the difference between East and West, between the Orient and the Americas. Kipling's statement that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet" was made forty-two years ago by a man who had not seen more of the Orient than India. Since then conditions in the world have greatly changed. Modern inventions and ideas accompanying them have spread far and wide. An Oriental nation has risen to world power after assimilating the latest that the Occident had to teach. The Philippines after thirty-five years of American tutelage has shown an astonishing capacity of assimilating American civilization, Mr. Hill's deceptive simile about trying to raise lilies by watering a cement walk, notwithstanding. Moreover, distances between the various countries of the world have been greatly reduced by radio communications and by air travel so that oceans are no longer the barriers that in the past have geographically and in thought divided the world; we have witnessed a *world* war, and we are now suffering a *world* depression. What is inevitable, therefore, as regards all problems of today and of the future is an international factor, a factor not limited to the narrow confines of East and West, and against which no barrier can be raised.

I do agree with Mr. Hill, however, when he points out that the days of American paternalism in the Philippines have ended. Although a sincere and well-intentioned paternalism toward the Philippines has been the guiding spirit of many of the American officials beginning from McKinley and Taft down to our present Governor-General, for which we have to be very grateful, I should like to say that there were also other considerations evident in America's interest in the Philippines; and I would not be surprised at all, if the two peoples, later on when trans-oceanic flight becomes the usual way of travel, awaken to the fact that after all, the distance of these Islands

from the American continent, recently referred to by the President, will prove to be precisely the *raison d'être* of American interest in maintaining a close association with us.

That a conflict will inevitably be forced in this part of the world, that there is less tolerance and more selfishness in the word today than before the Great War, and that world opinion has less force—are all statements that are entirely uncalled for, unless they are meant to prepare for the last conclusion of the writer that Japanese domination of the Philippines is inevitable, or perhaps to give support to the belief of some that America does not want to cross arms with our neighbor and for this reason prefers to quit the Pacific.

Philippine-American Trade will Continue

Coming now to the second proposition, I am again constrained to disagree with the statement that "it is inevitable, too, that when American flag goes, American trade will also go, regardless of agreements and promises". A decrease in trade is more than likely, but yet I want to stress the fact that if wisdom inspires both nations, ways and means will be found and agreed upon to foster trade relations between these two. That the Philippines is distant from America is not a valid reason for breaking of trade, specially if America does not disregard the fact that its market in the Orient and Oceania is far greater than the market in Central and South America and that the Orient is the greatest potential market in the world. With or without the Philippines as one of its possessions, the United States will not destroy its merchant marine now well established in the Orient, and necessary for the stability of its commerce with this part of the world, and this merchant marine could maintain the trade with the Philippines without complaining of the distance.

The fundamental factor in the trade between the two nations, now rather blurred in the minds of the American people due to an insidious and persistent Cuban propaganda, is that the products of the two countries do not compete with each other. On the other hand, the factor that might hinder this trade is that 88 per cent of our present exports to the United States could be obtained by it cheaper from other countries, and about 90 per cent of our present imports from the United States could be obtained by us cheaper from European countries and our neighbors in the Orient. But the statement of this difficulty offers the best solution of the difficulty, for it plainly shows that the disruption of the present trade relations would only be for the benefit of countries other than the Philippines and the United States.

With the granting of independence, it might be impossible for the United States, because of its treaties with other countries, to maintain free trade relations with us, but, for the mutual benefit of both nations, we hope that after independence, the leaders of both countries may be able to work out a formula whereby an important trade may continue to exist between us and our sugar and coconut oil may be exchanged for American automobiles, motion pictures, cotton, gasoline, etc.

(Continued on page 168)

Morning in the Country

By Juana Sillana

WE are up with the dawn every morning for there are always many things to do every new day. Father goes down the flight of bamboo steps to the kitchen and in a moment sounds of the pestle in the rice-mortar cut the great hush of the dawn. Nothing else yet breaks the silence except the crowing of cocks and the occasional barking of dogs.

The hills are wet with dew. Everything is cool and fresh. The ringing of the church bells in the town comes faintly to my ears.

Low trees and bushes fringe the hills to the northeast, still in brooding shadow. From the house comes the voice of mother's little baby girl softly crying.

Wide, unbroken ricefields stretch out to other low rolling hills far to the south. Growths of dusky, willowy bamboo hem in the fields to the west. Farther still are the mountains, a vague blue.

From up in the camachile trees in front of our house I hear the low, sweet notes of birds. Soon the air will be full of their music. There's bluebird now gracefully winging its way to another tree. And there is a maya poised on a broken piece of sod in a patch of newly plowed ground.

Now and then I begin to catch the hum of voices, and from across the fields the broken notes of softly crooned *kundiman* float to me.

Down the beaten paths over the hills and through the rice paddies men and women begin to appear. The women are wrapped in their *patadyong*, for the morning air is cool. The men are only in shorts and *camisetas*. I see them stop and hear snatches of their low voices as they greet each other.

Boys and girls carrying hollow bamboo tubes are going down to the spring below the northeast hills to fetch water to cook breakfast. They are laughing and teasing each other in strident voices.

Carabaos, singly and in groups, some of them with boys or girls on their backs, are lazily grazing in the fields where some of the rice has already been cut and stacked. The girls in the distance look like turbanned Arab children. The boys have wide-brimmed straw hats on. All of them are wearing tattered shirts with long sleeves, for the sun will before long beat mercilessly upon them. It is some of these children who are crooning the *kundimans*.

The sun shows itself above the hills and the half-darkness of early dawn gives way to a flood of warm yellow light, seeming to awaken the hills and fields into life.

A breeze stirs the grass and the still unharvested rice in slow rhythmical waves. From the leaves of the trees comes a leafy tune to the accompaniment of the faint



ringing of the bells and the gay, lilting airs which are taking the place of the plaintive *kundimans*.

Over in the west the vague blue of the mountains becomes more vivid, and their sharp, irregular points are strongly etched against the lighter blue of the sky and the soft, puffy white of the clouds.

Men and women and children are making their way to the fields. The women carry baskets strapped to their shoulders. The men carry sickles. The children are along to help. Songs and laughter and jokes will break the monotony of their work when the sun is hot.

In our rice field father is shouting. He is shooing some chickens away. The children on the backs of the carabaos are shouting, too. They are urging Jack, our dog, to chase away the mayas which have alighted in the grain.

Over in another field Nong Simeon is scolding some boys whose carabaos have destroyed some of his grain.

Goria is climbing over our back fence, grown with patani beans. She is our relative, a daughter of father's second cousin.

"Come here!" she shouts, beckoning to me with her free arm.

"You come here!" I shout to her.

"What are you doing there?" she shouts back.

"Sun bathing!" I answer.

Mother is calling me to breakfast. Slowly I climb up the low rise to the house, stepping on small patches of spider-web on the ground gleaming white in the morning sun. On some of the grass blades dewdrops hang tremblingly.

There are eight of us, including father and mother, sitting or squatting on the floor about the low table. We eat with our hands. We have only rice, bago-ong, and salt.

Mother gives me a soft-boiled egg, and father and my sisters and brother tease me about being mother's favorite.

"You know she has been sick," says mother, defending herself.

We eat hurriedly. Father drinks occasionally from a coconut shell with a little opening in the top. Soon we are through.

We put the used things away. Father takes a sack and goes to the fields to join the men who are helping us cut our rice. "Kill a chicken for lunch!" he calls back over his shoulder, as he hastens down the hill.

Coling straps her basket to her shoulder. She is going to cut rice in Tiyá Teria's field. Nang Tiliang prepares to go to the well to do the washing. Peding and Centes will mind the carabaos which have been tied under the camachile tree while we were eating breakfast. Little Asing will help mother bathe Baby Marit. When Nang Tiliang comes back I will help her prepare the lunch.

Another busy day has begun.

Meeting in Apayao

By Amor Batil

THE people in the small barrio in which I lodged had withdrawn into their huts to protect themselves from the evening mist. It was a wettish evening in the thick jungle of Apayao. The birds had tucked their heads under their wings, and even the insects for some reason were still.

The quiet was broken by the mellow, rhythmical pounding of distant gongs, and as there was a moon, I put my hat on and started down the trail to the village. About half way I saw a man coming towards me down another trail which led into the one I was following, and noted to my surprise that he was a white man. At first I thought I was dreaming, for I had never heard of any Westerner having set foot in that narrow path. I stopped. He was indeed a white man with a heavy pack on his back.

"Good evening to you!" he said.

"Good evening," I answered. "Where did you come from and how do you happen to be here?"

"I came from Kalinga on foot, and I am traveling north," he answered.

"And what takes you to northern Luzon?" I asked, curiously, thinking that perhaps he was a mining prospector. But I was mistaken.

"I am an artist and a writer," he said. "I am traveling through northern Luzon to study the life of the people and their art, and I want to get some idea about the people here whom the civilized world calls wild."

I was so interested in him and so eager to know his name, that I asked him directly. "May I please know your name?" I said.



The Anito

"Certainly," he answered. "My name is Alexander Kulesh."

I then gave him my name, and we both repeated each other's names to avoid mispronunciation.

"Well, Mr. Kulesh," I said. "I am glad that the crocodiles didn't get you when you crossed the river. And I hope you will enjoy your travels through these thick forests. But where are you going to spend the night?"

"I am going to the village, I think, where they are pounding those gongs," he said.

"I am going there, too," I said. "I was there two nights ago, but I thought the ceremony was over and went home. You know, I am also a mountain man—from Benguet, but the feasts and dances are different here from ours."

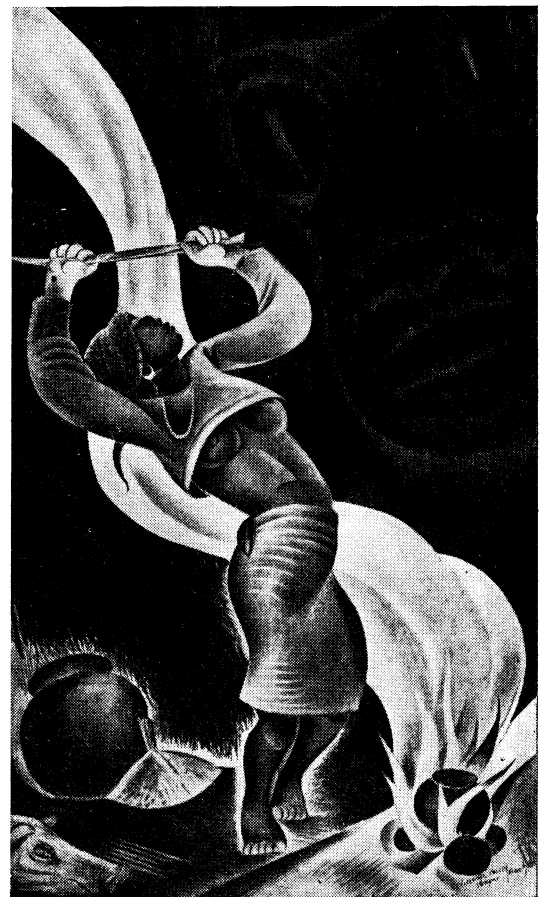
"Please tell me about some of their ceremonies," he said, as we continued on our way.

"I am a school teacher," I said, "and have not been here very long. Hearing the gongs, the other night, I decided to have a look at what was going on. I got there in plenty of time because at first they had only been trying out their gongs and drums to be sure they would sound well when the ceremony began."

"The house where the ceremony was to take place was brightly lighted by a wood fire in one corner. The woman of the house got a big jar of rice wine out and a small bundle of *palay* (rice on the stalk), and placed them in the middle of the room. Two men then came in with a squealing pig with its feet tied with rattan and put it down in a corner. Six old women who were there gather-



Watching Children



Apayao Dance Within the House



The Lovers

"Please go on, Mr. Batil," said the artist.

"Some of the apog was put on a plate and put under the house."

"Why?"

"The old man said that, once induced to come nearer, it would be easier for the old women to get them to enter the house. Then four young women began to beat the drums and gongs with their hands. The six old women got up and standing in the middle of the room started to repeat some words very softly, as the four young women beat their instruments faster and louder.

"Then another young woman came out of a corner with a young and still folded coconut palm leaf held by the ends in her two hands. She began a strange sort of dance, her whole body swaying and shaking. After a time she seemed to become dizzy, and fell to the ground.

"As she fell, one of the young women caught the leafy shoot and went about with it touching every head within reach. Then she came back to the middle of the room where the other women were and pronounced some words, and all the women in the room who had children with them flocked around her and each detached a leaflet from the coconut frond. When the leaflets had all been removed from the stem, one of the old women picked up the bundle of rice and went about touching everybody on the head with it, including myself."

ed about the pig and began to prepare what they call apog here—betel nut, lime, and pepper leaf."

"What was that for?" asked Mr. Kulesh.

"I do not know, but when I asked one of the old men present, he told me that the apog was to be offered to the *anitos* or ancestral spirits to persuade them to come into the house."

"What was all that for?" asked Mr. Kulesh.

"I don't know, but I was told by people in the house that all those touched were to be considered worthy of being helped by the *anitos*.

"When the old woman had resumed her place in the middle of the room with the other women, they formed a circle and suddenly, all together, gave a shrill, vibrating cry, almost like the whinnying of a horse. If you had been there, Mr. Kulesh, I think you would have jumped up thinking something had frightened them.

"I asked what this cry meant, and my informant said that it was the *anitos* who made the women cry that way. The *anitos* had come and had accepted the offering, and the family holding the ceremony might now be sure that the *anitos* would help them and protect them.

"That's all I think I can tell you, Mr. Kulesh, except that afterwards they took the pig outside and killed it by thrusting a sharp bamboo stick through the animal's throat and into its heart. It was roasted over a fire, cut into portions, and eaten by those present, and the wine was also drunk up."

Mr. Kulesh started to say something, but fearing he would only ask me more questions I could not answer, I said: "Listen to those gongs and drums. Just like the other night. You may soon be able to see everything I have been telling you about for yourself."

Shortly afterward we entered the village and I introduced the artist. "This is Mr. Kulesh," I said. "He is a Russian—not an Americano, as you call him. He came from a very far country and wants to see what I saw a few nights ago."

The girl who had danced before expressed her willingness and the gongs again began to emit their deep, harmonious tones. I could see that Mr. Kulesh was deeply interested, and wanted to see the whole thing through. But I was tired, and made my excuses to him, telling him that I had to return to my lodgings and hoped to see him again the next day.

(Continued on page 166)



The Dancing Outside the House

Editorials

While the opportunity to establish a commonwealth form of government in the Philippines is a political advance which has long been desired by many, this opportunity is vouchsafed us by the Tydings-McDuffie Act



at so heavy a price that the country can hardly take much pleasure in the prospect—and, as a matter of fact—does not, the official ten-minute bell-ringing and whistle-blowing notwithstanding.

We have the right either to accept or reject the offer, but pressure was brought to bear on our leaders to agree in advance to an acceptance on pain of something worse befalling us—such as immediate independence without trade preferentials.

The Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act was forced upon the Osmeña-Roxas Mission last year and the Tydings-McDuffie Act was forced upon the Quezon Mission, but there can be no doubt that our leaders acted as they thought best for the country, and they may be forgiven the human weakness of attempting to put the best possible face on it.

The position of Messrs. Osmeña and Roxas was difficult last year and Mr. Quezon's position was even more so. The former might have made better use of the sane and just attitude of the Hoover Administration which opposed the action of Congress. Quezon faced an openly hostile Congress and President Roosevelt advised him to give in to that puissant body.

Even in the face of these difficulties, Quezon was able to obtain certain changes which make the present act a genuine independence measure—if that is what we want, and he also secured the promise of possible changes in the economic provisions which if they are honored may improve our situation somewhat during the period of "transition".

The Tydings-McDuffie Act provides for the abandonment of American military bases at the end of ten years, and if naval bases are to be held, the negotiations will take place after independence as ostensibly between two sovereign nations. This looks well, but may be more than foolhardy—the United States might decide that it did not want naval bases. And while France, the strongest military power in Europe, is not ashamed to scream continuously for protection and security, we are so proud that we pretend not to be afraid to "take a chance".

What secret understandings there may be, the writer does not claim to know. A Japanese Cabinet member said a few weeks ago that it was impossible to deduce anything as to the future policy of the United States from President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the Philippine question but did conclude that it would be "rash" for the Japanese to believe that America was acceding to the suggestion of Minister Hirota in his address before the Japanese Diet that Japan be considered the dominant power in the Far East.

Decisions to withdraw from the Philippines and to spend a half billion dollars on building up the Navy are hardly conformable. There may be some connection between

the inauguration of Pu Yi as emperor of the "independent" Great Manchu Empire on March 1 and the signing of the Philippine independence measure on March 24. And an important international naval conference is soon to be called.

So a Japanese admiral visiting Manila and enjoying various courtesies may tell the people through a newspaper interview that they would be safer independent than they are now, and a Japanese banker in Manila may say that he is glad the Philippines will become independent because the Orient is for Orientals, adding that while he "fears" that American capital will "fly away" there will be greater inducement for Japanese capital to come in "to play a great part in the development of this country"—but the writer of these monthly comments agrees with the Japanese Cabinet minister who said that all such predictions and preliminary gloatings are rash.

Even though it looks now as if the Tydings-McDuffie Act will be accepted, because no leader has arisen to oppose such a course, as Mr. Quezon opposed the acceptance of the Hawes Act—and by the Legislature (apparently the people are not to be given a chance to vote on the matter)—even so, there seems to be no reason for panic.

Apart from a certain very natural pessimism, economically speaking nothing much will happen under the Act for the first five or even seven years—and much may happen outside the Philippines in such a length of time. Conditions may better in the United States, for instance, so that our stout American farmers, who now seem to control Congress, will lose some of their wildness and once more become amenable to reason and ideas of fair-play. And locally, the few political fanatics still among us may have starved to death before these years are half over.

Apart from this, Congress still may—by passing the coconut-oil excise tax anyway, make Quezon so mad that he will tell that august organization to go to—(a favorite expression of his) with its Tydings-McDuffie Act and throw the whole matter open once more. As a matter of fact, the signatures on the Act were not dry before discussions on taxing Philippine oil were resumed and a new Philippine product—tobacco, was being attacked. It would, perhaps, have been the better part of wisdom for Mr. Quezon to have awaited performance rather than to have accepted mere promises of fair treatment.

But as still a part of the United States we shall probably be able to ward off such unjust discriminations, and there is hardly sufficient reason for all of us to immediately agree with the Manila Japanese banker or to act as if the end of the world were at hand.

The Philippines is still the Philippines—a land of great natural resources, the American flag still flies beside the Filipino flag, and the Japanese haven't got us yet. What is needed is courage and a fighting spirit, and a great deal of frankness. It is a time for all of us to come out openly for what we believe in and to fight for what we have—relative prosperity and security and the promise of a future other than Asiatic slavery.

Thomas de Quincey wrote of Southern Asia as the seat of ancient and cruel religions, of awful images and associations, of chasms of sunless Spain, The United States, abysses of the spirit from Japan, and Christianity which it seemed hopeless that in the Far East man could ever ascend.

Into this world came Saint Francis Xavier (1506-1552), "Apostle to the Indies", and this great Jesuit and other men of the Jesuit, Franciscan, and Dominican orders made mighty gains for their faith, although no such gains anywhere in Asia as in the Philippine Islands.

It was during the lifetime of Xavier that Magellan discovered the Philippines—1521—and celebrated the first mass there on the small island of Limasawa, near Leyte.

The first two expeditions sent by Spain to the Philippines ended in disaster, Villalobos, the leader of the second, dying in the Moluccas, under the ministrations of Xavier who was there at the time.

A member of the first expedition was Andres de Urdaneta, who later renounced military life, became an Augustinian friar, and with four other Augustinians accompanied the third Spanish expedition, under Legaspi, which finally effected a settlement of the Philippines at Cebu in 1565, thirteen years after the death of Xavier. The Augustinians assisted in founding towns and building roads in the Bisayas, erected churches and schools, and also built the first church in Manila in 1571, the year that Legaspi founded that "ancient and ever-loyal" city, now the heart of Christendom in the Far East.

The Franciscans came to the Philippines in 1577, and it was one of their number, Fr. Fernando de Moraga, who, three times prevented by the sea from returning to Europe, walked bare-foot through India, Persia, Arabia, and Syria, preaching as he went, and finally reached the court of Philip III where he fell on his knees and obtained the revocation of the decree which had ordered the abandonment of the Islands. The present is not the first time that there has been talk of abandoning the Philippines.

The Jesuits came to the Archipelago in 1581 and established churches and schools in many places. The Dominicans came in 1586 and founded the first printing press—1602—and the oldest university in the Far East, the University of Santo Tomas, in 1611. The Recollects came in 1606, and members of other orders followed, and for over three hundred years the gospel of Christ was preached throughout the Philippines, brave and zealous men penetrating into the remotest mountain and jungle fastnesses.

For the most part these preachers and teachers were eagerly received by the people—during centuries when in other parts of Asia missionaries pursued their labors in defiance of every menace of persecution and torture, and when the servants of the Lord were cruelly executed in

many cities in Asia, as in 1597, twenty-three Franciscans were horribly crucified in the port of Nagasaki.

Early during the American occupation, the Episcopalian Peyton was able to write of the six million Christian Malays in a report of the Philippine Commission:

"I found in all the towns a magnificent church. I attended mass several times, and the churches were always full of natives, even under unfavorable circumstances on account of the military occupation. There are almost no seats in those churches, the services lasting from an hour to an hour and a half. Never in my life have I observed more evident signs of deep devotion than those I witnessed there—the men kneeling or prostrated before the altar, and the women on their knees or seated on the floor. Nobody left the church during the services, nor spoke to any one. There is no sectarian spirit there. All have been instructed in the creed, in prayer, in the ten commandments, and in the catechism. All have been baptized in infancy. I do not know that there exists in the world a people as pure, as moral, and as devout as the Filipino people."

Subsequent to the American occupation, other denominations extended their activities to the Philippines, among them the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the United Brethren, the Seventh-Day Adventists, and the Christian Scientists. A schismatic organization, called the Independent Catholic Church, headed by the Rev. Gregorio Aglipay, is also in existence.

When, in 1898, the United States imposed its sovereignty over the Philippines, it thereby assumed an obligation as regards the protection of Christianity in the Far East, which it can not lightly shake off. This is generally recognized even by lay writers. Nicholas Roosevelt, in his book, "The Restless Pacific", (1928) declared:

"As the protector of the Philippine Islands, the United States has become the overlord of the only large body of Christians in the East. There are, all told, about 10,000,000 Christian Filipinos, nearly all of whom have been brought up in the faith of the Catholic Church. The Spaniards, who did little to care for the material wellbeing of the Filipino people, spent three hundred years in converting them to Christianity. The impress of Spanish Catholicism is deep and the devotion of the people beyond question. Although the American Government in the Philippines has nothing to do with the perpetuation of religion, it stands to reason that as trustee of the Islands it is morally bound to protect the spiritual wellbeing of the people in the event that they are threatened by external forces hostile to Christianity."

The preoccupation of the Spanish Government and the Spanish authorities with matters of the faith is indicated even in the Articles of Capitulation of the City of Manila, dated August 14, 1898. The religious interests of the people came next after their lives. The seventh and final article of the Capitulation stated:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments, and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."



Article X of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, signed in Paris on December 10, 1898, stated:

"The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes sovereignty *shall be secured* in the free exercise of their religion."

"*Shall be secured* in the free exercise of their religion", may be variously interpreted. It probably did not even occur to the Spanish plenipotentiaries that the United States could ever abandon the people of the Philippines to "external forces hostile to Christianity."

What are these external forces hostile to Christianity?

Spiritually speaking, the Philippines is an island of light in a vast gulf of fetichism, animism, ancestor-worship, and polytheism; of magic, divination, sorcery, idolatry, and priestly trickery; of amulets, talismans, hideous idols, and temples to beast gods and demons and gods of destruction. Not that the East does not have its great religions. Much of Christianity it owes to the Orient. But generally speaking, the people of Asia are sunk in mass misery and mass poverty, and far from being encouraged and uplifted by their religions, they are still deeper oppressed.

The natural development of religion is from fetichism and animism to ancestor-worship, to polytheism, to monotheism. Hundreds of millions of Asiatics still live in the animistic stage of religious development, and hundreds of millions more have advanced no further than to the stage of ancestor-worship. The latter represents a considerable and significant advance over the former, for it humanizes religious concepts, but still it stands for the rule of the dead over the living, for dead tradition, for enfeathering conservatism.

Taoism, originating in primitive magic practices, developed into something like Buddhism, and was not so much a religion as a philosophy understood only by the few. Lao-tse taught stoical indifference and advocated a return to the supposedly more simple life of the past—ideas that held out no hope for the people. Confucius, though personally one of the noblest of men, also stood for the perpetuation of the ceremonies of antiquity and especially

for loyalty to the family relationship. He was a teacher in decorum rather than a religious leader. His was not a stimulating gospel.

Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was one of the greatest thinkers of all time. Without the help of science, he was a man of almost scientific insight. Yet his attitude toward life was also a negative one. He taught the suppression of desire, the extinction of all personal aims, the merging of the personality into the All. This was, again, rather a philosophy than a religion, misunderstood from the beginning, and soon distorted by monstrous legends. No more than Taoism or Confucianism in China, could Buddhism overcome the superstitious and often vile practices of India, the weird and horrible polytheism of Brahmanism, the sex-worship, the snake-worship, the worship of gods of death and destruction. Unhappy people continued to throw themselves under the crushing wheels of the Jugger-naut of Siva.

As for Mohammedanism, nearly all that is good in it—and there is much good—was derived from Judaism and Christianity. Its founder was an unprincipled and lustful man, not worthy to be compared with such men as Gautama, Lao-tse, or Confucius. The Koran, which he concocted, is immeasurably inferior to the sacred literature of the Indians and the Jews. His life was one of intrigue and treachery and stained by blood; and fire, murder, and rapine has marked the progress of Islam almost everywhere. Fanaticism has vitiated the general simplicity and broad democracy of Islam's fundamental principles.

Of modern Shintoism it is hardly worth while to speak as a religion. Originally a primitive nature worship, it was greatly influenced by Buddhism and Confucianism, but it is now a narrowly nationalistic, propagandized state religion culminating in the worship of the Emperor as the "Visible Deity".

As opposed to all these religions stands Christianity, which had its origin also in the East, but was developed by the West. The Jews gave the world the idea of one god and also developed a code of social justice in the Mosaic

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Arch-bishop 1; bishops including Guam 15; secular priests over 1000; religious priests 650 (Augustinians, Belgian Fathers, Benedictines of Monserrat, Benedictine Missionaries, Capuchins, Columban Fathers, Fathers of the Society of the Divine Word, Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuit Fathers, Oblatos de San José, Maryknoll Fathers, Mill Hill Fathers, Pauline Fathers, Recollect Fathers, Redemptorist Fathers, Australian Province, Redemptorist Fathers, Irish Province, Sacred Heart Missionaries, and Christian Brothers); religious sisters devoted to teaching, nursing, etc., 1500 (Agustinas Terciarias de Filipinas, Agustinas Terciarias Recoletas, Benedictine Sisters of St. Otilia, Congregacion de las Hijas de la Caridad o de S. Vicente, Compañia de Beatas de la Virgen Maria, Dominican Mothers; Assumption Sisters, Belgian Sisters, Missionary Sisters, Servants of the Holy Ghost, Maryknoll Sisters, Franciscan Sisters, Good Shepherd Sisters, Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Oblates Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres, Madres Clarisas, Carmelite Sisters, Sisters of the Holy Ghost, Benedictines of the Eucharistic King); religious lay brothers 100; churches not less than 1400; chapels about 4500; Santo Tomas University about 3,000 students; colleges and higher schools 103; primary and intermediate schools 600; pupils attending Catholic schools (recognized and unrecognized by the Government) over 100,000; hospitals and orphanages 26; seminaries 15; students attending seminaries 950.

IGLESIA CATOLICA APOSTOLICA FILIPINA (Aglipayanos)—Bishops 9; priests 200; parishes 200; primary schools 200 (with about 6,000 pupils); seminaries 3; number of members estimated at about 2,000,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION—Membership 79,000; church buildings 293; parsonages 116; value of church buildings \$962,000; pastors 89, probationers 23, local preachers 119; deaconesses 101; Bible women 50; women missionaries (Woman's Foreign Missionary Society) 14; missionary families (Board of Foreign Missions) 5.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH (Presbyterians, Congregationalists, United Brethren)—Membership 41,000; churches 302; other groups 268; Filipino pastors 101; other evangelistic workers 130; Sunday schools 531 (enrolment 23,400); hospitals 4; dormitories 6; student centers 6; schools (Union High School, Ellinwood Girls School, Silliman Bible School, Silliman Institute) 4; seminaries (Union Theological Seminary) 1.

EPISCOPAL MISSION—Baptized persons approximately 20,000; bishop 1; priests 18; property valued at \$627,522, of which \$212,325 is used for educational work and \$246,450 for medical work; contributions \$8,905; educational fees \$34,933; medical fees \$75,916; work is carried on among non-Christians in the Mountain Province and in Cotabato and among Chinese and Mohammedans as well as among the American-British-European groups.

Comparative data on the other churches in the Philippines could not be obtained in the time available, but the following table of local receipts of and United States grants to various denominations was obtained from the National Christian Council of the Philippine Islands:

Denomination	Local Receipts	United States Grants
Disciples of Christ.....	P129,880.00	P 40,000.00
Presbyterian.....	225,000.00	153,990.00
Methodist Episcopal.....	165,325.00	154,350.00
Congregational.....	24,135.00	32,355.00
Independent Baptists.....		60,000.00
Christian and Missionary Alliance.....	3,500.00	2,185.00
Baptists.....	241,520.00	50,000.00
United Brethren in Christ.....	42,540.00	21,100.00
Independent Filipino Churches.....	*100,000.00	
Total.....	P931,900.00	P513,980.00

*Estimated:

Local receipts include not only contributions to the support of the churches (salaries for pastors, deaconesses, Bible women; contributions for the erection and repair of church buildings and parsonages; gifts to domestic missions and other benevolences) but also fees collected in dormitories, hospitals, and schools. The grants from the United States are not only for the churches, but also for schools and other institutions.

The above figures do not include the amount sent from the United States for missionary salaries; medical, vacation, children, travel and other allowances; and house rent. It is approximately as follows:

75 missionary families at P7,600.....	P 570,000
72 single missionaries at P3,000.....	216,000
Total missionary budget.....	786,000
Total grants.....	513,980
Total from U. S.....	P1,299,980
Total raised locally.....	931,900
Grand Total.....	P2,231,880

laws which became a powerful lever in the progress of civilization. Then Christ, mankind's greatest and most beloved teacher, appeared, and made it clear that the one god of the Jews was God of all mankind, and a loving Father. Christ's moral idealism, his love for the poor and the miserable, his gentleness to women and children, his disregard for tradition, his dislike of formalism, the emphasis he placed on the importance of the individual and on the value of works rather than long prayers—these conceptions are the greatest contributions ever made to the civilization of mankind.

Christianity itself is not yet wholly christianized, and the West is still far from being Christian. But Christianity is working like a leaven throughout the world. It is a simple, understandable religion, clear to the humblest and the most ignorant. It is a religion of brotherhood, of love, faith, and hope. It is untainted by luxury or sensual imaginings. It stands clear from resignation, despair, and all of those negative qualities so evident in other religious systems.

Interest in the dogma of Christianity, for which the Greek-trained Paul, the Apostle, and not Christ himself, was chiefly responsible, may be weakening, but Christianity as a way of life is a living and vigorous evangel. Christian ethics and the Christian outlook must prevail if the world is not to slip back into barbarism.

Christianity in the Philippines, especially, must not be abandoned and left to the scant mercies of the hostile forces which surround it. The grant of political "independence" to the Philippines, if this also implies the withdrawal of American protection, would amount to nothing more than turning this great Christian Archipelago over to Japan and to heathenism.

Even if there were no immediate military aggression—and this is not at all to be taken for granted—a Japanese influx would set in which the Filipinos would not be strong enough to check, and the general economic domination that would ensue would before long become political. Japan would tire of indirect control, and the Philippines would become a colony of Dai Nippon, ruled from and for Japan.

The Christian churches might not at once be directly interfered with, but Christian thought and ethics stands in direct opposition to the Japanese system, and Japan would be forced by its own inner spirit and without any special malevolence, to carry out a program of Japanization through the schools, as in the schools of Korea where "the Korean language, the history of Korea and of Western nations, political economy, or any subject that would stimulate patriotism are prohibited" (Encyclopedia Britannica, article "Korea"); and emperor-worship would be inculcated as it is in Japan itself, in Korea, and even in the Pacific islands mandated to Japan, where today the school children are made to genuflect several times a day before shrines containing pictures or images of the Sun-God Emperor. And this, too, would come to pass in the Philippines, while fathers and mothers wept at home and called to a God whom it would seem had forsaken them because the Christian world forsook them.

But the God of All Nations works in the hearts of men and it may become clear to Christian America that the glorious labors of many thousands of devout men during the past three hundred years and the faith of a whole people can not be so betrayed, and that it is the obligation of the United States of America to continue to uphold the illuminating torch of Christianity in Asia.



Beneath the Cross

By Conrado V. Pedroche

CLEAR-BRIGHT against the endless darkness shone
Your body nailed upon a cross; and slow
The blood gushing adown your breast. Alone
You bore the pain, but in the darkness saw
Sad Mary's eyes upturned, tear-filmed, with love
Chastening the tragic beauty of her face;
You saw and feebly in the silence strove

To say some words of comfort and to raise
A prayer, but your lips were cold and death
Was in your eyes; the streams of blood were dry
Upon the whiteness of your limbs; your breath
Was like a gasping bird wanting to fly
Away . . . And Mary went beneath the cross,
Treasured your sorrow in her heart, and rose.

Statement of Faith

By Carlos P. San Juan

MY Lord, no need for mine own eyes
Thy awful sacred Self to see:
The wondrous hue of yonder hills,
The breezes blowing from the seas,
The dewdrops glitt'ring on the flow'rs,
And all these things surrounding me
Bespeak, my Lord, enough of Thee.

Hokku and Cinquain

By John Siler

NOW let us turn to the *cinquain* as developed by Adelaide Crapsey, and more especially to its progeny in the Philippines. In the first three poems that are given on the page of Cinquains in this magazine, Miss Crapsey has succeeded in capturing the overtones of *hokku* poetry. The cinquain, following its Japanese counterpart, its ancestor, we should say, is brief—as brief, perhaps, as English idiom will permit; it dispenses with rhyme and meter; it is built up of five lines measured not in metrical feet, nor vowel-quantity, but simply in syllables—stressed or unstressed—the lines rising in a crescendo of two, four, six, eight syllables, with a sudden drop back to two syllables in the fifth line. The English writer using this form does, however, have one advantage; he can still make use of rhythm and tone color. And if he wishes to retain a Japanese flavor he will use symbolism. The three poems of Miss Crapsey do all this. The symbolism of the white moth, portending death, is known and fairly obvious; that of the falling leaves is more veiled. A nice regard for word-color is evident in the phrases “strange, still dusk—as strange, as still”, “faint dry sound”, “frost-crisp’d”. One can not help wondering what more magical overtones would have been brought into Edgar Allan Poe’s poetry had he been acquainted with the theory of *hokku* writing. The only un-Japanese touch about Miss Crapsey’s poems are the titles: the *hokku* poet does not give his poem a title. That would be explaining, and a reflection upon his reader’s intelligence. In the reader’s response lies the title. Generally, however, for the cinquain a title is necessary, is desirable, or may, indeed, be a part of the poem. We must not forget that the cinquain is not quite a *hokku*, but only an English approximation to it.

In her three poems entitled “Night” Miss Amparo de los Reyes has painted a picture, told a story, and made a witty comment on the eternal feminine. The two poems “Rest” and “Rendezvous” are remarkable for an exquisite verbal felicity—the succession of long vowels and liquid consonants, with the flute-like closing—these two poems will bear reading many times. Fortunately Miss de los Reyes is bold as well as musical: if the pedant should object that the word “Olimpia” contains more than two syllables, one can only reply that, must the rule be followed only in the letter, he might substitute the word “Honey”, or “Dearie”, or “Mah Kid”. Even “Miss Potts” would meet the prosodical requirements.

Since the campus atmosphere is quite noticeable in “The Critic”, “Petty Tyrant”, “Visiting Day” and “Defeated Team”, it should be explained that they were written, with hundreds of others, in the English classes of the author, chiefly as an exercise in condensation, with no expectation that anything worth preserving would be produced. Several, however, turned out to be surprisingly good poems. “The Critic” and “Petty Tyrant” are two little drops of acid. “The Critic” is more than mere characterization: it is a critique, a rounded monograph. True to *hokku*, this little etching carries the mind to far sources. The gentle wistfulness of “Visiting Day” tells to the understanding



heart as much as a whole sonnet sequence could tell. In the heroic-comic is “Defeated Team”. Resignation laughing quietly at itself. “Full Moon” (also from a college class-room) is a perfect *hokku*. In Japanese it would have no title, but would, nevertheless, awaken unerring response from every reader.

One of the first writers in the Philippines to use the cinquain in a purely Japanese manner was Mrs. Celedonio Gloria, née Angela Manalang, whose three poems, “A Sigh in the Dark”, “Kin”, and “The Closed Heart”, first appeared in the *Philippines Herald* in 1925. Like moonstones in filigree is the delicate loveliness of these three poems. Their disturbing allusiveness, haunting, eerie, is of the very essence of *hokku* art. These may be called the perfect example of this poem-form written in the Philippines. It is to be regretted that Miss Manalang has not given us more such exquisite work.

Quite recently three of our writers have given a new turn to the cinquain. Mr. Aurelio Alvero, in a poem published a short time ago in the *Graphic*, entitled “Resurgent”, uses this form with the addition of rhyme. Each of the three stanzas is a complete poem in *hokku* style, and each tells a complete story. A Japanese *littérateur*, upon reading these stanzas, praised them very highly, particularly the second and third, as being in perfect Japanese style. Beyond the Japanesquerie, beyond the rhyme, beyond the craftsmanship of presenting what, in *hokku* writing would be three distinct stories, three distinct poems, but, as joined, form parts of one story,—beyond this the entire poem presents also a very interesting study in sound. There are seven rhymes in the poem, and in every rhyme, as well as in each of the titles, appears the m-n sound—what Mallarmé called the “sad sound.” A closer examination will discover no less than thirty-seven recurrences of this sound in the poem. Following the habit of some writers of speaking of one art in terms of another, one might say that Mr. Alvero’s monody is a Nocturne in M-N minor. Indeed, a very beautiful and a very interesting poem, and showing unusual possibilities for this form in English.

Mr. Jaime Estrada’s “Love’s Vow” is a condensation of a sonnet into two cinquains, by brevity gaining immensely in force and directness. A comment might be offered that the title is rather too obvious. It is not on a par, imaginatively, with the poem itself. When a title does not add to the poem it is perhaps better to use simply the generic title “Cinquain”, just as we use as title “Song”, or “Sonnet”. There is further a slight ambiguity in the situation: is the lover speaking in life, or is his spirit speaking? Or both? Lack of clarity is not quite the same thing as allusiveness or symbolism, however veiled. Mr. Estrada’s poem is very good; a little retouching would make it still better.

In “An Heir’s Love Tale”, appearing in the *Sunday Tribune*, Mr. A. R. Clemente has given us a poem that is quite an achievement, a veritable tour de force, and has shown further possibilities of this form. This is the first

(Continued on page 167)

Cinquains

THE WARNING

Just now,
Out of the strange,
Still dusk . . . as strange, as still . . .
A white moth flew. Why am I grown
So cold.

TRIAD

These be
Three silent things:
The falling snow . . . the hour
Before the dawn . . . the mouth of one
Just dead.

NOVEMBER NIGHT

Listen . . .
With faint dry sound,
Like steps of passing ghosts,
The leaves, frost-crisp'd, break from the trees
And fall.

Adelaide Crapsey.

NIGHT

Rest

Midnight . . .
The village sleeps . . .
The stars wink drowsily . . .
Against the sky's soft bosom lies
The moon.

Rendezvous

Moonlight
On dew-wet leaves . . .
Silence profound o'er all . . .
A stir, a murmur . . . then a sigh,
"Olimpia!"

Eve

"'Love?'"
You shook your head . . .
You said, "What do I know
Of love?" . . . Yet all the while your eyes
Spoke love.

Amparo de los Reyes.

THE CRITIC

She sits,
And then she stands,
With air of pride and scorn . . .
She scans each face within the room . . .
Then scolds.

Crescenciano Vicedo.

PETTY TYRANT

Hateful . . .
With prejudice . . .
Like old Rome's tyrant kings . . .
The librarian regards no laws
Or rules.

Ramon Gonzales.

VISITING DAY

Sunday . . .
The clock strikes four . . .
Come messengers of joy,
The faithful visitors of those
Who wait.

Isabel Lim.

DEFEATED TEAM

Sadly,
With drooping heads,
Like leaves of dying trees,
The fifteen started in the train
For home.

Agatha Banagie.

FULL MOON

Pale witch!
O sorceress,
Away, mystic power!
Awaken not these memories
Long sealed.

Lauro Garcia.

A SIGH IN THE DARK

Into
The starless night
A frail gondola drifts
From a storm-tossed Venice, to return
No more.

KIN

Sadly
The wind laments
Through the barren desert.
My soul is desolate; I, too,
Make moan.

THE CLOSED HEART

Call not . . .
Sharp brambles cast
Deep shadows on the stone door
Of my hall . . . O strange one, why linger
Still there?

Angela Manalang.

RESURGENT

Slumber

Even—
No light but gleams
From stars above; no sound

But throbbing hearts. Sweet youthful
dreams . . .

Heaven!

Awakening

Morning—
Merrily rang
The wedding bells; joy drowned
The doleful requiem my heart sang,
Mourning.

Slumber?

Sweet night—
It softly came;
Silence and stars around . . .
No more the pure and lovely flame—
Gold's might!

Aurelio Alvero.

LOVE'S VOW

I vow
I am coming
Back to you. If I tread
The ground then it's I returning
Alive.

I swear,
Though I am dead;
Open your window, for
My soul comes to fulfill my vow
To you.

Jaime E. Estrada.

AN HEIR'S LOVE TALE

What charms
Have I tonight?
I've won these hypocrites'
Consent . . . Alas! I know too well
Its cause.

Last week
They slammed the door
Before my face and growled,
"No loathsome rogue for our Fe's hand—
Begone!"

Tonight,
The ghouls have changed;
They take more human forms;
With smiles of conquest they affirm
The match.

Thank God!
I've known the cause
Before I could be trapped:
They smiled because my uncle died—
Unwed!

A. R. Clemente.

The Nutritive Value of the Avocado

By F. T. Adriano

THE avocado scientifically known as *Persea Grattissima* Gaertn, is known in Spanish as "aguacate", and as "alligator pear" and "avocado" in English, from the Spanish, itself a sound substitute for the Aztec *ahuacatl*. Because of its high nutritive value it is considered one of the most important of the introduced fruits. The avocado is a native of tropical and semi-tropical North and South America and was gradually introduced in most tropical and semi-tropical countries of the world.

While the avocado is a tropical fruit, varieties of avocado grow under most diverse conditions. In Mexico the fruit has been grown for centuries at altitudes of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, where severe frosts occur each winter.

A sandy, well-drained soil is best, although heavy soil, such as clay or adobe, will grow the tree successfully if the drainage is good. It is best, for this reason, to select a sloping piece of ground for an avocado orchard.

The cultural requirements are the same as those for citrus fruits. In dry climates, the trees must be irrigated regularly and frequently, particularly during the first two or three years. Leguminous cover-crops are very desirable, as the young trees are greatly benefitted by organic nitrogen.

It was first introduced into the United States (Florida) from Mexico in 1833, and is now also extensively grown in California.

According to de Leon and Padolina of the Bureau of Plant Industry, its successful introduction into the Philippines dates back to about thirty years ago.

The avocado belongs to the family Lauraceae, and is a tree of medium size, though frequently exceeding a height of ten meters. The fruit varies in form from oblong and pear-shaped to round; in color it varies from green to reddish brown or almost black. The fruit may weigh up to two kilos.

While statistical data is not as yet available, it is known that in the last five or more years, a large number of avocado trees have been planted in different parts of the Philippines. This was brought about by the fact that up to a few years ago, the avocado was considered a rare delicacy in Manila, commanding prices ranging from twenty to sixty centavos each. It was found to grow successfully in many places. At present there are a large number of bearing trees and the fruit is now sold for as low a price as five centavos.

Varieties

While there are many varieties of avocado already known, at least forty-eight have been introduced into the Philippine Islands and tested at the Lamao Experiment Station of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Of this number, only a few, namely, the Cardinal, Wester, Lyon, Pollock, Lamao No. 2, Family, and a few others were found to possess good eating qualities, and these have been recommended for commercial planting. At present many avocado trees are bearing fruit in the provinces of Batangas, Bukidnon, Laguna, Pampanga, Cavite, and the Mountain Province. Other provinces have started planting. The

avocado plants grown from seedlings begin to bear fruit when from four to eight years old (average six years.) Records show that a full bearing tree produces from 500 to more than 1,000 avocados a year.

Avocado is known to bear fruit eight months in the year, although the heaviest fruiting comes during the months of July, August, and September.

The Nutritive Quality of the Avocado

The avocado is probably one of the most nutritious fruits known, and contains more protein and more dry matter than any other fresh fruit. Combining "fruit principle" with a high percentage of oil and fat, it is a laxative of exceptional merit.

It also contains the most essential amino acids such as cystine, lysine, tyrosine, histidine, and tryptophane. The following table shows an analysis of some varieties of avocado compared with other common fruits and generally used food products:

(Continued on page 164)



Photograph by Division of Publications
Department of Agriculture and Commerce

An Avocado Tree in Bearing

Family Album

By Lina Flores

TOMORROW would be the wedding anniversary of Papa and Mama. And there would be the usual "family party". For twenty years it had been so. "The family party" on December 1 had become a family custom.



They were talking about it this morning, at the breakfast table. Papa and Mama and René and she. That is, Mama did most of the talking. Papa nodded his approval whenever Mama asked for it. René offered a suggestion every now and then, just to show that he was interested. That was what made René the more beloved of Mother: gay at the proper moments, ever sympathetic, always ready to listen attentively, always saying the correct thing at the correct time.

Watching her brother across the table, Elsa experienced a feeling of admiration for him. Clever René! No wonder their mother adored him. Elsa adored him herself. Even the knowledge that he was more of a favorite than she did not arouse any feeling of envy in her. She merely wished that she could be like him in various ways. But try as she might, she could not. She never could pretend—that was the trouble. She always acted the way she felt, invariably said the things that she thought.

This moment, for instance: she knew that she was not included in this family discussion about the party tomorrow. She was out of it. She had not spoken at all except when she requested her brother to pass the butter and when she asked her father if he wanted more coffee. Not a word about the party. Not an exclamation denoting enthusiasm, or a word indicating even interest.

She knew that she ought to say something—anything, just to show Mother that she was interested in the party, too. But she didn't.

How can I? thought Elsa miserably, I am *not* interested at all. I hate these "family affairs." I don't enjoy them. Never did and never will. They're such a bore. . . .

And she thought of the party the previous year. And those before that one. She had lived through them, somehow,—in the same way she would live through this coming one.

But the day will come, she prophesied to herself, when the mere mention of it will drive me mad!

Her mother's eyes were turned in her direction. Elsa felt that she was going to say something about her, if not to her directly. She was right. Mother's next words were a thrust at Elsa's obvious indifference.

"I am glad that I have at least a son who is willing to help," she said pointedly, "since my daughter—from whom one would expect more—cannot be expected to coöperate."

"Oh, I'll help, of course," said Elsa, "I always do. Only—well, I can't pretend that I am crazy about that sort of thing, because—I'm *not*."

Her mother stared unbelievably at her. René looked shocked, and Papa paused in the act of buttering his toast. Elsa felt very angry with herself and with them all. What

had she done that they should look at her so? As if she had uttered something sacrilegious! When all she had said was the truth.

"I can't help it," she said, breaking the terrible silence.

Goodness, do stop staring that way, René! she thought. And Mama need not look so—awful! Papa—oh, why does he not go on buttering that bread! Why this dramatic pause? I'll scream! she told herself.

"I tell you, I *can't*," she repeated, "For years I have been tired of it. I—"

René's discreet cough checked her. And his foot under the table warned her not to go on. Elsa stopped talking and gulped down her coffee instead. It was very hot and it scalded her throat, bringing tears to her eyes.

"Really, Elsa," her mother was saying, "You are becoming very, very wise. Hear that, José?"—turning to her husband, who had resumed his buttering—"Did you hear what your own daughter said? She is tired of our family party! She does not appreciate these family gatherings that we always contrive to have, no matter how little money we may happen to have at the time. I always *try* to have this party. Because of the beautiful significance of it! Because of the—the feeling it creates. And now comes my own daughter, flaunting in my face that she is tired of it! May I ask why, *Señorita*?"

"Oh, come, come," said René soothingly, before Elsa could reply, "Don't take *Até* seriously. Elsa often says things that are not meant to be so grave as they sound. She only means,"—looking at Elsa warningly—"that she does not enjoy this thing as much as she used to."

"And why not?" demanded Mother.

"Well, for the sole reason that she has outgrown it. For that matter," he added hastily, "I have, too."

"You?" cried the mother incredulously. "You have not!"

"I have," with disarming lightness. "Only, I can pretend, as Elsa implies, to like it still. Well, I do like it—in a way. But not so very much any more. You can't blame Elsa if she cannot pretend as I do. She was not born with that natural gift of acting, as I was. Really, Mama, I ought to have gone on the stage. . . ."

Mother's face lost its angry look. She began to smile. And again Elsa experienced that feeling of admiration for her brother. Clever René!

Flashing a look of gratitude at him, she stood up and excused herself from the table.

She went to her room, where she could be alone. Her brother's quick wit had saved her from "another family row." She was thankful for that. She hated herself for causing them, and for prolonging them by her inability to shut up while she was being nagged. But she could not keep silent. She *must* answer, always, if but to reason out. This was considered irreverent of her. Disrespectful. She could not help it even then!

She dropped onto her bed, which was still unmade.

As she did so, she began to foresee what would happen:

They would finish breakfast downstairs. Father would get his hat and leave for the office. René would gather his books and kiss Mama goodbye. He would then start for the University, where he was studying law. Elsa felt a pang at this stage of her thoughts, as she always did. She herself had wished, had prayed, to go there. She was more intelligent, more capable, more ambitious than her brother. But—she was a *girl*. And girls “should” stay at home and help do the housework. So, she had to stay at home and do the housework.

But not successfully. No matter what she did, it was never well enough done. No matter how hard she worked, she never was busy enough. She was lazy, her mother told her twelve times a day at least. Always mooning about. Doing nothing.

“But, Mama, I have finished my work!”

“Why not look for some other work then? Why not do some mending? There is a basketful of torn socks belonging to your Papa and to your brother that need to be darned. Do you ever see *me* stop working? Why not do something worth-while instead of day-dreaming uselessly? And writing those silly things. . . .”

For Elsa wrote bits of poetry. She considered them beautiful, and treasured them. But when they were spoken of as “those silly things” and considered less worth-while than darned socks—well!

Elsa’s soliloquy went on:

Mama would linger at the breakfast table, watching while Juana, the housegirl, took away the dishes,—to make sure that Juana did things properly, no spots on the tablecloth, no bread crumbs on the floor.

Then Mama would instruct Juana as to the kitchen work as she had instructed her every day for two years now—it’s a wonder that Juana does not go crazy and leave—after which Mama would come up to see if Elsa had made her bed and tidied up her room.

“Good Heavens, Elsa, you lying down at this hour! And your bed still unmade! And your dresses scattered everywhere!” And so on and on and on.

Elsa would go through the household duties to the tune of the “and so on and on and on”:

“Oh, Elsa, you spilled the water from the flower vase on the table-runner! How could you be so careless!”

“Oh, Elsa, you did not dust the top shelf of the bureau. And the backs of those chairs!”

“Oh! Elsa, you did not wipe up that water on the floor!”

Then, later on in the day, in the kitchen, with Juana and herself sharing the admonitions that poured from Mother’s lips:

“Juana, don’t throw that away. That is a perfectly good cabbage leaf.”

“Elsa, stop day-dreaming and watch the rice. It will boil over any moment now.”

“Juana, you are wasting too much water.”

“Elsa, taste the broth and see if it needs more salt.”

Juana! Elsa! Juana! Elsa!

Elsa sighed a weary sigh. And began to think of the family party.

Only relatives—the nearest ones—were invited to this party. *That* was what made it such a bore! Those re-

latives. Like an album, Elsa’s mind began to present pictures of each of them.

There was *Lolo* Tasio, her paternal grandfather. Well, *Lolo* Tasio was all right. He was a mild old man, bald and withered-looking. He had very poor eyesight and, having broken his only pair of glasses and not willing to buy another—he was skeptical about being able to get as good a pair as the one he had broken—he had a way of squinting at things that would have seemed comical were it not a little pitiful. He wore very narrow trousers that were nevertheless too loose for his thin legs. The pants were worn and threadbare. As was the coat that went with them. But tomorrow, being an *event*, the coat would be laid aside for the old *barong Tagalog*. That was *Lolo* Tasio’s “*pang de-gala*.” It was of *piña*, yellowed by age, and had been made and hand-embroidered by *Lolo* Tasio’s wife, the *Lola* Ana whom Elsa had never known. *Lolo* Tasio had first worn it at the christening of his youngest son, Elsa’s own father. He had worn it again at that son’s wedding. Now he was wearing it every year at his son’s wedding anniversary.

And there was *Lola* Goría, her maternal grandmother. And her husband, *Lolo* Anong. *Lolo* Anong was not Elsa’s mother’s father for he was only the second husband of *Lola* Goría. She was a very stout, powerful-looking woman, handsome in a rather coarse way. Elsa wondered sometimes if her mother would grow old to look as *Lola* Goría did now.

Lola Goría wore large-stoned rings on the fingers of both her hands, and large diamond earrings. She had been only a *tendera* before she married her first husband, who was a *capitán* of Tondo. That was Elsa’s grandfather. He was a cultured, intelligent gentleman, she had been told. I’m glad to know that I have at least *one* ancestor who was cultured and intelligent and a gentleman, reflected Elsa. But she sometimes wondered how he could have fallen in love and married *Lola* Goría—if he was really intelligent. Was Love, then, so very blind?

Lola Goría’s second husband was not as refined and cultured as her first. But he was a shrewd business man and he had proceeded to increase the wealth that his wife had inherited from her first husband. They were now the owners of a very large and famous restaurant. They had money enough to have a beautiful house, a car, and other forms of luxury, but they had diamonds—and that was all. They considered the rest as foolish extravagance, and were living in a dark, two-room flat behind their modernistic restaurant.

The restaurateur was a small, energetic-looking man. He was younger than his wife, and affected loud juvenile ties and youthfully-cut coats. He had a wrist-watch at which he looked every other minute. He smoked big cigars; that is, he held them between his teeth as he talked, or between his fingers to gesticulate with, only puffing at them now and then. He said “*Está bien!*” and “*Ya lo creo*” and “*No puede ser*” very often. Which were about all the Spanish phrases that he knew.

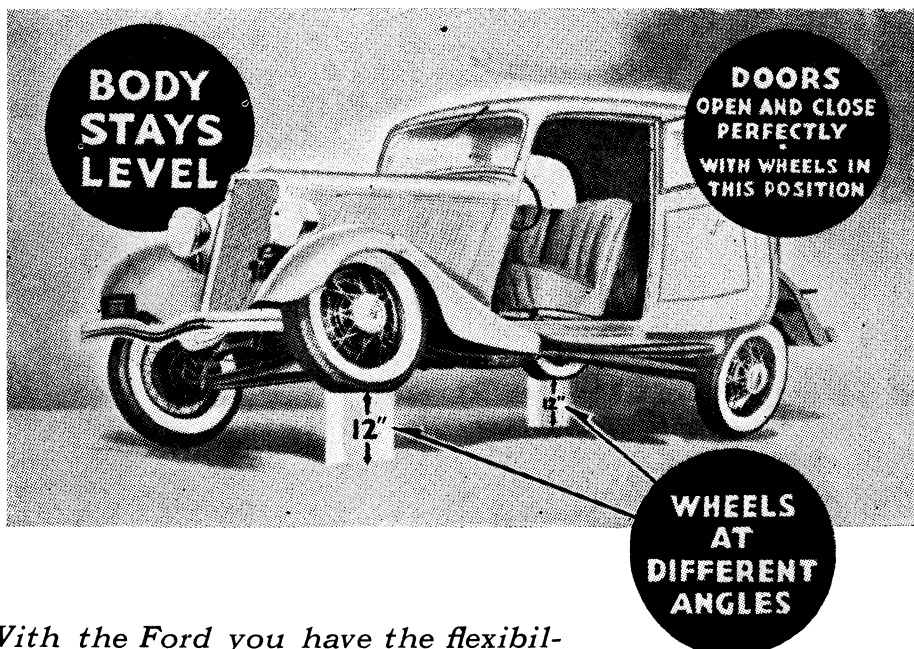
Then there was *Tia* Pinang, her father’s only sister. *Tia* Pinang was a spinster, and looked it. You might be a total stranger who met her on the street for the first

(Continued on page 165)

FORD V-8

FREE ACTION

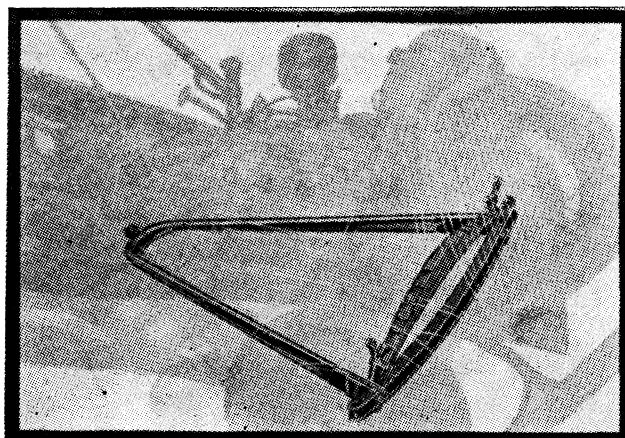
for all four wheels



Observe the unusual flexibility of the Ford spring suspension, front as well as rear. Although the wheels are at different levels, the body of the car itself remains level. Even under this unusual body strain, the doors open and close smoothly and easily.

With the Ford you have the flexibility of the Transverse Spring plus the SAFETY of a Front Axle.....

and The COMFORT of Cantilever Springs.



Come to our Display Room and let us show you this remarkable car.

Manila Trading & Supply Co.

Bacolod _____ Iloilo _____ MANILA _____ Cebu _____ Baguio

“After We Sell We Serve”

With Charity To All

By Putakte

A Political Dictionary

BRIBE—To a government official this is the reward of long years of honesty.

CEDULA—A form of tax which every adult male citizen of this prospective Republic is supposed to pay yearly. Politicians, however, for some reason which I have not yet been able to ascertain, relieve the tax-payer of this burden a few days before every general election.

CONVICTION—A politician and his conviction are soon parted for a consideration.

COUNTRY (ONE'S)—The land in which one is born, and in which one misbehaves as a human being, and behaves faultlessly as an ass. No country is worth dying for, save possibly Japan.

DEMOCRAT—A politician angling for votes.

HARA-KIRI—Suicide by piercing the belly. When the Philippines becomes a Japanese colony, a patriotic Filipino shouting, "Give me liberty or give me death!" will have *hara-kiri* committed on him on the spot.

LEADERS (POLITICAL)—Others are misunderstood because they are great, but political leaders are great because they are misunderstood. As a rule, they have no character, only reputation, and the only things about them that never change are their bad habits. They have no scruples about telling lies, seeing that what is untrue for them may be true for others. They are never above criticism, and often below it. But then we should remember, in justice to them, that God is the only one we can criticize with impunity. Their modesty demands that even their own modesty be concealed. They are sublimely self-sacrificing, thinking life too valuable a thing to be spent in the pursuit of happiness—of others.

LEAGUE (OF NATIONS)—A league from which all strong nations are withdrawing one after another. The weak nations that remain will enforce the decisions of the league by means of very strong protests.

LOBBYING—A common practice in all democracies which tolerate it, seeing that politicians, like voters, can not vote for love. Talleyrand said that a married man would do anything for money. Most politicians, we know, are married, and the rest are even worse. . . .

NATIONS—Less than four score and seven thousand years ago our Father brought forth on this world many nations, conceived in unreason and dedicated to the proposition that nations are not created equal. . . .

ORATOR—One who says absolutely nothing in a thoroughly convincing way. When inspired, he says even less . . . and becomes more convincing

PEOPLE—They say you can't fool all the people all the time. Well, you don't have to.



POVERTY—The path to Heaven. After independence the path from the Philippines will become a boulevard. But let us not deceive ourselves. It is easier for a camel to enter the Kingdom of Heaven than it is for the poor—even if they be Filipinos.

PROPAGANDA—Dissemination of untruth. Education is merely unsuccessful propaganda.

RELATIVES—Whereas most people are ashamed of their relatives, politicians offer them sinecures, or at least put them in office. So whatever we may say against politicians we must admit that they are good to their relatives—even at the expense of the public.

ROLLING STONE—In politics, "rolling" is the only way to gather moss.

SELF-HELP—God helps them that help only themselves. This is the explanation of the success of politicians.

SLEEVE—An indispensable part of politicians' or Japanese dress, as these people are never without something up their sleeve. The Japanese kimono is in fact nothing but an enlarged sleeve. . . .

SUFFICIENT—This word, according to standard dictionaries which, however, are often unreliable—unlike our newspaper columnists—means enough, etc. Twelve years, (between now and the granting of Independence) for instance, is sufficient time to learn Japanese, subscribe to the notion that the Japanese are the chosen people, become convinced that Japanese literature, science, art, and music are the best in the world, and learn to worship the Mikado.

VICE—"What maintains one vice would bring up two children" said Poor Richard. Or enable Senator Veloso to ship jobless Leyteños and Samareños back to their respective provinces to swell the number of voters for his candidate, or even convert Ilocanos and Pampangueños into Leyteños or Samareños. For Senator Veloso, unlike Napoleon, does not know the word *impossible*.

VOICE (OF THE PEOPLE)—The voice of the people is never the voice of the people.

VOTER—He sells his vote to at least two of the contending candidates.

WAR (UNCIVIL)—Judging from the way the *antis* and *pros* conduct themselves, I don't think there'll be any danger of civil war when this country becomes independent. Uncivil war, perhaps, but not civil war.

WORDS (SEVENTEEN)—If you were a visiting Japanese official, would you say quite frankly that Japan wants the Philippines? . . . Seventeen words to the wise should be enough. . . .

THIS space is purchased by one who desires to say that the editorial policy of the *Philippine Magazine* as established under the editorship of A. V. H. Hartendorp—neither narrowly American nor narrowly Philippine, and enlightened, courageous, boldly outspoken, and forward-looking—is a policy which all progressive-minded people should give their unqualified and unstinted support.

At this time, as never before—when we are faced with both new opportunities and new perils, the Philippines needs a publication of prestige which does not hesitate to criticize error, attack wrong, and bring into the open what others only mutter about, and which presents the Philippines to America and to the world for what it is—one of the most promising and potentially one of the most important countries in the Far East, the fate of which may determine the course of civilization for centuries.

As the writer understands it, the *Philippine Magazine* stands for self-expression and self-rule, but is opposed to any course, regardless of the sponsors, which would result in the thwarting of the plans and the destruction of the hopes of all those who are laboring to establish here a truly independent nation. In following this policy, the *Philippine Magazine* has only allied itself with serious-minded leaders here and in America, and can in no sense be considered as speaking for a cause already lost.

Yet most critical years lie before us during which, here as in other lands, “the innumerable, half-conscious, undirected forces and tendencies which are ceaselessly at work making the old bring forth the new, only become effective when the right man has given them shape, i. e. put them into words”. Although a partisan press very properly plays a rôle of its own, we can not depend upon partisan journalists for the “right words”. The writer believes that the editor of the *Philippine Magazine* may find them.

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

A Plea For Healthier Babies

THE hot season is here, and so many tiny babies suffer from the heat and consequent stomach ailments for the simple reason that they are overdressed. Newly-born babies should have the band removed from the navel just as soon as it is completely healed. The child becomes more hardy from the beginning and is less subject to colic and other stomach troubles.

So many mothers are afraid that their babies might catch cold if they don't put a whole lot of clothes on them, whereas, as a matter of fact, a baby can get along with a whole lot less clothes than we grown-ups. During the morning when it is still cool, a thin little muslin jacket and a diaper is really all that is needed. Later in the day, and especially in the hot afternoon hours, the baby should not wear anything but a diaper. The little muslin jacket is also warm enough to wear at night. My own children always wore sleeveless ones and never caught cold, or had colic, or kept anyone awake at night. A great deal of their good behavior as infants I attribute also to my keeping them lying on their tummies. This keeps the stomach warm, gives them the necessary exercise to strengthen their back and other muscles, and

prevents the flattening of the back of the head, which is rather common, as the baby usually lies on a mat on the hard floor, though a hard floor is not a detriment; on the contrary, it is healthier and gives the muscles more exercise. But it must be a raised floor.

To nurse the baby, the mother should lie down with the baby and not pick it up and joggle it up and down during and after nursing. This way the mother gets a much needed rest at each nursing, and the baby is not so apt to overeat and vomit after nursing, as it does not swallow any air while eating. If the baby does not go to sleep after nursing, but fusses, it may be put over the shoulder for a few moments with its stomach on your shoulder. This will cause any accumulated gases to be expelled. After that it should be put down again and left to itself, and never picked up, as is so often done. Your baby will be much healthier and happier if you don't pick it up. Changing should be done without lifting the baby, too.

Mothers should eat plenty of unpolished rice, or darak (rice bran) in other forms, during pregnancy and while nursing their babies. The Bureau of Science has prepared rice bran for sale at ₱0.02 a package. Recipes on how to use it can also be had there.

A baby should not be nursed longer than nine months and nursing should be gradually reduced when the baby is eight months old. This is easier both for the mother and child. Mothers milk is not good for the child after nine months and nursing is a heavy drain on the mother's



SCHOOL DAYS
AND
ALL OTHER DAYS
IS THE RIGHT TIME FOR

WRIGLEY'S



AFTER
EVERY
MEAL



GOOD
FOR THE
TEETH

AIDS
DIGESTION



SWEETENS
THE BREATH

health after that time. It is the belief of many people that long nursing prevents pregnancy, but this belief is absolutely unfounded.

Another bad habit that should be done away with is that of nursing the child when the mother is again pregnant. This gives the baby milk that is not fit for it, is bad for the mother's own health, and is bad for the development of the coming child.

A Hint To The Cook

SHERBETS are very much appreciated during the hot season, and I am giving here a recipe for a sherbet that I know will be liked by everyone for its refreshing qualities and unusually fruity and exotic tang.

Take one or two (according to the size of your family) guayabanos. Wash and take off the skin. Remove the heart and the seeds. Put through collander with a wooden pounder. The resulting juice is diluted with about one-third of water to two-thirds of juice. Two beaten whole raw eggs are added to each medium sized fruit and sugar added to taste. This makes a wonderfully creamy, smooth sherbet when frozen in an ice-cream freezer.

The guayabano or sour-sop, *Annona Muricata*, called *Erdbeerfrucht* or strawberry fruit by the Germans on account of its shape, *Guanavana* in South America, and *Laguana* by the Chamorros of the Mariana Islands, belongs to the family of *Annonaceae* which is represented here by a good many species, among which are the *Anonas*, *Ates*, and others.

The guayabano also makes an excellent jelly and preserve, besides being a very refreshing fruit when eaten fresh, though it is rather messy to handle at the table. The best way I have found to eat it, is by cutting it open with the skin, removing the heart and eating the fruit with a fork.

Philippine Home Furnishings

WE have a wealth of beautiful Philippine articles and textiles which deserve a good deal more appreciation than they are getting.

Lovely curtains, cushions, and bedspreads can be made from the different Tagalog, Ilocano, Moro, and Igorot textiles. Igorot G-strings and skirt materials can be bought by the bolt or piece in any of the curio stores in Manila and Baguio, and the striped materials in the darker shades make very practical and at the same time beautiful covers for overstuffed chairs and sofas.

They make nice cushions for the new stick reed furniture which is being made here and gives it a very individualistic touch. Unique effects can be obtained in making draperies by sewing together different G-strings to form a design and by using the narrow G-strings or Moro belts to hold up the drapes.

Igorot carvings, I am glad to say, find much appreciation all over the islands. Book-ends, ash trays, statues and statuettes, spoons in all sizes and shapes, and many other things can be had in Manila and Baguio. They give a touch of elegance to any library or living-room, as they express a highly developed sense of art and rhythm in their softly polished curves.



When you were a baby

—no soap but Ivory was good enough for your skin. Is that less true now that you are grown?

Ivory's sparkling, quick-cleansing lather is as pure and generous as sunshine. And so soothing to the skin! For Ivory is a soap that comforts while it cleanses... so surely safe that it is recommended by doctors and great hospitals for the sensitive skin of new born babies.

Gentle enough to be a baby soap, Ivory has for many years been a protector for everything that is delicate and fine. So, when you use Ivory for the bath, you make certain of sure safety. And Ivory floats in so friendly a fashion. If you should happen to drop your Ivory while bathing a wriggling baby—don't even look for it! In a second this gleaming friend of millions of bathers will cheerfully bob to the surface again.

Soothing, refreshing and gentle to the skin—Ivory is the most popular bath soap in the world!

IVORY SOAP

99 $\frac{44}{100}$ %

Pure



Let Ivory protect your hands in all soap and water tasks

It

Floats

Moro brassworks in trays, bowls, money jars, and many other things, gives an Oriental touch to your house that nothing else can equal. They are fine for brightening otherwise dark corners, and will stand out in all their beauty against the dark background. Some of the designs on these brasses are remarkably fine.

Beautiful rugs might be woven of local cotton in Moro and Igorot designs, similar to the Chinese rugs that are now imported here and could even be made an important item for export. More native design could be used in furniture manufacture and an entirely new, characteristic Philippine furniture could be developed, which would find a ready market outside of the Islands.

Family Relationships

By Salud Gatchalian

IN spite of the fact that the English language is the richest language in the world as regards number of words, Tagalog is in some respect richer—for instance in the special designations given to brothers and sisters and other relatives.

The oldest child in a family is called *Pañganay*; the youngest *Bunso*. An only child is referred to as *Bugtong*. The oldest boy is called *Kuya* or *Manong* by his brothers and sisters, the oldest girl, *Ate* or *Manang*. The second oldest boy is called *Diko* by his younger brothers and sisters, the third oldest *Sanko*, and the fourth *Kaka*; the older brothers and sisters use the given or Christian names, as these special designations all show “respect”.

A sister-in-law is called *Hipag*, and a brother-in-law

Bayaw. Persons who marry sisters or brothers call each other *Bilas*.

Parents-in-law address each other as *Balae*.

A man speaks of his father-in-law and mother-in-law as *Bienan*. A son-in-law or daughter-in-law is referred to as *Manugang*.

A child calls his father *Amang* or *Tatay*, his mother *Inang* or *Nanay*. He calls his grandfather *Lolo*, *Incong*, or *Lelong*, his grandmother *Lola*, *Impo*, or *Lelang*. An uncle is called *Tio*, *Mama*, or *Tata*; an aunt *Tia*, *Ale*, or *Nana*. *Tata* and *Nana* are used only with the Christian name.

A grandchild is called *Apu*, a great-grandchild *Apu sa tuhod* (of the knee), and a great-great-grandchild *Apu sa talampakan* (of the foot).

The Avocado

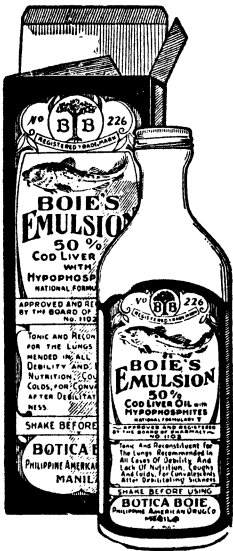
(Continued from page 156)

Variety	Moisture %	Ash %	Proteins %	Crude Fats %	Carbohydrates %
Cyrus.....	81.76	0.99	0.92	10.12	6.21
Miami.....	85.03	0.44	0.93	.....	3.28
Family.....	85.93	0.70	0.95	6.77	5.64
Cardinal.....	88.71	0.63	0.98	.....	9.05
Pollock.....	84.20	0.98	0.81	7.46	7.26
Wester.....	84.24	0.85	1.02	.....	.....
Commodore.....	84.35	.....	0.64	.....	.....
Unidentified.....	87.47	0.68	1.44	4.55	3.49
Unidentified.....	81.1	1.09	1.0	10.2	6.8
Banana.....	71.72	0.95	1.31	0.58	24.97
Papaya.....	88.27	0.88	0.75	0.20	8.73
Milk (cow's).....	86.62	0.80	3.89	3.90	4.79
Eggs.....	73.67	1.70	12.57	12.02	0.67

According to reports, avocado contains vitamins A, B, C, D, and E.

These Vacations May Be Used
To Strengthen Your System

Try BOIE'S EMULSION STRENGTHENING TREATMENT



Buy a bottle of this “MADE IN THE PHILIPPINES” wonderful Body, Bone, Blood builder and take a spoonful twice a day. Compare your weight when starting and after three bottles have been taken—you will be surprised! And besides, you will feel peppy, healthy, vigorous; you will enjoy your vacation time and you will be in a splendid form to start your studies the next scholar year.

BOIE'S EMULSION IS MADE IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE FILIPINOS

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES
AT ONE PESO A BOTTLE

Cod Liver Oil 500cc; Calc. Hypophos. 10 Gm; Pot. & Sol. Hypophos. aa 5 Gm; Syrup & Flavoring s.p. 1 Lit.

Methods of Preservation

So far only freezing and storage preservation have been found satisfactory for the avocado. It can not be preserved by heat since this gives it a bitter taste. It can only be kept in ordinary cold storage for a relatively short period of time, but when preserved by the quick freezing method it has been found to keep indefinitely. Experiments conducted in the laboratory of the writer show that the lower the temperature of freezing used, the better the preservation. In rapid freezing, the ripe fruit should be pitted, peeled, and the green pulp immediately under the skin removed since this has been found to produce a slightly bitter taste during storage. Either halved or sliced fruit is placed in paraffined cartoons or tin containers and then a sugar solution of from forty to sixty per cent concentration is added. Freezing temperatures ranging from 0°F. to -40°F. have been used, the latter temperature having been found to give a better quality product for commercial preservation. A freezing temperature of 0°F. has been found satisfactory. After the fruit has been frozen at this temperature, it may be stored at not higher than 15°F.

Uses of the Avocado

The soft and buttery flesh of the avocado is probably the result of many years of cultivation by the Indians who considered it a great delicacy. As a "natural mayonnaise" it is delicious in soups, as a cocktail, on toast, and as a sandwich filler. It can also be used for salad and ice-cream making. Frozen avocado for ice cream making has been the subject of a lengthy investigation in this laboratory in coöperation with the Magnolia Dairy Products. The results of this work were published (See paper No. 2 in the table of references.)

REFERENCES

1. Adriano, F. T. and Santos, F. O.—1928—The chemical composition of Philippine food materials. Public Welfare Commission Circular, Bureau of Printing, Manila.
2. Adriano, F. T., Valenzuela, A. and Miranda, Luis.—1933—Studies on the quick-freezing of Philippine fruits and the utilization of the frozen packed products. The Phil. Jour. of Agric. Vol. 4, No. 1, 41-72.
3. Collins, G. N.—1905—The avocado. A salad fruit from the tropics. U. S. D. A. bull. 77.
4. Ira, J. Condit and M. E. Jaffa.—1915—The avocado in California, Col. of Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 254.
5. Leon, J. de and Padolina, Felipe.—1927—The avocado—a valuable fruit. The Philippine Agricultural Review. Vol. 20, No. 3, p. 349.
6. Bailey's Encyclopedia of Horticulture.
7. Encyclopedia Britannica.

Family Album

(Continued from page 158)

time, but you would know at once that she was a spinster. Tall, gaunt, austere. She was very religious—when it came to religious observances. She went to church every Sunday and at every "feast of obligation," all of which she remembered. She always said "What will people think?" whenever an unconventional thing upset her (which was often). As if we should care what people think! thought Elsa.

And there was her mother's sister Tia Rosa, who had married well. Her husband was a prominent doctor. She would come with her only child, the nineteen-year-old Clarita. The doctor never attended these family gatherings. "The doctor is so very busy all the time, you know," Tia Rosa would explain. She spoke of him always as "the doctor." To Elsa, he was "the snob."

Her cousin Clarita was tall and pale and thin. Listless and very quiet. Her pale hands always hung limply at her sides. She looked as if she might go to sleep any

Wonderful with salads!

N. B. C. Cream Crackers



SERVE these
crisp, fresh
N. B. C. Crackers
with vegetable or
fruit salads.

They are the kind that melt in your mouth—add that successful touch to a good meal.

Serve N. B. C. Cream Crackers, too, with desserts—puddings, sherbets and ice cream. There are many occasions when N. B. C. Cream Crackers are appropriate. Try them with your afternoon tea, or chocolate. Spread them with butter or jam, or toast them with a coating of smooth, mild cheese.

Only Uneeda Bakers can give you such a superior article as N. B. C. Cream Crackers. These choice, crisp wafers deserve a place in every pantry. They come in air-tight tins to preserve their freshness and fine flavor.



*Buy a tin
today!*

**N. B. C.
Cream
Crackers**

A Uneeda Bakers Product

Other N. B. C. Products

Washington Sodas, Washington Honey Maid Grahams, Petite Wafers, Snow-Flakes, Sorbetto Sandwich, Oreo Sandwich, Cheese Klips and many other N. B. C. Varieties come to you under the Uneeda Bakers Trade-Mark.

For Sale by All Dealers



Del Monte Asparagus

Here's a vegetable delicacy to tempt the eye, arouse the appetite and awaken a keen desire to eat—Del Monte Asparagus!

What an attractive, appetizing salad you can make with the tender tips of Del Monte Asparagus! What enjoyment it gives to your meal! It provides just the touch you need to give a festive occasion to an ordinary repast.

Be sure to buy asparagus in the tin with the Del Monte label—a guarantee of finest quality and most delightful flavor. Del Monte Asparagus, tips or long spears, is in demand everywhere because of the Del Monte reputation for uniform goodness.



At Your
Dealers
3 sizes of tins

moment. Her clothes—expensive ones but looking drab on her—loosely draped her formless figure. Her costly shoes were so big for her small feet that they seemed to be in danger of coming off. Her stockings—costly, too—never clung to her legs but wrinkled down to her ankles.

Clarita had never finished the high school. "She is too nervous," her mother would explain, "and the teachers frighten her. She is so timid." Elsa thought that she was more stupid than timid.

And her father's brother, too, would come with his plump little wife, who—for all her being married and having seven energetic children—still giggled like a schoolgirl over everything. They would come, with the whole brood, in a *carretela*. For Tio Pedro could not afford to hire an automobile. The *carretela* would probably be parked side by side with the shiny *berlina* of Tia Rosa. And Tia Rosa would look condescendingly at her, Elsa's father's "poor relations."

The many children would be noisy and sticky with candy. And they would slide down the bannisters, and make them sticky, too. And, to all their romping, their mild father would simply say: "Children, children!" But they would not pay any attention. And their silly mother would giggle. And the current baby would set up a wail. And its mother would unashamedly bare her breasts and feed it in front of everybody.

And somebody—Lolo Tasio most likely—would ask her to sing. "Go on, *Ineng*, sing for us." And she would protest that she was now too big to do that sort of thing. But Mother's eyes would look at her warningly. And she would have to acquiesce in the end, revolting within all the while. . . .

Elsa's reverie was suddenly cut short by the opening of the door. Mother was standing there, staring reprovingly at her.

"Good heavens, Elsa! you lying down at this hour! And your bed still unmade. . . ."

Elsa got up resignedly, feeling, being the young, young person that she was, Misunderstood—capital *M*.

"... It is beyond me how you can remain still, staring at nothing, for long stretches of time. What *can* you find to think about all the time?"

Elsa studiously smoothed her dress. "Oh, nothing, Mama. . . *nothing*."

Meeting in Apayao

(Continued from page 149)

He made drawings of the scene he witnessed that night and also many other drawings. He stayed in the region for some time and became a famous character. People came from far to see him and look at his work, which they all admired, though I have been told that Mr. Kulesh's work is very "modern". Some thought of him as a kind of magician. But they liked him and treated him with great hospitality. I shall always remember him and our strange and unexpected meeting in this out-of-the-way part of the world.

He asked me to write this little account because he himself does not write English. He told me that he wanted to have something of this sort to go along with this drawings which are to be published in the *Philippine Magazine*—which, strange as it may seem, is also read by some of us in far Apayao. I was glad to comply to the best of my ability.

Hokku and Cinquain

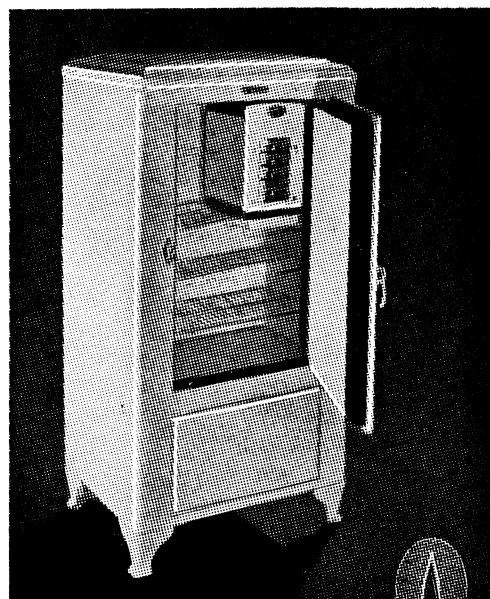
(Continued from page 154)

example to come under my notice of the use of the cinquain to tell a straightforward tale, ballad-fashion, running through several stanzas. And the telling is well done. The swing of the gradually swelling lines, in harmony, one might fancy, with the increasing emotion, then dropping back to the laconic fifth line, is strikingly effective. So, also, is the sardonic humor.

Upon reviewing these cinquains it becomes clear that the form has distinct possibilities as English verse. It is, of course, unlikely that the range of the cinquain can ever be as wide in English as that of its Japanese counterpart, the hokku, but the few that have been gathered here do prove that it is worth cultivating. As a cure for wordiness, verbosity, tautology, looseness of diction, and haziness of thought, it is unsurpassed. That the form may charm the ear is proved by the rich melliflence of Amparo de los Reyes' "Rest" and "Rendezvous"; Angela Manalang, no less than Adelaide Crapsey, has fashioned it into something ghostly strange, fantastical; a moving tragic tale in a silver-like language of dark allusion is Alvero's "Resurgent"; A. R. Clemente in "An Heir's Love Tale", tells a sordid story in plain, matter-of-fact every-day speech, with a laconic directness that is truly Gallic; while Estrada's "Love's Vow" shows us by contrast what the most of our sonnets would gain if stripped of their often too rich verbiage.

One purely English development is the function of the title in the cinquain. In the hokku, as has been mentioned, it is omitted, and there are some cinquains which need not, nay, should not, bear a title, but in the majority of cases a title is necessary; in some, becomes an integral part of the poem, as in "The Critic", "The Closed Heart", "Rendezvous", "Slumber?". The use of a title, then, in English, is not to be regretted; it assures the correct "echo".

In the present state of English verse in the Philippine Islands, our writers, prone as they are to a flood of words, could learn very much from this form, both in its English and its Japanese rendering. Some of those who have tried it have succeeded extraordinarily well. The great majority of the poems, or alleged poems, appearing in our magazines are totally lacking in form, are often mere conglomerations of words, words, words. The writer, excusing, or explaining, or preening himself, will tell you that he is modern, that he is emancipated from rhyme and meter that he writes free-verse. He doesn't know that free-verse is no more modern than love and death. They wrote free-verse in Babylon. The truth is, one may suspect, that our free-verse writers are too lazy (the climate, you know) to submit to the rigorous discipline of rhymed metrical verse. Let them, then, try the cinquain. Here is form in minimum. It may possess rhyme or not, as the writer desires.



Get the facts *before*,
not *after*, you buy

Here are eight QUICK FACTS,
quickly demonstrated in the

NEW AIR-COOLED ELECTROLUX

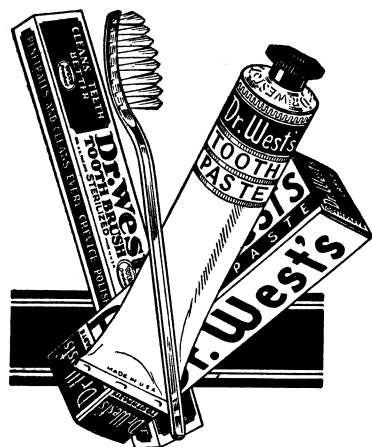
THE Gas REFRIGERATOR

Costs less to run	No costly repairs
No moving parts	Permanently silent
Temperature Regulator	Non-Stop Defrosting
Ample Food Space	Plenty of Ice Cubes

These eight you demand. You get them in the ELECTROLUX. But these are not all. Of as much importance, if not more, is dependable operation under all conditions. Our GAS service is the best guarantee of this, and our gas users are our best proof of this statement. In the new ELECTROLUX you get every worthwhile feature of any mechanical refrigerator—and more, and no greater price than you would be willing to pay for any good mechanical refrigerator.

We urge you to come in and make us prove these facts; we invite your inspection of the finest mechanical refrigerator ever designed.

MANILA GAS CORPORATION



Your Teeth— deserve proper care

To keep your teeth attractive—free from the causes of decay—clean them several times a day using Dr. West's Tooth Paste on your Dr. West's Tooth Brush.

This fine, scientifically prepared dentifrice has removed all guesswork from the care of your teeth. It has been tested hundreds of times in research laboratories to prove that it is absolutely safe—gives immediately the desired results.

Buy a tube of Dr. West's Tooth Paste and determine for yourself how effectively it restores the natural beauty and brilliance of your teeth—how it refreshes your whole mouth.

For best results—use Dr. West's Tooth Paste on a Dr. West's Tooth Brush which makes it easy to brush inside surfaces as well as outside, and the crevices between the teeth.

FREE— Send two empty
Dr. West's Tooth
Paste cartons to
Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, and
you will receive a Jig-Saw Puzzle ab-
solutely free.

**Buy Dr. West's Tooth
Paste from Your
Dealer**

It is basically Oriental in its form and concept, and should, therefore, have a more direct appeal to the Filipino than the highly stylized English forms. The subtlety and allusiveness so dear to the Filipino is the very essence of the hokku-cinquain. But if our writers are to do their own best, a study of Japanese models and of the Japanese theory and spirit of poetry is essential. Let this spirit be clothed in the richness of the English language, and let Filipino subtlety and refinement of thought have full play, and, who knows?—perhaps in time to come the cinquain may become as characteristically Filipino as the hokku is characteristically Japanese. It may, indeed, become the unique contribution of the Filipino to the great world of English literature.

Looking to the Future (Araneta)

(Continued from page 146)

The logical reaction against high tariff barriers, is obvious. It is not a general lowering of the tariffs, but the lowering of the tariffs with certain countries. This reaction is evidenced in the new Act of Congress empowering the President to lower tariffs with determinate nations as much as 50 per cent. This is in line with the system of "economic blocks", as illustrated by the recently established relationship between Japan and India as regards Indian cotton and Japanese textiles. I can see, and I think that this is a pretty safe prediction, that the world in a few years will be divided into four or five economic blocks, headed by England, Japan, the United States, perhaps Russia, and some other European countries. If the United States should decide to give up our trade, we shall have no other choice than to join whichever of the other economic blocks that would give us the best bargain. The problem that our economists would have to tackle would be the choice between Japan and England,—if and when we find out that Mr. Hill has won his point.

Under this heading we find Mr. Hill's criticism of our inaction in seeking new markets, a criticism which is discredited by the writer himself when he intimates that to find new markets is hoping against hope, and refers to the fact that China, France, Spain, and the United Kingdom are cutting down their imports from the Philippines and finding new markets for their products with the help of bilateral agreements with other countries. He well knows that under our present status we can not well enter into such agreements, and even under the Commonwealth, the agreements that we might enter into along such lines would require the approval of the President of the United States.

A Lower Standard of Living Not Inevitable

What has been said, also covers my views in connection with the third proposition of Mr. Hill, that a lower standard of living in the Philippines is inevitable.

A lower standard of living is not inevitable and may be averted by fostering the trade between the Philippines and the United States by means of a special reciprocal agreement between the two nations, or (and this is not impossible, although difficult of accomplishment) by raising high tariff barriers against the goods from countries where the standard of living is lower than ours, and fostering and promoting our trade relations with countries where the standard of living is not below ours.

Not to the Best Interests of Japan to Raise Its Flag Here

And now we come to the last proposition—the inevitability of Japanese domination of these Islands. In this connection I only want to say that, without predicating our hopes and ambitions as a nation on a more or less sentimental and helpful world, and after serious and thoughtful meditation, I have satisfied myself that it would not be to the best interests of Japan to raise its flag in the Philippines, which is another way of stating the substance of the jocose remark of the new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Saito, upon his arrival in the United States: "I will say that most definitely Japan does not want the Philippines—You have already found them expensive."

It would be outside the scope of this article to elaborate my position with arguments and considerations from the economic and international angles of this problem, not only because it would make this article too long, but also because Mr. Hill himself has not offered a single argument to support the view which he advances. He has simply taken for granted as something self-evident the inevitability of Japanese domination over the Philippines, and after stating this conclusion, he devotes the rest of the paragraphs under this heading to attempting to prove that there is no reason to be pessimistic about this inevitable development, an argument which does not interest me at all.

But we must admit that economic domination of the Philippines by Japan will be one of the most serious problems which the Philippine Government and our people will have to tackle. This domination is beginning to be felt even now as we see the Japanese gradually displacing and destroying the position in the retail business heretofore enjoyed for centuries by the Chinese in the Philippines. On the other hand, it is gratifying to see the greater share which the Filipinos are conquering for themselves in the economic field, and we hope that although for centuries we have been untrained in this field, political independence, rather than causing a loss of the ground gained by us in this direction, will prove to be a challenge and a stimulus to our people.

I understand that the Japanese themselves are the first ones to realize that the favorable trade that Japan has had over the Philippines, amounting to a total of ₱178,000,000 since 1909 (I have taken this year, so that we may compare the figures with the one given in connection with our trade relations with the United States), can not continue for many more years, and for this reason they are seriously planning the planting of cotton in the Philippines for export to Japan. It is gratifying to know that the Japanese themselves are willing to coöperate with us to solve a situation that can not last.

Japanese and Chinese Immigration Quotas Necessary

Besides balancing our trade with Japan, our government will have to establish some restriction upon Japanese immigration in the Philippines by giving them a reasonable quota, so that rather than seeing ourselves absorbed by an unreasonable and unrestricted Japanese immigration, we may absorb and consider as our brothers the Japanese immigrants who in reasonable numbers may wish to establish here their home and eventually adopt our Philippines as their country. Incidentally, the same quota treatment



You Could Send
Your Relatives or Friends
No More Acceptable

Gift For All Occasions

Than a Year's Subscription to the

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

The Philippines' Quality Monthly

Local subscriptions ₱3.00

United States and Foreign \$3.00



Not Competing with or Duplicating any Philippine or American Publication.

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas
P. O. Box 2466, Manila

Please send the Philippine Magazine for one year to

..... (name)
..... (address)
I enclose ₱..... in payment
..... (name)
..... (address)

should be given to the Chinese.

The gratuitous statement that 85 per cent of our people would welcome Japanese domination is so unfounded that it does not deserve more than a flat denial.

Indeed, America's paternalistic experiment in the Orient has ended. A new era in the history of colonization is about to begin. Much to the disgust of Cuban interests and what not, the glorious history of American sovereignty in the Philippines will not be closed in dishonor, and whether in the future the two nations find none or many interests in common, joining them again in a common purpose and pursuit, on which subject I do not venture to offer any forecast, I have great hopes that our people will continue to absorb the best in American ideals and Christian civilization, and even at the risk of being called sentimental, I express the fervent belief that our gratitude will be lasting.

Happy to Meet a New Challenge

We are appreciative of the new responsibilities which the Commonwealth status will entail and we are all happy to meet the new challenge to our courage and wisdom. After the present pre-electoral skirmish, which is becoming a little tedious, on the futile issue of whether the "Antis" or the "Pros" have won the last battle in Washington, our leaders on both sides will no doubt join to meet seriously and with earnestness the more pressing and paramount problems of the nation, among which the first will be the drafting of a Constitution best suited to our country.

Now, just a few words about the well thought of article of Mr. Hartendorp. Needless to say, I have more in common with him than with Mr. Hill, and although as a Filipino I would or could not subscribe to some of his statements—his references to American congressmen, Japan, etc.—they do not provoke any reply. Mr. Harten-

Introducing

NEW PROTECTION FOR YOUR ENGINE

Make the Mobiloil chart your guide
GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
MADE IN U.S.A.
NET CONTENTS ONE GALLON

Following its policy of giving you utmost value for your money, the Socony-Vacuum Corporation now offers, at no extra cost, a new protection to your motor . . . a new

TAMPER PROOF TIN
that absolutely insures full protection to the quality of Mobiloil from the moment it leaves the Refinery until it is poured into the crankcase of your engine.

75¢ quart—\$3 gallon

*Now available at all
Socony Service Stations*

SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION

dorp typifies the best of our resident Americans, sympathetic and tolerant, but many of these men only dislike to see the American flag taken down here, because they have justly and rightly made the Philippines their country and their home, although Mr. Hartendorp gives other and more cogent reasons for his attitude.

This discussion having touched so many and varying topics, spiced with remarks, refreshing, provoking, and at times, irritating, it is no wonder that we should have found so many things to disagree upon; but I may safely say that the three of us have one thing in common: we have all been outspoken and sincere. Moreover, we have offered our respective contributions to the discussion with the best of intentions and all wishing for a bright future,—whether under the Japanese, the American, or the Philippine, my own, flag.

Looking to the Future (Hartendorp)

(Continued from page 144)

said that there was no need for trades unions in Japan as all Japanese loved each other so much that abuses would be impossible. Alden said that things had slightly improved."

Things can not have improved much or Japan would not be able to sell its products at such almost inconceivably low prices as they still offer them for. So long as the Japanese proletariat submits to such conditions as exist in Japan today, these poor victims will be used to victimize the laboring classes in other countries which do not or can not protect themselves by tariffs and embargoes. In such countries there will be cheap goods, but too little money to buy even the cheapest.

I have not taken the trouble to check Mr. Hill's figures on Formosa, and do not know his authority, or the year he refers to. I did look up the population statistics, however, and found that the population in 1920 was 3,654,000 "consisting of Chinese settlers, some Japanese, and the aborigines", and also saw it stated that "a system of colonization from Japan had been adopted by the authorities."

Personally, I can only think of Formosa as the land where the aborigines, people like our own Mountain Province folk, are kept behind four hundred miles of electrically charged wire to keep them from taking the heads off the Japanese colonists.

Mr. Kilton R. Stewart, in the February issue of this Magazine, stated with reference to Formosa: "While watching the school children at Musha drill on a Japanese dance, I asked their teacher if they might do for me one of their native dances. He informed me that the children were strictly forbidden to learn native dances and that the Government was equally strict in preventing their parents from performing any. This system of education may succeed in substituting the Emperor for their native gods, and Japanese ego and ambitions for their native drives without disrupting their lives, but I am extremely doubtful of it." "... if progress means anything", says Mr. Hill. It depends upon what you mean by progress.

Personally, I very much doubt the truth of Mr. Hill's statement that a change from American sovereignty to Japanese overlordship would be "highly disagreeable" to only fifteen per cent of us, while eighty-five per cent would welcome the change. I doubt it very much.

I can not view even the possibility with any "calmness" whatever, even when I am assured by Mr. Hill this will all

FAVORABLY SPONSORED!

The delicate flavor....and the merited distinction that its name implies.



ANNOUNCING A NEW AND DIFFERENT STAPLER by BATES

HERE at last is the stapler you've been waiting for. A Stapler that will cut your staples cost in half. A Stapler that makes its own staples from a continuous roll of wire—enough to make approximately 5,000 staples at one loading. With a machine that uses other types of staples you've got to load it from 20 to 50 times to get the same capacity. In other words, Bates combines economy of time at half the cost in staples.

The Bates Stapler is the result of five years work by Bates engineers. The company, recognizing the need for a better stapling device, not only for general filing purposes but for the desk of every executive, has spared no effort to design and develop a machine that will give lasting Stapler satisfaction. This Stapler is not offered to the public as a new and untried idea—during the entire past year it has undergone exhaustive tests in actual use by some of the most important commercial companies in the country. And not until now, when it has more than met every condition imposed upon it, has it been placed on sale.

The Bates Stapler is sturdily made to give years of service being of all-steel construction, and with all operating and internal parts cadmium plated to prevent rust. Nor can the staples themselves rust, as they are made from fine quality brass wire—there's no possible waste or loss of staples from this cause.

Handsome permanent finish with black and cadmium trim and rubber feet which gives the desk complete protection, its attractive appearance and ease of operation—simply place the papers under the plunger and press the knob—cannot fail to please anyone who has papers to fasten by permitting work to be done more quickly and more neatly. You will like it better than machines that use separate wire staples, because it is quicker, neater and cheaper.

₱12.00 each
including one roll equal to approximately 5000 staples
Add 5% for postage

We are so sure that you'll like the new Bates Stapler that we shall be glad to "trade-in" your old stapler. We will make an allowance of ₱2.00 for the return of any stapler regardless of condition or make against the purchase of a new Bates Stapler.

Extra wire spools for Bates Stapler ₱1.50 each
Add 10% for postage

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO.
Distributors

ENGRAVED

Calling Cards

Wedding Invitations

Announcements

Social Stationery

SOCIAL CONVENTIONS
REQUIRE THAT THESE
BE OF THE BEST QUALITY
AND CONFORM TO THE
LATEST STYLES.

McCullough's trained staff
and their expert workman-
ship will satisfy your most
exacting requirements.

McCullough
PRINTING COMPANY

101 ESCOLTA
2nd FLOOR

TEL. 2-18-01
P. O. BOX 361



BEAUTY, SANITATION AND CONVENIENCE FOR ALL PUBLIC PLACES

Individual Dixies completely eliminate the recognized dangers of common drinking glasses and bubbler fountains. Each Dixie is used once then thrown away. No hands or lips touch the Dixies until a quick click of the dispenser handle sends it, fresh and clean, into the waiting hand of the prospective user. With Dixies people can drink in the manner to which they are accustomed. They need not bend double and "drink up-hill." No water is wasted. Dixies hold just the right amount for the regular, short drink.

In cleanliness, sturdiness, in every quality point, Dixies stand head and shoulders above other drinking cups. Their smoothly rolled brims are pleasing to the lips. There are no sharp, cutting edges. Dixies are of the familiar tumbler shape, which fits the hand so naturally and securely; they are firm to the touch and resist "squeezing" and the consequent spilling of water. Last, but by no means least, their snowy whiteness and attractive Adam period decoration add greatly to the pleasure of drinking from them.

Dixies are the only nationally advertised drinking cups in the world. They are known from coast to coast, and are a familiar sight in theatres, clubs, hotels, offices and public buildings all over the country. One hundred and fifty great transportation systems have adopted Dixies as standard equipment on the boats and trains, at their piers and stations. Finally to complete the picture of Dixies as the ideal drinking service, the price is surprisingly low. In spite of Dixie's many advantages over ordinary cups, the cost difference is so slight as to be negligible.

For those who prefer a coin dispenser, the new Dixies Tower Vendor, shown here, is the outstanding example of mechanically perfect automatic vending. Thoroughly modern in design, the Tower Vendor has won the approval of all those responsible for serving the public in the best possible taste.

DIXIES

We carry Dixie cup in all sizes from 1 ounce to 12 ounces
Prices on Application

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., Distributor

take place under the "inscrutable eyes of the Most High". Mr. Hill, in another lapse to his better self, speaks of the "curse of facts" and the "bitterness of wisdom", so he is perhaps not so tough-minded as he would apparently have us believe. Intellectual and author's pride aside, therefore, he might even take some satisfaction in being assured that all of us do not accept what he calls his "facts" and are not convinced by his brand of "wisdom".

The foregoing observations may amount to nothing more than what Mr. Hill calls the "deceptive consolations of folly", but I do not think so. Much of what Mr. Hill says is true, and his conclusions would be true if his premise were true. But the wrecking of the Philippines and all that would entail is not yet inevitable. President Roosevelt pointed out in his message to Congress in regard to the last Philippine legislation that the United States as a nation "desires to hold no people over whom it has gained sovereignty through war, against their will." The corollary is that the nation would not abandon a people under the flag against their will.

Let us see to it that the flag which now protects us and under whose freedom we live is not withdrawn, lest all that Mr. Hill has prophesied come to pass.

Looking to the Future (Hill)

(Continued from page 142)

Islands, a clear thinker without racial bias, made a long visit to Formosa, and his account of the conditions there and the plans being carried out by the Japanese Government from irrigation to veterinary supervision and from roads to schools, gave us the thought that we are not the only paternalistic "Uncle" carrying out experiments. Let us take the latest data regarding the island of Formosa whose mountains can be seen from the northernmost parts of the Philippines on any clear day.

The area of Formosa is 13,155 square miles; that of the Philippines 114,000 square miles. The population is 4,594,000 as compared with the 13,000,000 here. The production of rice in Formosa amounted to 17,400,000 cavans, of sugar to 811,000 metric tons, of tea 9,000,000 pounds, of fish to the value of 16,000,000 yen, of minerals valued at an equal sum, not to speak of camphor, timber, and other products. The total trade amounted to 439,070,218 yen. The revenues were 110,430,000 yen, and there was a surplus in the treasury of 37,000,000 yen. A quarter of a million children were in the schools and there is a national university. There were 437 miles of government railroads, 1339 miles of private railroads, and 738 miles of narrow gauge railways. Of the 9394 miles of highways, 2500 were fit for motor travel. The Japanese acquired Formosa from China in 1895. We came to the Philippines three years later. There is much less arable land, proportionately, in Formosa than in the Philippines.

The former status of Formosa, called "The Beautiful Isle" by the early Portuguese navigators, was one continuous nightmare of government oppression, disease, and death. It was once ruled from our own Manila, then by the Dutch, and the Dutch were expelled by Chinese freebooters under the shadowy sanction of the Dragon Throne. It can not but be admitted that with the present security of life and property, the development of agriculture and industry, the building of roads and railroads, the program

of reforestation, the educational efforts, etc., the life and material well-being of the four and a half million inhabitants has been greatly improved. Industry in Formosa supports its own people, there is a formidable volume of export trade, a large monetary surplus, and no public debt in a day when dollars have been made rubber to pay debts.

Economic domination of the Philippines by Japan would not be all evil—far from it. Upon the arrival of the Spaniards, the Islands were paying tribute to Borneo. The Castilians introduced Christianity and ran the country as a Christian mission. The Americans came with their school books and the ballot. From 1907 on, when the Philippine Legislature was inaugurated, the Filipinos practically took over and devoted themselves to politics and the fine arts of government. When the Japanese come they will introduce the people to the basics of well-being—economics, so sadly scorned as unnecessary, but now beginning to be desired and expected to be forthcoming by wishing. Is it any wonder that Mr. Quezon spoke as he did in Tokyo? He is wise in his day and generation, and even so, left many things unsaid.

To the eighty-five per cent of the Filipinos, a more economically-minded government, bringing about increased material well-being, would be welcome, for so far they have had to be content with little more than a mere subsistence. To the fifteen per cent such a change would be highly disagreeable, as they would be forced by economic pressure back to the level from which they sprang.

It must be admitted that the standard of living here has been the highest in the Orient. This has been attributed to the inherent capacity of the people by some who forget that thirty-five years of American paternalism and protection have brought this rise in standard about as a result of trade preferentials which are soon to be abolished. The local standard will then have to be brought into line with the standard of the rest of the Orient, agreeable or not.

After all, the Japanese are of the Orient, and we fail to see that they are inferior to ourselves in guiding Oriental peoples with whom they have had much experience. Perhaps it is just as well that we were mistaken in expecting that an alien people could absorb our ideals with our language. Anyway, the experiment is about ended. Slowly

Subscribe NOW To Any Of The D-M-H-M NEWSPAPERS and receive FREE SWEEPSTAKE TICKETS

at the following rates:

HERALD—1 year, at ₱15.00, 4 tickets; 1 year, 3 months, teacher's rate, at ₱15.00—4 tickets; 1 year, teacher's rate, at ₱12.00—3 tickets; 1 year, Wed. and Sat. issues, at ₱8.00—2 tickets; 6 months, at ₱8.00—2 tickets; 3 months, at ₱4.50—1 ticket; 1 summer subscription, at ₱2.50 plus ₱0.50—1 ticket.

DEBATE—1 year, at ₱15.00—4 tickets; 6 months, at ₱8.00—2 tickets; 3 months, at ₱4.50—1 ticket; 1 year, Sunday only, at ₱5.00—1 ticket.

MABUHAY—1 year, 8 months, at ₱15.00—4 tickets; 1 year, at ₱9.00—2 tickets; 6 months, at ₱5.00—1 ticket; 1 year, Sunday only, at ₱4.50—1 ticket.

MONDAY MAIL—1 year, at ₱1.50 plus ₱0.75—1 ticket.

COMBINATION RATE—1 year Herald or Debate and 1 year Monday Mail, at ₱16.00—5 tickets; 6 months Herald and 6 months Debate, at ₱15.00—4 tickets; 2 years Herald or Debate, at ₱30.00—10 tickets.

CLIP THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

PEOPLES PRESS INC.,
Publishers of D-M-H-M Newspapers,
P. O. Box 601, Manila, P. I.

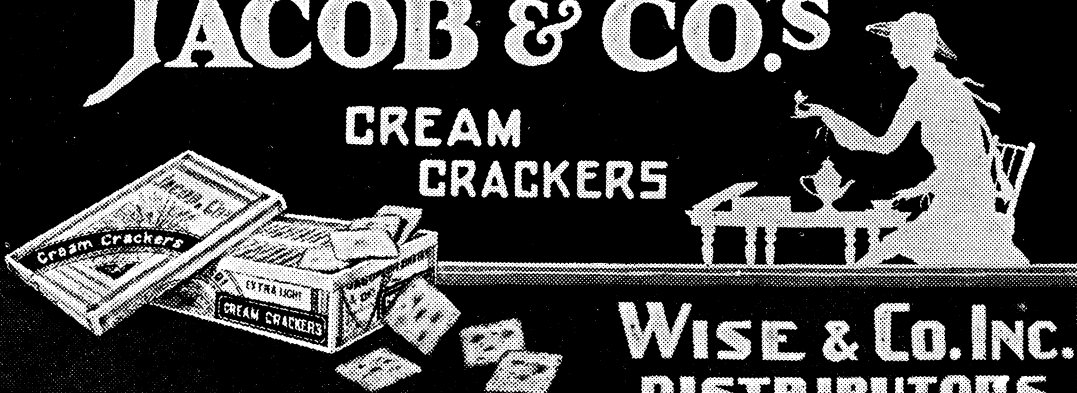
Gentlemen: Enclosed herein find Money Order (or bills) for ₱..... for which you may enter my name as a subscriber to the **HERALD**, (**DEBATE**, **MABUHAY**, **MONDAY MAIL**) for..... years (months) beginning..... 1934, and send me..... Tickets (in units each worth ₱1.00) for the **PAAF SWEEPSTAKE** to be held next June, 1934.

Name..... Address.....

THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S

CREAM CRACKERS



WISE & CO. INC.
DISTRIBUTORS

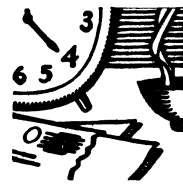
but surely we will see the loosening of the ties—only held by a precarious commerce. American eyes are turned elsewhere.

Independence—as desired—is within the grasp of the people. Negotiations may still be carried on as to paper advantages and what-not, but it is patent that independence is soon due. We can not visualize America withdrawing except *in toto*, trade advantages, so-called, notwithstanding. The louder the arguments about these advantages, the smaller the advantages become, as we see from the daily re-grouping of quotas, etc.

We can view all this calmly, realizing that each side desires what is best—for itself. It is inevitable.

The seven thousand isles of the Philippines are of the Orient and their people are of the Orient—and they, like ourselves, lie under the inscrutable eyes of the Most High. Their hearts, like ours, must endure the gifts of Nature, the curse of facts, the bitterness of wisdom, and the deceptive consolations of folly.

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



The "feature" of this month's issue of the Philippine Magazine is, of course, the discussion on the future of the Philippines between Mr. Percy A. Hill, Mr. Salvador Araneta, and myself. Mr. Hill sent me his article with the note: "Herewith something different, if acceptable to your Magazine. As you know, I collaborate on the *Philippine Touring Topics* and help out the *Old-timer*, but the article enclosed would not interest readers of those periodicals." I replied to him as follows: "Dear Mr. Hill:—I detest your attitude as set forth in your article, 'Looking to the Future', but there are things in it which are deserving of thought, and I therefore accept it for publication. However, I intend also to give the readers of the Magazine the benefit of an editorial note in connection with it. With, otherwise, my best regards, I remain, etc." I first tried to get some other American to write an article in answer to Mr. Hill's, but was unsuccessful, and then proceeded with my editorial

REPRINT EDITIONS

of the best of recent books. Formerly selling as high as ₱16.50 now obtainable at ₱2.50 a volume, postage extra. As complete and unabridged as the original editions.

FICTION

- Cabell, J. B. Figures of the Earth
Cabell, J. B. Jurgen
Dana, R. Two Years Before the Mast
de la Roche, M. Whiteoaks of Jalna
Feuchtwanger, L. Success
Galsworthy, J. Swan Song
Haggard, H. R. Famous Novels of H. Rider Haggard; 5 vols. in 1
Hamsun, K. Chapter the Last
Hemingway, E. Sun Also Rises
Lawrence, D. H. Lost Girl
McFee, W. Harbourmaster
Maugham, W. S. Cakes and Ale
Parrish, A. Perennial Bachelor
Pettit, C. Son of the Grand Eunuch
Roberts, E. M. Great Meadow

SHORT STORIES

- Kipling, R. Indian Tales
Sabatini, R. Stories of Love, Intrigue and Battle
Verne, J. Jules Verne Omnibus

BIOGRAPHY

- Clark, B. H. Great Short Biographies of Ancient Times
Clark, B. H. Great Short Biographies of Modern Times
Vinnmont & Patrick Our Presidents at a Glance
Anthony, K. Catherine the Great
Cellini, B. Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini
Papini, G. Life of Christ
Fernal, C. Cleopatra
Anthony, K. Queen Elizabeth
Fay, B. Franklin the Apostle of Modern Times
Lamb, H. Genghis Khan
Ludwig, E. Son of Man: The Story of Jesus
Winkler, J. K. Morgan the Magnificent
Ludwig, E. Napoleon
Levine, I. Stalin, dictator of Soviet Russia
Lamb, H. Tamerlane the Earth Shaker
Yeats-Brown, F. Lives of a Bengal Lancer
Bolitho, W. Twelve Against the God

CLASSICS

- Boccaccio Pleasant Questions of Love
Cervantes, M. Don Quixote
Flaubert, G. Best Known Works of Gustave Flaubert
France, A. Revolt of the Angels
Hardy, T. Return of the Native
Hudson, W. H. Green Mansions
Melville, H. Moby Dick
Poe, E. A. Best Known Works of Poe; tales and poems
Tolstoy, L. Anna Karenina
Zola, E. Nana

TRAVEL

- de Leeuw, H. Cross Roads of the Java Seas
Franck, H. A. Scandinavian Summer
Franck, H. A. Vagabonding Through Changing Germany

- Halliburton, R. India Speaks with Richard Halliburton
Halliburton, R. Glorious Adventures
McGovern, W. M. To Lhasa in Disguise
O'Brien, F. Atolls of the Sun
Osborne, A. B. Finding the Worthwhile in Europe
Thomas, L. India, Land of the Black Pagoda
Wells, C. Six Years in the Malay Jungle

HISTORY AND POLITICS

- Birkenhead, E. Famous Trials of History
Lawes, L. E. Life and Death in Sing Sing
Lawrence, T. E. Revolt in the Desert
Nisenson & Parker Great Moments in History
Van Loon, H. Story of Mankind

PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY

- Adler, A. Science of Living
Baten, A. M. Philosophy of Life
Beck, L. A. Story of Oriental Philosophy
Bennett, A. How to Live
King, B. Conquest of Fear
Lippmann, W. Preface to Morals
Shaw, G. B. Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism

PSYCHOLOGY AND SCIENCE

- Adler, A. Understanding Human Nature
Dorsey, G. A. Hows and Whys of Human Behavior
Jastrow, J. Keeping Mentally Fit
Menninger, K. Human Mind
Newcomb, S. Astronomy for Everybody
Seabury, D. Unmasking Our Minds
Slosson, E. E. Creative Chemistry

SEX, LOVE AND MARRIAGE

- Calverton & Schmalhausen Sex and Civilization
Lindsey & Evans Companionate Marriage
Stopes, M. Married Love
Tridon, A. Psychoanalysis and Love

MISCELLANEOUS

- Mencken, H. L. In Defence of Woman
Braddy, N. Standard Book of English and American Verse
Carman, B. Oxford Book of American Verse
Potter, C. F. Story of Religion
Van Loon, H. Story of the Bible
Angell, N. Story of Money
Editors of Vogue Vogue's Book of Beauty
Grabbe & Nordoff Minute Stories of the Opera
Haskin, F. J. 5,000 New Questions
McCann, A. W. Science of Eating
Fowler, F. G. American Oxford Dictionary
World Atlas

There are hundreds of other titles to choose from

note which, however, expanded itself into a full-length article. It next occurred to me that the discussion could be made more interesting if I could get some Filipino writer to take part, and thought immediately of Mr. Salvador Araneta in that connection. I called on him with Mr. Hill's and my manuscripts and told him what I wanted. He said that he appreciated my asking him to write an article, but that I had better get some one else, Dean Maximo Kalaw, for instance. I told him I didn't want merely "political" opinion. He finally promised to read what I had brought him and promised that if the discussion between Mr. Hill and myself suggested anything to him, he "might write something". That same day he called me up on the telephone and told me that he had found the discussion very interesting and that would be glad to avail himself of the opportunity to join in. The result is perhaps (if I do say it myself) one of the frankest and most thorough discussions of the Philippine problem ever presented. Mr. Hill is, of course, a well-known American old-timer here, former Army man, Constabulary man, school teacher, and for many years a farmer in Nueva Ecija. He represents, as I think, the more narrowly American or American farmer point of view in the discussion. I take the more broadly American and international point of view. Mr. Araneta represents the more conservative and yet patriotic Filipino point of view. Mr. Araneta is a member of the prominent law-firm, Araneta, Zaragoza & Araneta, and holds directorships in many important corporations. He is a son of the late Don Gregorio Araneta, member of the Philippine Commission, and one-time occupant of many important positions in the Government.

Alexander Kulesh returned last month from several months' stay in Bontoc, Ifugao, Kalinga, Apayao, and Cagayan with a collection of magnificent drawings. He lived among and with the people and his work is, as a result, not only authentic but intimate. His drawings must be seen in the original to be fully appreciated, and the reproductions in this number of the Magazine, greatly reduced in size, give only a very inadequate idea of their beauty. Mr. Kulesh—an article about him was published in the September, 1933, issue—appears to have "found himself" in our northern provinces. This young Russian artist is a modernist, belonging to the "expressionist" school, but his work while bold and full of strength, and displaying a sense of composition which makes it almost decorative, shows a realism and a psychological insight which is amazing. His Mountain Province drawings would become the rage if exhibited in such capitals as Paris, London, or New York. It may be said that the genius of this young man has come to flower during his year's stay in the Philippines, and I take what I believe is a justifiable pride in having been the first to publish his work and in having helped to make it possible for him to continue his stay in the Philippines. He came back to Manila with a hand-written account, published in this issue of the Magazine under the title of "Meeting in Apayao", written by a school teacher he met there, Mr. Amor Batil. It is most delightful, and self-explanatory. The reproductions of Mr. Kulesh's drawings accompanying it, are by no means the best in the collection which the artist brought back with him, but were selected because they illustrate the article. Mr. Kulesh asked some of the children to make sketches of what they thought an "anito" looked like, and his drawing is the result of the suggestions he received.

John Siler, formerly Professor of English at the University of Santo Tomas, concludes his article on the *hokku* and the *cinquain* in this issue begun in the issue for March. Professor Siler is one of our most competent critics, and in the March issue of the *Government Employee*, of which he is now associate editor, he wrote with reference to Virgilio Floresca's "The Battle of Mactan", published in the October Philippine Magazine: "The poem unquestionably belongs in the front rank of patriotic narratives. Here is the same swinging meter and pounding rhyme that, for so many generations, have made 'Agincourt' a favorite with English school-boys. Mr. Floresca's poem is no whit less stirring than Michael Drayton's; it is, indeed, at times, superior to the older poem. It will be a strange thing if these spirited lines and clashing consonants are not heard in continually increasing frequency in Filipino schoolrooms, until 'Rose slow the eastern sun', 'Upon the foe he

Gregg's Newest Books for Commercial Classes

Business Mathematics (<i>Rosenberg</i>). Published in two parts, pad form.	
Part I.....	P1.32
Part II.....	1.75
Condensed Rules for English Composition (<i>Gray</i>)....	.53
Correlated Studies in Stenography (<i>Lawrence, McAfee & Butler</i>)	2.64
Direct-Method Materials for Gregg Shorthand (<i>Brewington & Soutter</i>)	4.40
A manual for the teaching of Gregg Shorthand by the direct method.	
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (<i>Beers & Scott</i>).....	2.64
Gregg Speed Building (<i>Gregg</i>).....	2.64
Gregg Typing, Techniques and Projects (<i>SoRelle & Smith</i>)	
Book I.....	2.64
Book II.....	2.64
Complete Course.....	3.30
College Course.....	2.64
Intensive Course.....	2.20
The Story of Uncle Sam's Money (<i>W. O. Woods</i> , former Treasurer of the United States).....	3.10
Understanding Advertising (<i>Hawley & Zabin</i>).....	2.64

Place your order with

The Philippine Education Co.

101-103 Escolta

Manila

BRILLIANTSHINE



METAL POLISH

Brilliantshine will clean, polish, and bring to original luster these metals for you—

Door and Switch Plates, Bathroom Faucets and Fixtures, Nickel Stove Trimmings, Lamps and Jardinieres, Musical Instruments, Cooking Utensils, Metal Signs and Rails, Automobile Metal Parts, All Aluminum, Nickel, Chromium, Brass, Iron and Steel Surfaces, without injuring adjacent surfaces.

At your dealer or direct from us

If your dealer does not stock Brilliantshine send us his name

1/2 pint liquid45¢ can inc. regular postage
2-ounce paste20¢ can inc. regular postage

We stock Brilliantshine in the following sizes: 2-ounce and 1 lb. cans of paste; 1/2 pint, 1 pint, 1 quart, 1/2 gal., 1 gal. liquid.

Prices on Application.

Philippine Education Co., Distributor

101-103 Escolta, Manila.

HOME-STUDY COURSES

Our Extension Department offers Professional and Educational Home-Study Courses (In English) in Law, Theology, Psychology, Business, Education, Navigation and Seamanship and many others. Write for complete list and description.

McKINLEY-ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
4238 Clarendon Ave., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

comes! 'He saw in eyes of hate the darkness of his fate', and countless, other fine lines awaken an immediate response as 'Fair stood the wind for France', 'Drum now to drum did groan', or 'O when shall English men with such acts fill a pen?'

Some months ago, in this column, I lamented the fact that so few Filipino girls and women appeared to be writing for publication. Since that time I have been receiving a growing number of manuscripts from female writers. "Family Album", by Lina Flores, was generously sent me by Mr. A. E. Litiatco, one of the editors of the *Graphic*. Miss Flores is, according to Mr. Litiatco, one of the newest of our "budding writers", and he says of her story, "It has good local color, psychology, characterization, and irony. The last portions are particularly good; the 'portraits' in the 'family album' are presented with keen observation, and the ironic touches do not spare even the nominal heroine. The only flaw, to my own way of thinking, is the somewhat 'foreign' style. Incidentally, the story reveals her back-ground: she lives outside Manila

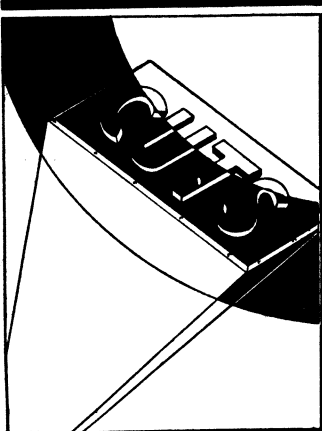
(explaining the provincial types) and she is well-read in the classics, Dickens especially (accounting for the diction and 'approach')."

Juana Sillana, author of the short essay, "Morning in the Country", was born in 1913 in Guimaras, and now lives at Santa Barbara, Iloilo. She graduated from the Iloilo Normal School in 1931. She taught for several years and then fell ill and is now convalescing. The acceptance of her essay for publication made her very happy, she wrote to me. "I have always keenly appreciated your Magazine from the first time I saw it. I read it from cover to cover, even including the advertisements. I like the simple directness and conciseness of all the articles. . . . You try to represent everything that is truly Philippine. . . . I especially delight in the short stories. I like those by Daguios best. . . his 'The Chief' and 'The Woman Who Looked Out of the Window'. I admire Bienvenido Santos too. I have always envied those who write for your Magazine. They are doing something that is truly worth while."

Salud Gatchalian just graduated from the Rizal High School and describes herself only as "a native of Pasig, Rizal, at present helping my cousin selling in the market. . . I belong to the same clan as N. U. Gatchalian, who has written for your Magazine."

Reading Arnold Bennett's "Journal" the other evening, I ran across the following interesting and amusing paragraph: "Yesterday, lunch with Burton Chadwick, M.P. I happened to say that creative writing was in my opinion the hardest work there is. He tried to believe me, but was genuinely startled. He said quite sincerely: 'Well, you do surprise me. I always thought it was quite spontaneous—the author sat down and wrote what came into his head. . . . Well, yes. I suppose he *must* think it out a bit.'"

The American whom I tried to persuade to write an answer to Mr. Hill's article on the future of the Philippines told me that he didn't like to undertake the task because it always took him so long to write anything. I asked him how long he thought it took even an experienced writer to write anything that required special thought, and he answered in almost the same terms as Mr. Bennett's friend—that he supposed the man just sat down and wrote straight out what came into his head. I assured him that few people in the world have that kind of head and that even such novelists, for instance, as write a novel a year, write only from 500 to 1000 words a day. I might say that my part of the discussion of the future of the Philippines took me two full days to write, after a whole evening of note making. My editorial on Christianity first called for several days of reading and rereading to refresh my memory, and three whole days of writing, during which the whole editorial was rewritten three times and parts of it many more times. Writing is hard work for even the most proficient, and it would be well if more people understood this. Writers themselves would feel encouraged if they knew that other writers have to work just as hard as they themselves to achieve anything good. One of the finest stylists I ever knew, a regular contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, whose writing was as clear and seemed to flow as freely and evenly as a brook, once told me that he wrote and rewrote his essays never less than nine or ten times.



**modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS**

A. GARCIA
PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA

"EATON'S" PAPETRIES

For Milady's Use Everyday

(1 quire to box)

24 sheets folded paper $5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 6\frac{7}{16}''$ when folded
24 envelopes $3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 5\frac{5}{16}''$

Available in white, pink, blue, buff
and grey. One color in a box

Special Vacation Season Price

.75 box including regular mail

.90 box by registered mail

"Eaton's" one quire papetries for
men. White only—24 sheets and
24 envelopes to box.

Gentlemen's Club—Linen Finish

7423—folded sheet size $6\frac{1}{8}'' \times 8''$ (when folded)
envelopes size $4\frac{1}{8}'' \times 6\frac{5}{16}''$

7424—single sheet size $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10\frac{3}{8}''$ envelopes
size $3\frac{15}{16}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$

Special Vacation Season Price

1 80 box including regular mail

1 95 box including registered postage

Philippine Education Co.

101-103 Escolta, Manila
Distributors



**Give Baby
a sound
start on
Mellin's
Food**

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

When mixed as directed,
Mellin's is the best sub-
stitute for breast milk.

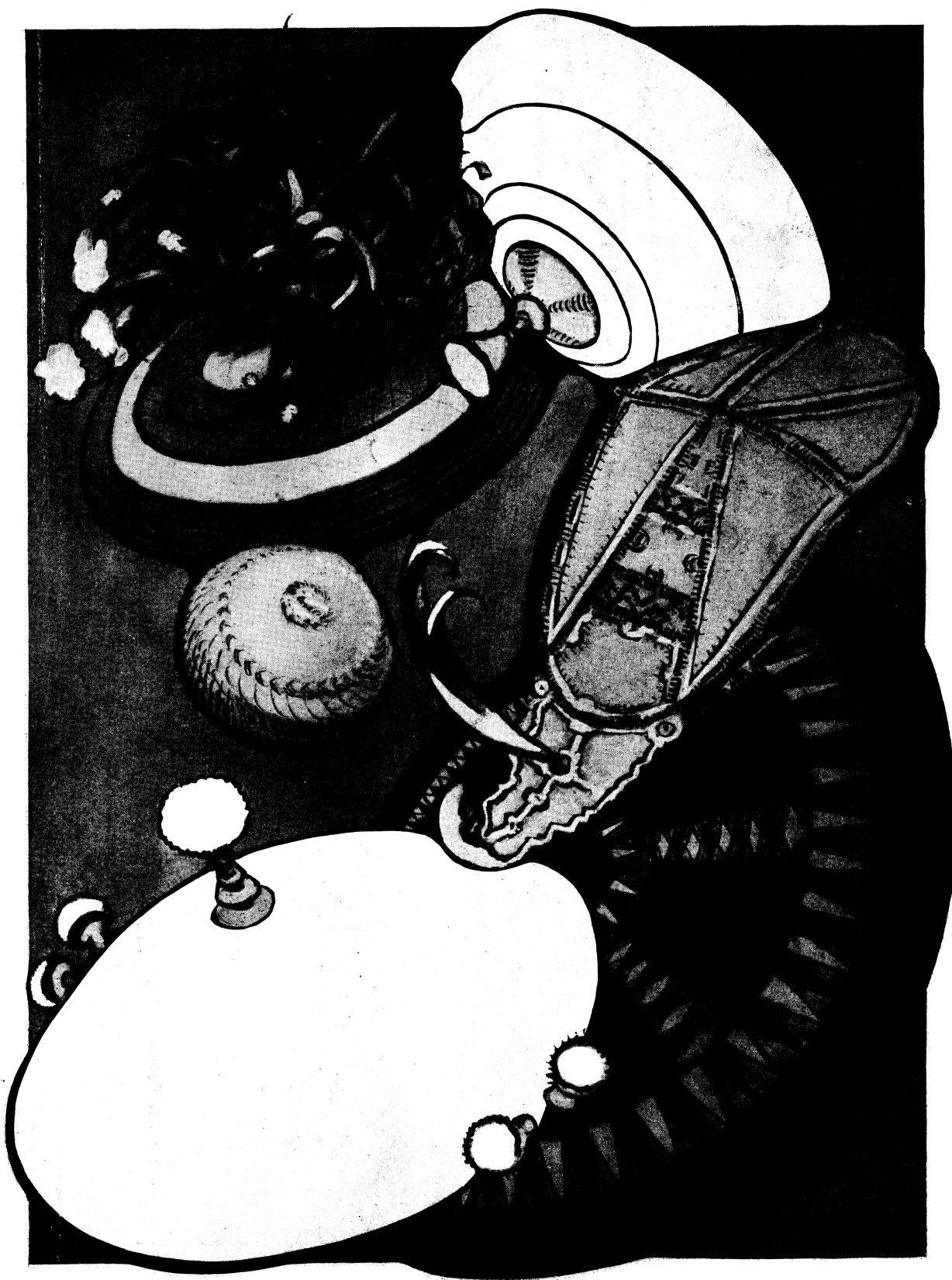
FREE SAMPLE —
Obtainable from *Philippine
American Drug Co., Manila.*

JUL 25 1934
PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.
PHILIPPINE
MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

MAY, 1934

No. 5 (313)

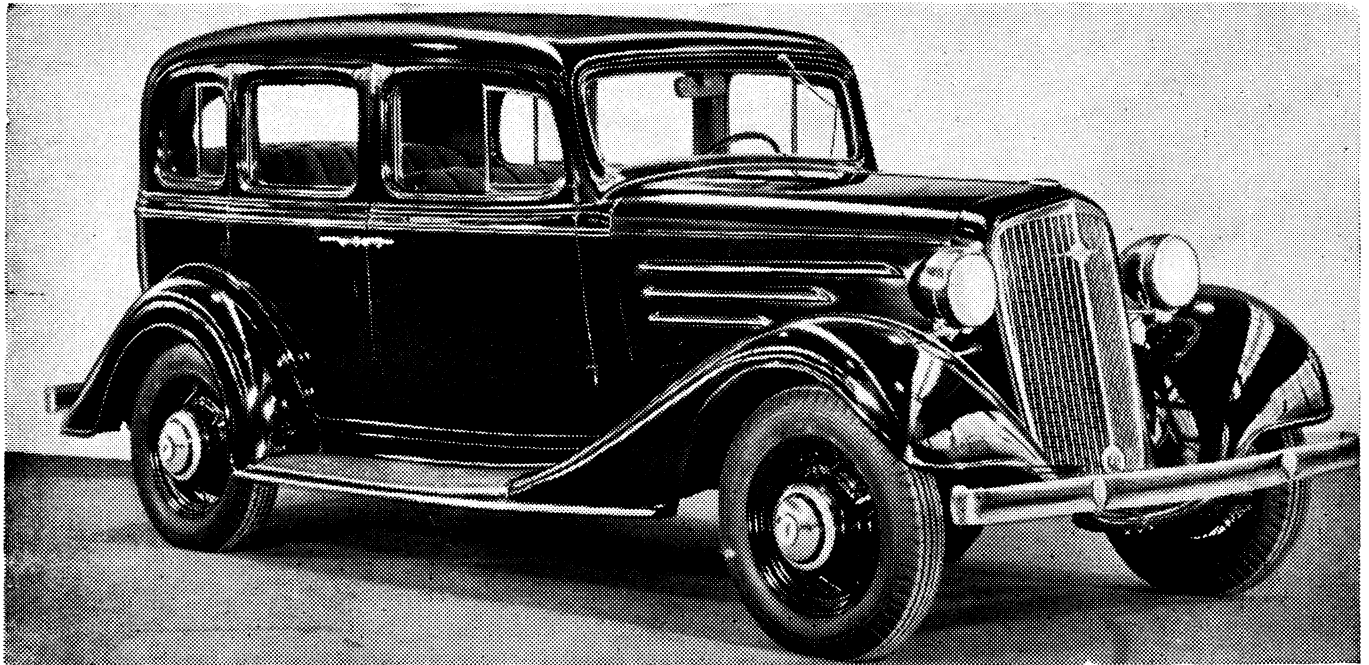


PHILIPPINE HATS

Carl N. Wernitz

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year



Knee-Action

Longer Wheelbase

Fisher Bodies (4 inches more room) . . . Blue Streak Engine

. . . 80 Horsepower . . . 80 Miles Per Hour . . . Faster Acceleration . . . 12% Greater Economy at Touring Speeds . . . Increased

Smoothness and Quietness . . . New All-Weather Brakes . . .

Smart New Styling . . . Typically Low Chevrolet Prices . . .

Front Wheels

(112 inches.. Bigger)

*So radically different in
the way it runs, rides
and responds, that we say*

*Drive it
only 5 miles*
and you'll never
be satisfied with any
other low-priced car

GET YOUR RIDE TODAY
PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Iloilo

Manila

Cebu

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



Vol. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1934

No. 5 (313)

Cover:

Philippine Hats.....	CARL N. WERTZ.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	178
News Summary.....		178
The New Books.....		182
Astronomical Data for May.....	MANILA OBSERVATORY.....	183
Frontispiece:		
Moro Fishing Fleet at Zamboanga.....	CARL N. WERTZ.....	184
A Japanese Naval and Hydroplane Base 500 Miles from Min- danao.....	ANONYMOUS.....	185
A House in Santa Ana (Poem).....	MARGARET DUNCAN DRAVO.....	186
To Manhattan (Poem).....	TRINIDAD L. TARROSA.....	186
Maytime (Story).....	CONRADO V. PEDROCHE.....	187
Sport Fishing at the Hundred Isles.....	FERNANDO M. BRAGANZA.....	188
Till Kaka Mateo Comes Home (One-Act Play).....	MARIANO SA. MORENO.....	189
You Are Not Dead (Poem).....	ABELARDO SUBIDO.....	190
Cutch.....	HENRY PHILIP BROAD.....	191
Quatrains.....	JOSE VELEZ YASAY.....	192
The Heroine of the Ilocano Epic.....	LEOPOLDO Y. YABES.....	193
Japan and Chiang Kai-shek.....	VIKTOR MUSSIK.....	194
Bukidnon Marriage.....	RICARDO C. GALANG.....	195
Editorials:		
Accepted—The Commonwealth.....	THE EDITOR.....	196
Japan's Travesty of the Monroe Doctrine.....	THE EDITOR.....	197
Japanese Business Buying Out American?.....	THE EDITOR.....	198
The Proposed Kra Canal.....	THE EDITOR.....	199
The "Temptation".....	THE EDITOR.....	199
Cartoon:		
The Open Door—For Exit Only.....	CLAIRE FERRITER.....	197
Canción de Despedida (Poem).....	MARGARET DUNCAN DRAVO.....	199
Flowers in the Dawn (Poem).....	CONRADO V. PEDROCHE.....	199
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	200
Petra's Wooden Shoes (Story).....	CARMEN A. BATACAN.....	201
Superstition (Poem).....	MAGNO L. SAZON.....	201
Britain's "Pet" Dependency—New Zealand.....	MARC T. GREENE.....	202
The Philippine Home:—Building Up Your Health for Rainy Days—Three Suggestions for Poor Vegetable Eaters— Foods That Children Will Like—Poor Milk Drinkers...	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	203
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		215
On Individuality (Poem).....	SERAFIN LANOT.....	216

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmarinas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



Jones-Costigan Sugar Bill and the Coconut Oil Excise Tax. Banking and finance were particularly disturbed and new sugar crop advances were denied or reduced in many districts.

Provincial movement of textiles was considered especially good due to the Easter holidays and fair peasant income realized from the rice harvest. Food-stuffs turned weaker. Tinned fish has long suffered the effects of excellent native catches of fresh fish and improved inland transportation. Automotive lines reported very good sales.

Construction activity was unsatisfactory with Manila Building permits valued at ₱250,000 compared with ₱947,000 for March, 1933.

Power consumption during March totaled 10,300,000 KWH compared to 9,400,000 for March, 1933.

Internal revenue collections in Manila during the month showed an increase of over 20 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Transportation

Cargoes: All highseas berths, excellent; Orient interport and interisland, both good. Passengers: outward, very good; inward, fair.

Manila Railroad average daily metric freight tonnage, 13,400 for March compared 14,000 February and 13,200 a year ago.

Banking

Banking showed further declines in loans, discounts, and overdrafts although increases were reported in total resources, investments, and deposits. A further radical decline was noted in net working capital of foreign banks which dropped from ₱7,000,000 last month to ₱4,000,000 for March 31. Comparatively no change occurred in circulation and average daily debits to individual accounts. The Insular Auditor's report for March 31, in millions of pesos, follows:

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, The Employer's Liability
Limited Assurance Corporation

Continental Insurance Limited

Company Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28

	Mar. 31 1934	Feb. 24 1934	April 1 1933
Total resources.....	244	240	229
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	101	102	108
Investments.....	58	40	49
Time and demand de- posits.....	138	132	119
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	4	7	14
Average daily debits to individual accounts, five weeks ending.....	4.3	4.2	3.4
Total circulation.....	127	127	127

Credits and Collections

The credit situation was further contracted and some banks and financing companies were reported to have suspended sugar finances while others were reduced by from 40 to 60 per cent of applications. Collections, however, were reported good.

Sugar

The sugar market opened weak at ₱7.25 per picul with sellers disinclined to dispose of their holdings. The market further weakened as the month progressed, closing at ₱6.60 to ₱6.65. Transactions were limited throughout the whole month. Unseasonable weather in Negros continued to adversely effect recoveries. Favorable weather for the 1934-35 crop is expected to result in a bumper crop although quota legislation in the United States is causing considerable concern among local interests as to the future prospects of the industry. Exports of centrifugal and refined sugar from November 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, totaled 746,911 long tons as compared to 578,940 for the same period a year ago.

Coconut Products

The copra market was very weak following stagnation of exports pending the excise tax legislation. Due to the approval of the Tydings-McDuffie Philippine Independence Bill, there was a slight optimistic trend towards the end of the month based on reports that Congress would fail to enact the excise tax. Oil crushing activity was fair but sales of oil futures were impossible. Copra cake and meal was fairly active throughout the month. Data from Leo Schnurmacher, Inc., follows:

	Mar. 1934	Feb. 1934	Mar. 1933
<i>Copra:</i>			
Resecada, buyers' godown Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	3.90	4.00	5.20
Low.....	3.60	3.60	4.80
<i>Coconut oil:</i>			
Drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.10	0.10	0.115
Low.....	0.0875	0.095	0.11
<i>Copra cake:</i>			
f. o. b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High.....	17.50	18.50	24.40
Low.....	17.00	18.30	24.10

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

The local market eased off during the first week due to protracted absence of demand with trading fair but weakened at mid-month due to large receipts. However, dealers continued resisting buyers' ideas in spite of the heavy stocks. The month closed quiet with prices at lower levels than at opening. Saleeby's statistics, in bales, follow:

	Mar.1934	Feb.1934	Mar.1933
Estimated receipts.....	146,197	103,997	84,632
Estimated exports:			
All countries.....	134,735	119,856	104,107
United States and Canada.....	45,409	37,162	23,424
United Kingdom and Europe.....	51,146	52,944	43,802
Japan.....	32,439	25,715	32,301
Estimated stocks, P. I. ports.....	132,479	123,514	150,691
Saleeby's prices, April 7, f.a.s. buyer's godown, Manila, pesos per picul, for various grades were E, 11.25; F, 10.00; I, 7.25; J-1, 6.25; J-2, 5.25; K, 4.75; L-1, 4.25.			

Tobacco

Cutting of the new crop started with quality of leaf very good at about the same volume as those of the preceding year. Local market movement was insignificant and exports were very small. Alhambra's export data covering rawleaf, stripped filler, and scraps showed 177,621 kilos.

Cigar shipments to the United States declined slightly at 17,550,000 pieces compared to 19,868,092 (Customs final) for February and 10,380,251 (Customs final) for March 1933.

Rice

The rice market was fairly active and considered better than the same period last year. Harvest was completed during the month. Inquiries from the United States continue active. New paddy quotations ranged from ₱1.80 to ₱2.20 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan. Rice arrivals in Manila totaled 174,000 sacks compared to 214,000 sacks for February and 190,000 for March 1933.

News Summary

The Philippines



March 19.—The House of Representatives of the United States Congress passes the Tydings-McDuffie Philippine independence bill without a record vote. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate and head of the Philippine Mission to Washington, states: "This is a real independence measure in that it provides for the withdrawal of all army reservations after independence and

leaves the question of naval bases for future settlement. It is planned to invite a congressional commission to visit the Philippines after the law is signed so that it can hear the Filipinos with reference to other provisions of the law which they objected to and which we haven't been able to remedy at present." He endorses the suggestion of Rep. John D. Dingle that Governor-General Frank Murphy become the first High Commissioner. Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara declares: "I am in a position to say that the bill would be accepted by the Filipino people. It is a fulfillment of a pledge, a glorious crowning of America's humanitarian task... a glorious culmination of American efforts to build a new nation in the Far East". Rep. John McDuffie states, "This represents a solemn fulfillment of our pledge to the Filipino people." Answering a barrage of questions from the Republican side during the discussions, McDuffie assured the House that naval bases will be retained, subject to a conference between the President and the Philippine Government within two years after independence. Several Democrats said that the charge of Rep. C. J. Colden that the Filipinos were not sincere in their demands for independence is "absurd". Isauro Gabaldon, a member of the Mission, states that the bill is the worst possible bill and predicts that the Filipinos will not accept it. Rep. R. L. Bacon, Republican, challenges the right



King Baby Speaks!—

"Mother, when you see me fretting, or out of sorts, try giving me some Karo. Two tablespoons in my milk daily, or more when I get older, and most of my baby troubles will vanish. I heard the doctor say that Karo contains plenty of dextrose, the normal blood sugar, that will satisfy my appetite, supply me with more energy and soothe my nerves. I understand Karo digests easily in even the most sensitive stomachs. I want Karo, mother—please get it from the grocer today."

Karo will send to each mother free a valuable booklet: "The Food of the Infant and the Growing Child".

Karo comes in this distinctive can with either red or blue label.

Connell Bros.
Co., Ltd.
Insular Life
Building
Manila



No. 84

of Congress to grant independence. Sen. W. H. King stated "It's a damned immoral thing to hold these people under domination for the next 10 or 15 years against their wishes". Bacon and Colden charged that the bill was backed by the American sugar and oil interests.

March 20.—Former Speaker Manuel Roxas states that the "pros" have always advocated the acceptance of the independence act, the quicker the better, but that in considering a special session before the elections "we should not be unmindful of the fact that the people be not deprived of their opportunity to decide for themselves the question of acceptance. The revival of the law was precisely intended to give the Filipino people a chance to vote on the law."

The Governor-General accepts the resignation of Tomas Confesor as Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry effective March 24, stating that he has engaged in private business transactions thereby compromising his official independence, had sought to defeat an investigation by measures intended to intimidate and punish witnesses, and had also imposed extra-legal, expensive, arbitrary, and unreasonable requirements in the matter of applications for incorporation papers.

March 21.—Reported that President Franklin D. Roosevelt is anxious to have the Tydings-McDuffie bill passed so he can sign it before he leaves on a vacation. Senator M. E. Tydings states: "Let's act now on this bill, which is acceptable to every one, and end this 33-year dispute over the Philippines."

The Senate finance committee votes to retain the excise tax on coconut oil in the revenue bill but reduces it from 5 to 3 cents a pound. Local producers see no benefit in this as the lower tax would still destroy the coconut industry.

Senator Sergio Osmeña states in Cebu that the Tydings-McDuffie bill will unite all Filipinos and will also give the lie to those who have said that the Hawes-Cutting-Hare bill was the work of selfish interests. He declares that America is as a whole magnanimous and idealistic, and that, once independent, the Filipinos will seek America's goodwill and a partnership with the United States.

Prof. Nicanor Abelardo, of the Conservatory of Music, dies aged 41.

March 22.—The Tydings-McDuffie bill is subjected to a two-hour attack in the Senate by Senators King and A. H. Vandenberg, the latter stating that there are only two ways of dealing with the situation—to stay in or get out, and that the bill does neither. Sen. L. J. Dickinson proposes an amendment reducing the transition period from 10 to 5 years and the Mission backs the amendment, Senator Elpidio Quirino stating that "the sooner we are in a position to levy duties against American goods, the better our position". Guevara, however, states that it would be ruinous to start rewriting the bill at this juncture. Tydings refuses to accept the Dickinson amendment stating that the Philippines needs more than 5 years for economic readjustment. "If independence were granted within 3 years," he declares, "Congress would take action against their exports and plunge them into a revolution which would fire the entire Orient."

Admiral Sir Frederick Dreyer, commander-in-chief of the British Asiatic Fleet, arrives in Manila on the flagship *Suffolk* for a week's visit.

May 23.—The Senate, after considering the Philippine problem for four consecutive days, passes the Tydings-McDuffie bill by a vote of 68 to 8, rejecting the King and Vandenberg bills and a number of amendments. The eight who voted against the bill were all Republicans. Senators King and H. P. Long refrained from voting. Tydings read a letter from Quezon tending to offset the Mission's endorsement of the Dickinson amendment, Quezon stating that there are provisions in the bill to which the Filipinos object but that "we are willing to take it as it is now because we are relying on the statement made by the President in his message to Congress of March 2. We have an abiding faith in the United States and Congress so we feel confident that even after this law is enacted, Congress will be ready and willing to make such changes as may be necessary to grant independence more speedily and under better conditions than are provided in the present bill". Senators W. E. Borah and K. Pittman questioned whether Congress had been pledged to commitments regarding future action. Tydings explained that in working out the compromise with Quezon and other Filipino leaders he had spoken only for himself in promising future action. Long declared that he favored immediate independence and that the bill is "only a gesture, muddling the whole situation and keeping the finger of the United States in Philippine affairs . . . if we pass this bill it means we will never get out of the Islands . . . under it we will keep them another 10 or 15 years, and then we will decide to keep them forever."

Quezon states: "I am very happy over the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie bill. It is the culmination of the work of my life for the freedom of my country. I am thankful to the President for his wonderful message to Congress in which he states that other defects of the bill will be corrected after hearings. I am also thankful to Representative McDuffie and Senator Tydings for this legislation which redeems the solemn pledge of the American people and Government to grant the Philippines independence. I am sure my people are now grateful to the United States and when the political ties binding the two countries are cut, the bonds of everlasting friendship and goodwill will bind the peoples together for all years to come."

Former Senator H. B. Hawes states that he is hopeful that leaders of both factions in the Philippines will get together again and unite in solving the problems which will come with the birth of a new

nation. He says he is happy that Congress approved the bill "which reenacts the main sections of my own measure."

Although there are no outward manifestations of joy observable in Manila, members of the Cabinet cable Quezon that "the entire Filipino nation rejoices with you". Sen. Claro M. Recto issues a statement asking all Filipino elements, including the minority, to join in a national celebration when the President signs the bill.

Major William H. Anderson, Manila businessman, states that 10 or 12 years of slow economic strangulation is worse than a quicker death in 3 years. He states that invested capital will liquidate and new capital will not enter, and that the only certainty in the general uncertainty is that the Japanese will soon control the interior trade now held by the Chinese and also the import and export commerce of the Islands. "It will probably be found highly inimical for Americans to continue."

S. Dazai, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank and head of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Manila, states: "I am glad that the Philippines is now to obtain her independence. No, I don't think Japanese capital will fly away; on the contrary, there will be greater inducement for it to come into the Philippines. I am afraid it is the American capital which will fly away. I am glad of independence because I believe that the Orient should be for Orientals. We are like one people. Oriental capital will come to the Philippines. Japan will play a great part in the economic development of this country."

The Philippine Coconut Planters Association cables a protest to Washington against the 3-cent excise tax stating that the reduction from 5 to 3 cents does not change the situation. Roxas attacks the provision as in effect an amendment to the Tydings-McDuffie bill.

The 125 members of the newly-founded National Research Council of the Philippine Islands are inducted into office. Dr. Manuel L. Roxas is elected temporary chairman and Dr. Patrocinio Valenzuela secretary-treasurer.

March 24.—The President signs the Tydings-McDuffie act and Quezon tells him that it will be accepted by the Filipino people on May 1, the anniversary of the Battle of Manila Bay. News of the signing is received in Manila about two o'clock Sunday morning and by order of Mayor Tomas Earnshaw the Ice-Plant whistle gives the signal for the ringing of church bells and the blowing of ships' whistles in the Bay.

Tydings states that the commonwealth government could be under way before May 1, 1935.

Insular officials state that as a result of the situation created by the Tydings-McDuffie bill in preparing the budgets for 1935, salaries should be reduced by from 20 to 30 per cent. Legislative leaders speak of stopping road and school building for the next year as an economy measure, as under the new government it will not be possible to maintain the roads now in existence.

March 26.—Political leaders agree to extend a formal invitation to Secretary of War, G. H. Dern, Senator Tydings, Representative McDuffie, and others to visit the Philippines this summer so they may hear the views of the people as to the need of amending the export tax provisions and the restrictions on exports to the United States embodied in the Tydings-McDuffie act. The advisability of postponing the elections is also discussed.

Pittman urges unity among the Filipinos with regard to the terms of independence and warns that Congress made no commitments with regard to future amendments; he declares the law must be accepted unconditionally. He states that the committee which shaped the original law never intended that the United States should stay in the Philippines after independence.

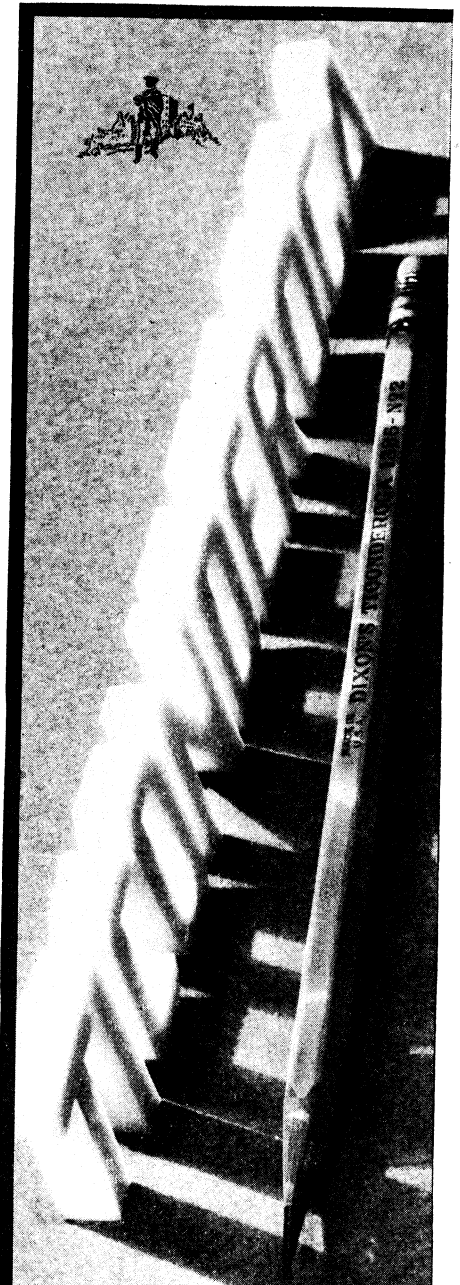
Atsushi Kimura, Japanese consul-general in Manila, states that the Tydings-McDuffie act is a source of satisfaction and rejoicing to the Japanese as they have always sympathized with the aspirations of the Filipino people.

March 27.—Brig.-General Francis Le Jau Parker, former Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, is assigned to take command of Fort Stotsenburg.

Speaker Quintin Paredes and Rep. Ramon Diokno file a joint resolution stating in part that whereas under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie act "real and complete independence is proffered to the Filipino people and in addition the President and Congressional leaders of the United States have expressly and solemnly promised the improvement in the near future of all the imperfections and inequalities which may be found in the provisions thereof, and the Filipino people and the Philippine Legislature have and have ever had an abiding faith and confiding trust in the sense of justice and fairness of the American people and their officials . . . be it therefore resolved that . . . it be accepted . . . and resolved further that the Philippine Legislature in behalf of the Filipino people express as they hereby express their appreciation and everlasting gratitude to the American people, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Congress of the United States of America."

Legislative leaders, alarmed at the reports of the probability of an economic collapse as a result of capital withdrawals are considering placing an embargo on all money and credit exports.

The Governor-General announces the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Basilio J. Valdes, Chief Surgeon of the Philippine Constabulary and acting Commissioner of Public Health, as Chief of Constabulary, effective upon the retirement of Brig. General Clarence H. Bowers on April 30, due to ill health. He also issues instructions to the Constabulary, stating that promotions in the lower grades should be according to seniority and in the higher grades on merit



*By the ease with
which it glides
across paper you
will recognize
Licenderoga
America's favorite
10¢ pencil.*

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
Distributors



**It is Dry
and
Sparkling!!**

**It has the
mellowness
and subtle
tang from
age and
blend!!**

**It mixes
well with all
spirits and
fruit juices!!**

**It can be had at all leading
clubs, hotels, and
restaurants**

bottled by
San Miguel Brewery
132 Aviles Tel. 2-12-12

Tune in KZIB every Sunday Evening at 7:30 p. m. to hear the Grand Opera Period sponsored by the San Miguel Brewery.

and the needs of the service, and calling for the eradication of outside influences, relief from non-police duties, and gradual increase in personnel.

Manager Dazai of the Yokohama Specie Bank states that Japanese industrialists are studying the possibility of using Philippine coconut oil in the manufacture of soap.

The Osaka Mainichi states that the recent Philippine legislation must be regarded as "a remarkable turn toward liberalism and pacifism, at least in comparison with the Philippine policy and also the Far Eastern policy of the preceding administration which opposed Philippine independence with its apprehension that the Islands might be swallowed up by Japan once they became independent. In the President's message we believe we are able to see an American Far Eastern policy which correctly observes the realities. Although the independence of the Philippines may take some years to become a fact, if the mutual understanding between Japan and the United States steadily develops through this Philippine question, it will contribute much not only toward improving United States-Japan relations, but also toward promoting the peace of the world."

March 28.—A modified sugar control bill is introduced into both houses of Congress carrying a quota of 1,550,000 short tons for domestic beet and 260,000 short tons for domestic cane producers, but leaving the size of the annual allotments of the other areas contributing to the American market to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of the average marketing for any three-year period from 1925 to 1933. Philippine, Hawaiian, and Puerto Rican spokesmen immediately protest that there is too great a margin between the totals during these years which would permit discrimination and sharp cuts.

The national unity committee of the Governors League suggests that the general elections be completely suppressed and to hold an election after the commonwealth has been established "in the interest of economy"—saving about ₱1,500,000.

Judge J. W. Haussermann, Philippine gold magnate, declares there is no reason for business men to become excited and panicky. "Business will move along as usual for several years. I do not believe there will be any flight of capital of any consequence from the Islands. As time goes on there will of course be necessary adjustments. However, I am confident the business and political leaders of the country will bring about that adjustment with the least possible detriment to business and the general welfare.

March 29.—Philippine finance heads comment unfavorably on the proposed embargo to prevent the feared flight of capital.

Minority faction members express opposition to the postponement of the general elections and even to a special session for the purpose of accepting the Tydings-McDuffie law.

March 30.—Guevara in protesting against the proposed tax on Philippine copra states: "The President and many congressional leaders have expressed the desire to amend the Tydings-McDuffie act in the future on the side of helpfulness and liberality to the Filipinos and the Filipinos have understood that the economic sacrifices they should make under the act constitute the irreducible minimum of their concessions under the circumstances. But the present tax proposal is a sharp reversal of the policy of the President and Congress and it is a keen disappointment to the Filipino people while weighing the decision on acceptance of the act."

Paredes declares that a special session of the Legislature before the elections is an absolute necessity as there would otherwise hardly be time for the constitutional processes required by the Tydings-McDuffie act.

March 1.—Hawes, representing the Philippine Sugar Association, states that the interests he represents have decided to withdraw their opposition to the Jones-Costigan sugar bill and will place their trust in the President believing that he will see to it that the Philippine quota is 1,037,000 tons as suggested in his original plan.

Leon C. Guinto, Under Secretary of the Interior, is sworn in as acting Secretary as Senator Teofilo Sison steps out of the post.

The Governor-General favorably endorses to the Secretary of War the proposal of a committee of American bureau directors for the United States Government to pension American Philippine Government employees who would probably be separated from the service as a result of the recent legislation. Those with less than 20 years service would get a gratuity and those with more an annuity. There are now less than 400 Americans in the civil service of whom 89 have been employed more than 20 years. Their average age is 54. The others are mostly teachers with from 2 to 19 years service. Only 39 Americans are eligible under the Bureau of Education, Health, and Constabulary pension laws, and these would be allowed to choose as to which pension laws they would take advantage of.

April 2.—The Governor-General points out that a 3-cent tax of coconut oil is still more than 100 per cent of the selling price and that the tax would do "much to nullify economic readjustment under the Tydings-McDuffie act."

Guevara again attacks the tax stating it would "dynamite the pending Tydings-McDuffie act by injecting into that new covenant of Philippine-American relations changes making the economic sacrifices of the Filipinos, already heavy, well-nigh unbearable. It would be a colossal inconsistency."

The Japanese Foreign Office issues a statement declaring: "With the passage by the American House of Representatives of the Philippine independence bill on March 19, Japan, realizing that American intentions are such, will of her own free will guarantee

the independence of the now American insular possession. Furthermore, it is possible that Japan will contract a political agreement for the establishment in the western Pacific Ocean of a designated neutral zone with the Philippines as the center."

April 3.—Rep. R. M. Kleberg, arguing on the coconut oil tax, states that the United States has spent nearly \$1,000,000,000 in the Philippines since 1898.

The Philippine Mission leaves Washington for Vancouver where it will board the *Empress of Canada* due in Manila April 29. Secretary Vicente Singson Encarnacion and José Melencio remain behind.

The Philippine National Bank makes a net profit of ₱3,153,759 for the year 1933. The net income of the Manila Railroad Company was ₱21,431, as against a loss last year, and would have been ₱274,616 larger if it had not been necessary to pay the extra premium on bond interest because of the depreciation of the dollar.

April 4.—The House approves the Jones-Costigan sugar bill providing for an increased quota for domestic sugar and flexible quotas for the Philippines and other insular areas.

Tydings protests against the coconut oil tax as a breach of faith which would fall with crushing effect on the Philippines.

Reported that Quezon has formally requested the Governor-General to call a special session of the Legislature to open on April 30 to consider the Tydings-McDuffie act.

Senator Benigno Aquino states he will oppose any attempt to postpone the elections but will not oppose the holding of a special session of the Legislature, although he thinks it would be better to hold the elections first and let the new legislature act on the Tydings-McDuffie law.

The Governor-General makes public a letter censuring Governor Silverio Garcia of Sorsogon and other members of the provincial board for suspensions of municipal officials for political reasons and orders their reinstatement.

April 5.—Tydings in the course of his attack on the coconut oil tax states that a plan is under way to give the Philippines complete independence in two or three years.

April 6.—Paredes and Recto present a formal request supplementing Quezon's that the Governor-General call a special session of the Legislature. Aquino presents a letter from Osmeña now in Cebu requesting an appointment on Monday.

Joseph E. Mills, financial adviser to the Governor-General, dies at Sternberg Hospital from typhoid fever, aged 39. The Governor-General and Mrs. Mills were present at the bedside. The Governor-General states, "He was the most perfect public servant I ever knew."

Carl Hess, prominent American business man, dies of heart-failure, aged 59.

April 7.—The Secretary of War announces that the Philippine Constabulary will be completely reorganized and commanded by a Filipino as a prelude to the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines.

April 8.—Three British hydroplanes, carrying seven officers and six enlisted men, arrive in Manila from Singapore via Sibuyan, South Borneo, Kudat, North Borneo, and Puerto Princesa. They will proceed from here to Salomague, Ilocos Sur, and from there to Hongkong. The flight is commanded by the chief of the British airforces in the Far East.

Twelve Moro outlaws attack Simbahan on Pangutaran island and kill one woman. Two of the outlaws are killed by the president of the town and his police.

April 9.—The Governor-General withholds his decision on calling a special session following his conference with Osmeña.

April 10.—Sen. Pat Harrison, chairman of the finance committee, reads a letter from the President stating his opposition to the taxation of Philippine coconut oil while the Islands are under American control. "The new independence bill has been approved and so far as the United States is concerned represents a definite commitment to the government and people of the Philippines that provisions of Sec. 6 will govern future trade relations with the Islands.... It contemplates no restrictions on oil and copra coming to the United States until after the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. It is my view that imposition of a tax would be in violation of the spirit of this section, and the provision should be eliminated." Tydings states that the "Philippines would be in the same fix as the Thirteen American Colonies under British rule" and that "Spain in her long control of the Philippines never attempted anything equal to it.... This is an attempt to tax a helpless and unrepresented people for the benefit of a few interests that have put a little fire under Congress. There is not an ounce of revenue in it. It's a lie on its face. The Filipinos would be justified in rejecting the independence law if its terms were materially altered by congressional legislation."

The Governor-General expresses his opposition to the proposal to exempt 232,100 long tons of Philippine coconut oil from the excise tax as this would still result in a forced reduction of some 20 per cent and declares that any deviation from the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie act "will be interpreted as an infringement of the implied guarantees and will cause a confusion of economic and political motives which is highly undesirable."

The meeting at Shanghai of representatives of the Far Eastern Olympic Games results in a deadlock between China and Japan as regards the admission of Manchukuo to the games schedules to be held in Manila beginning May 12, the Philippine delegate, Dr. Vidal A. Tan, declining to vote as he was un-

willing to have the Philippines assume the responsibility for a situation which would result either in China or in Japan withdrawing from the games as they threatened. The Japanese blame the Filipinos for "insincerity" although the constitution of the organization plainly states that no country may participate unless it is a member and no country may become a member without the unanimous consent of all members. Both Japan and China are exerting all kinds of pressure and the issue is becoming more and more of a diplomatic one, Japanese representatives stating that the matter might have "serious consequences".

April 11.—Although Tydings pled with the Senate not to jeopardize the independence law and stated that "a plan is under way which I believe the President, Congress, and the Filipino people will approve to give the Philippines unqualified independence before the end of the Roosevelt administration", the upper house passes the revenue bill containing a provision to tax Philippine coconut oil 3 cents a pound by a vote of 59 to 14, an amendment, however, being adopted, sponsored by Sen. G. W. Norris, that the revenues thus obtained on Philippine oil shipments be returned to the Insular Government but not to the planters. Tydings declares this means that the United States in effect forces the Philippine Legislature to levy a tax of 3 cents a pound on coconut oil against its will. Severiano Concepcion, attaché of the Philippine Mission, states that tax will help to bring rejection of the Tydings-McDuffie law. Guevara proposes that the Philippines be permitted to immediately tax American products imported into the Philippines. The *Washington Post* calls the tax "a blundering outrage in view of the promises made to the Filipinos. It can not be excused on grounds of senatorial apathy or ignorance since the delicate nature of our relations with the Philippines was brought to the attention of the Senate by the President himself".

Local coconut oil men attack the amendment as having been nothing but a trick designed to weaken opposition to the application of the tax, and that it will not help the industry at all. The Governor-General states, "I regard this act as an injustice to the Philippine Islands. It is an unworthy action on the part of some factions in the American Congress and does not, I believe, represent the true sentiment of the administration or of those who are sincerely interested in helping us solve our problems." The bill now goes to a House and Senate conference committee.

Rep. W. I. Sirovich, New York democrat, states before the House marine committee that while visiting Russia last summer he saw plans taken from the Japanese Government by spies for the capture of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, from which the Japanese would send planes and submarines to harass Pacific coast cities. He also saw maps showing Siberia, the Philippines, and other regions in the Orient marked as future Japanese territory.

April 12.—The Governor-General issues a proclamation calling the Legislature to a special session at 10:00 A. M., April 30, to take action on the proposed acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie act and in the event of acceptance to enact the necessary legislation for the purpose of providing for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention to meet in Manila not later than October 1.

Quezon at Honolulu states that "it looks as though we will have complete independence by 1937 or even earlier. Now that independence is assured, our next problem will be to protect our trade relations." He says he sent a cable to the President protesting against the tax on Philippine oil but declares he is confident the Islands will be fairly dealt with.

The Japanese Amateur Athletic Federation serves an "ultimatum" on the Philippine Federation giving it until next Saturday noon to reconsider the question of admitting Manchukuo to the Olympic Games, declaring it "has been treating the problem of Manchukuo's participation purely from a clean sports point of view without harboring any slightest idea of politics".

April 13.—Local coconut oil men declare that Congress evidently considers the Tydings-McDuffie act a mere scrap of paper and hint that they may launch a concerted movement for the rejection of the law.

J. W. Haussermann in an address before the Manila Rotary Club declares that business "should keep its feet on the ground" and be prepared "to see things through". He expresses the view that there is more than an even chance that the future for the Philippines will turn out "all right"—"that capital will be safe, taxes reasonable, and industry will carry on". He declares that the independence bill is "the product of selfish interests in the United States" and that in his opinion "America did not measure up to its full responsibility to the Filipino people; they deserve a better bill." However, he states that we should make the best of it, and that though our trade may suffer, the Philippines is still a land of inexhaustible resources and that our present main crops do not offer the only possibilities for trade and manufacturing development. "We should have faith."

Japanese Consul-General Kimura states: "The Philippines should not at this time when independence is coming, try to antagonize Japanese feeling" and emphasizes that there are "delicate and momentous issues involved" in the question of admitting Manchukuo athletes to the Olympic Games.

April 14.—Senate leaders indicate that the Senate may reconsider the Philippine oil tax provision in the revenue bill as the President has indicated that he would otherwise veto the bill.

"Anti" members of the Municipal Board of Manila are declared guilty of contempt of court by Judge Mariano Albert for failure to appoint "pro" election inspectors as ordered, but are given until noon to obey. Thereafter the Board approved a list of "pro"

inspectors, but these were not officially appointed and after the Board adjourned at 2:00 p.m., the President and the Secretary could not be found so that no "pro" inspectors could take part in supervising the registration of new voters.

April 16.—Judge Albert sentences seven members of the Municipal Board to Bilibid "until they comply with the court's requirements". He states: "It is to be regretted that the court now has to act with decision and to order the imprisonment of government officials... who should be the first in being faithful guardians of the law and respectful supporters of its authority."

The Japanese Amateur Athletic Federation decides to take part in the 1933 Far Eastern Olympics. It is agreed that the question of Manchukuo's participation in future games will be taken up at the Far Eastern Athletic Association congress to be held in Manila in connection with the games. The Japanese will attempt to amend the constitution to eliminate the provision requiring unanimous consent for the admission of new members.

April 17.—Borah suggests independence for the Philippines in two or three years as a means of meeting the situation created by the proposed coconut oil tax. "They will be just as capable of enjoying independence in two years as they will be ten years hence". King states he will reintroduce his bill granting complete and immediate independence.

Guevara addresses a letter to the President through the Secretary of War stating: "I desire to associate myself with Your Excellency in declaring the excise tax in question is a violation of the terms, spirit, and plan of the Tydings-McDuffie act. If such violation is permitted to stand, I am afraid it would set a precedent for similar violations respecting other Philippine products and mean the inauguration in the Philippines, while it is still under the American flag, of a reign of poverty, penury, chaos, confusion, and uncertainty".

Aquino declares that the minority will accept the Tydings-McDuffie act even if the coconut oil tax becomes law.

The Governor-General appoints Faustino Aguilar, labor commissioner, acting Under-Secretary of the Department of Labor to be established under the new law on May 1.

Judge Albert conditionally releases the imprisoned Municipal Board members under the special custody of Under-Secretary of the Interior and Labor, Leon M. Guinto.

The United States

March 19.—The House passes the Dies bill which would authorize the Treasury to pay a maximum of 25 per cent above the world market price for silver imported in payment for exported agricultural commodities. It also passes the Bankhead cotton bill which would limit production to 10,000,000 bales and levy a tax of 50 per cent of the market value on cotton produced in excess.

March 20.—Labor unrest, particularly in the railroad and automobile industries, continues to spread and President Franklin Roosevelt calls a conference of representatives. The trouble involves the recognition by employees of unions of the American Federation of Labor.

March 21.—An exchange of notes with Japan is made public in which Foreign Minister Koki Hirota states that Japan "has no intention whatever to provoke or make trouble with any other power... and that no question exists between our two countries that is fundamentally incapable of amicable solution." Secretary of State Cordell Hull declares: "I receive this statement with especial gratification. I am glad of the opportunity to state categorically that the United States has no desire to create issues and no intention to initiate any conflict in its relations with other countries." According to a report from London, Japan will approach the United States regarding the revision of the American immigration laws, abandonment of American naval and air bases in the Philippines, and recognition of Manchukuo in exchange for Japanese consent to maintain present naval ratios.

March 24.—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announces that United States banks can not henceforth make loans to nations which have defaulted on their debts to the United States.

March 25.—The President will appoint a board, it is announced, to settle all questions between employers and laborers, collective bargaining thus being recognized.

March 26.—L. L. McCandless, delegate to Congress from Hawaii, announces that he will introduce a bill providing for statehood for Hawaii.

March 27.—The China Institute of International Relations telegraphs the President that the diplomatic exchange between the United States and Japan in effect means a "tacit consent to Japan's violation of the Nine-Power, the Pacific, and the Kellogg treaties and pacts and the Japanese invasion of northeastern Jehol... Such a policy threatens the traditional Sino-American friendship."

The President signs the Vinson navy bill but explains that it simply authorizes a program of replacing obsolescent vessels and building some new ships, but that actual construction must wait on appropriations. "It is my personal hope that the naval conference to be held in 1935 will extend all existing limitations and agree to further reductions."

Strikes break out in woolen mills in Cleveland, shipbuilding yards in Camden, and various airplane factories.

The House passes the office supply bill providing for the restoration of federal pay cuts and veterans' benefit slashes, over the President's veto by a vote of 310 to 72.

March 28.—The Senate passes the supply bill over the President's veto by a vote of 63 to 27, the latter all Democrats.

The President signs the emergency airmail bill providing funds, but it is announced that temporary contracts for carrying airmail will be awarded to private companies within a few weeks.

March 29.—The administration announces it will ask for new tax legislation to cover the amounts to be expended under the supply bill. Newspapers generally criticize Congress and say that it has shaken confidence in the government. The bill, incidentally, raises the salaries of members of Congress.

The Senate and House approve two administration bills—the Bankhead cotton bill and the bill permitting the President to reduce tariff duties up to



PALE, colorless lips may age your face—cause people to think you older than you are. But there is a way to make yourself look more youthful. Simply emphasize the natural color in your lips.

What you need is the lipstick that intensifies the natural rose of your lips... without risking that painted look. This lipstick is called Tangee. It isn't paint.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

In the stick, Tangee looks orange. On your lips, it's rose. Not plain rose. Not jarring red but your natural color. Tangee changes color to the one shade of blush-rose most becoming to your type! Your lips will become natural, youthful, not conspicuous with paint. Moreover, Tangee's special cream base soothes and softens, prevents lips from drying or chapping. Get Tangee today—costs no more than ordinary lipsticks. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look... make the face seem older.



PAINTED—Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.



TANGEE—Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.



Cheeks mustn't look pale either! So use TangeeRouge. Blends with your complexion. Gives the same natural color and matches Tangee Lipstick. Now in refillable gunmetal case. Refills save money. Also in Theatrical shade.



SALES AGENTS

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

50 per cent in negotiating reciprocal trade agreements with other nations to prevent debt cancellations.

Reported that more wage earners were employed in the manufacturing industries in February than for any month since October, 1930. The average earnings were higher than for any time during the past two years.

Otto H. Kahn, noted financier and patron of the arts, dies of a heart attack in New York, aged 67.

Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, advocates the abolition of the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution, stating in a speech that Cuba should be given an opportunity to stand on its own feet and that the right to intervene has been grossly abused by financial interests.

March 30.—Secretary of State Hull in a new message to Japan and in commemoration of the signing of the first treaty with Japan by Perry on March 31, 1854, pledges friendly cooperation.

The United States Steel Corporation and the General Electric Company increase wages ten per cent.

March 31.—Some 1,500,000 men under the Civil Works Administration are mustered out. The Administration was launched last November as an alternative to direct dole payments and during the winter months employed as many as 4,000,000 men. It expended a total of over \$1,000,000,000.

Germany agrees to make a token payment of \$1,250,000 on the \$50,000,000 due to the United States.

April 3.—Rioting is reported from a number of coal mining states as a result of confusion over General Hugh Johnson's statement ordering a seven-hour day and a \$5.00 basic wage for the entire bituminous coal industry, subject, however, to a hearing on April 9.

April 4.—Admiral W. H. Standley tells the House naval committee that the Navy does not desire modernization of the two battleships, the *California* and the *Tennessee* as to do so would place two of the fifteen capital ships out of commission for some three years. "It is more important to keep them as fighting units in the fleet".

April 6.—Educators meet at Columbus, Ohio, to consider a situation that threatens to deprive three and a half million children of schooling this year.



**special stranded cotton
for
.. your own
embroidery**

.. the thread used successfully either as a whole or divided in one or more of the six strands. Supplied in a wonderful range of graded and fast shades making it possible to produce the most artistic effects in blended color combinations

**high quality
fast colours**

.. can be procured from all art
needlework stores



April 7.—The United States fleet departs from the San Pedro-San Diego area for a cruise to the Atlantic.

Stock and commodity prices break sharply in Wall Street as a result of the uncertainty regarding silver legislation and labor troubles.

Other Countries

The French parliament adopts a balanced budget and grants Premier Gaston Doumergue dictatorial powers to regulate tariffs. Last week he was voted authority to slash salaries and otherwise reduce expenses.

Premier Alejandro Lerroux's cabinet in office less than three months resigns because of the desertion of the largest supporting minority group, the Catholic-Agrarian bloc, and the decision of two of the ministers to resign.

March 2.—One thousand soldiers of the Tientsin Japanese garrison enter the Chinese countryside for four days of maneuvers, despite protest of Chinese provincial and national authorities.

The Dollfuss government announces it is "ruling by natural law which stands above the constitution". Robert Hecht, legal adviser to the Chancellor, stated in the official gazette that whether the destruction of Vienna's socialist government last month was legal "is not of decisive importance. The state has the right to exist and its leaders must defend it, disregarding legality."

March 3.—France upon termination of a one-year naval building holiday agreement with Italy, embarks on a program of building one battleship, a destroyer, and two submarines, the expenditure of 3,000,000,000 francs on aerial defenses, and frontier and coastal fortification construction.

President Niceto Alcala Zamora again names Alejandro Lerroux, who resigned a few days ago, to form a new cabinet.

March 6.—The Admiralty submits to the House of Commons naval estimates for the fiscal year beginning April 1 calling for £56,550,000 as compared with £53,570,000 for the current year. It includes £943,000 for further developing the Singapore base.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald tells the House of Commons that Britain would not consider turning over the British West Indies or any other territory to the United States in payment of World War debts. Members of the House burst into cheers. The Premier has been asked to make a statement "in view of apprehension in Bermuda, the West Indies, and the Solomon Islands." It was recalled that the United States in 1917 purchased the Virgin Islands in the West Indies from Denmark for \$25,000,000. Herbert Hoover when President said it was unfortunate the purchase had been made and called the Virgin Islands "an effective poorhouse."

March 7.—New strikes in Spain for a shorter working week lead to declaration of a "state of alarm."

March 11.—Reported in London newspapers that Britain is considering buying Timor Island, which Portugal and Holland are said to be willing to sell. The British would build an air, sea, and wireless base there as recommended by the Singapore naval conference.

March 12.—The House of Commons adopts government naval estimate calling for £56,550,000 (\$285,000,000), an increase of about £15,000,000 over last year. It is stated that Britain will be up to full treaty strength by the end of 1936.

March 13.—The Nanking government issues a mandate charging Pu Yi with treason, punishable by death.

The Japanese destroyer *Tomozuru*, completed only last month, capsizes while maneuvering in a rough sea off the Sasebo naval base. Thirteen of the 113 officers and men are saved after the ship was towed to the base and the hull cut through.

March 14.—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria and Premier Julius Goemboes of Hungary, confer with Premier Benito Mussolini at Rome on possible means of strengthening Austrian independence.

March 17.—Mussolini, Dollfuss, and Goemboes sign pacts in Rome providing that each nation shall consult the other two before taking any steps which might react upon the others.

Reports of a Japanese plan to dig a canal across the Malay peninsula at the Isthmus of Kra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean, stirs the British House of Commons, and this would greatly diminish the importance of Singapore as a port and naval base.

March 20.—Dowager Queen Emma of the Netherlands, widow of King William III and mother of Queen Wilhelmina, dies aged 77.

March 31.—The Soviet consulate at Harbin demands that Manchukuo force Japanese police to cease their persecution of Russians and to halt their raids on Chinese Eastern Railway clubs, schools, and other institutions.

April 8.—Over a hundred Japanese army officers arrive in Peiping bound for Charhar, Shansi and southern Hopi to "study conditions".

April 14.—All salaries and all prices are reduced from six to twenty per cent in one sweeping decree by Premier Benito Mussolini, the aim being to enable Italy to compete in world markets with nations of lower manufacturing costs.

April 16.—Press reports state that Japan has given China until May 31, anniversary of the Tangu treaty, for a definite reply to the Japanese demands for the restoration of through railway traffic and postal communications between China and Manchukuo.

The New Books

Fiction



Aphrodite, Pierre Louys, Illustrated Editions Co., 254 pp., P2.20.

One of the modern classics called the most fascinating love tale ever told, which is one of the volumes in the new series now being published by the Illustrated Editions Company, New York, illustrated, handsomely printed and bound, at an unbelievably low price.

The Dragon Murder Case, S. S. Van Dine; Scribner's Sons, 324 pp., P4.40.

Another Philo Vance story with a background, this time, of tropical fish and deep-sea monsters which form an integral part of the story's solution. "For action, suspense, atmosphere, characterization, and clear-cut development, this book stands in the forefront of Mr. Van Dine's Philo Vance mysteries".

Karl and the Twentieth Century, Rudolf Brunngraber; Morrow & Co., 320 pp., P5.50.

A first novel by a young Viennese which has created a sensation and not only "a pitiful, beautiful, tragic story... but a brilliant economic history of the last forty years... a better guide to the political and economic unrest of the world than a dozen treatises." Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul.

Mr. Darlington's Dangerous Age, Isa Glenn; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 312 pp., P5.50.

Another Manila story by Isa Glenn, whose marriage to an army officer gave her the opportunity to gather material for her backgrounds. This story deals with a banker who sailed for Manila to straighten out the affairs of a younger brother and "lost his way in the baffling, maddening, insidious East".

One More River, John Galsworthy; Scribner's Sons, 376 pp., P5.50.

Completed six months before the author's death in January, last year, this novel brings to a conclusion the story of 'Dinny' Charwell, one of Galsworthy's most charming heroines.

Pan in the Parlour, Norman Lindsay; Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 352 pp., P5.50.

"A serio-comic novel that will delight the readers of the author's former book, 'The Cautious Amorist'." "A civilized satire on sex and society." The scene is laid in Australia.

Priest or Pagan, John Rathbone Oliver; Knopf, 476 pp., P5.50.

A profound, strange, and fascinating tale, by an author who after a lifetime as physician, teacher, and priest acquired a deep insight into the human spirit. "Purely as a story it is a masterpiece. But it is much more. It is an Olympic epic of the conflict between the forces of evil and the forces of good."

Wolf Solent, John Cowper Powys; Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., 972 pp., P2.20.

The one-dollar edition in one volume of this "strange, ponderously powerful, and monumental novel" Powys has been likened to Bronte, Proust, Wordsworth, Poe, Dostoyevsky, Hardy, even Shakespeare, and he has something of all of them in him.

General

Afrikaner, Denys Reitz; Minton, Balch & Co., 320 pp., P6.60.

This book takes up Colonel Reitz' adventures following the story of his experiences during the Boer War told in his famous book "Commando". "One of the finest personal narratives of recent years, sincere, modest, forceful, with the art that conceals art".

American Policy in the Pacific, Edited by E. M. Patterson, Vol. 168 of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 282 pp., P5.50.

Contains papers by Carter, Barnes, Sokolsky, Orchard, Carpenter, Norton, Castle, Akagi, Ching-Chun Wang, Dennett, Clark, Eldridge, Bisson, Story, Pearl S. Buck, Ratcliffe, W. Cameron Forbes, Newton W. Gilbert, and Harry B. Hawes. Hawes writes on "The Philippine Independence Act", Forbes on "The Philippines under United States Rule", and Gilbert on "Effects of Independence on the Philippines."

Dangerous Thoughts on the Orient, F. R. Eldridge; Appleton-Century Co., 248 pp., P5.50.

"A frank espousal of Japan's side in the Manchurian controversy... A final chapter sums up the author's main argument that Japan is acting in economic self-defense and that no moralizing over peace or broken treaties can stand up against economic pressure as a motive of military aggression."

Far Eastern Front, Edgar Snow; Smith & Hass, 352 pp., P8.25.

A book about the Sino-Japanese "War"—the author says he knows no other English word that better fits the facts—by the United Press Shanghai correspondent. "In the West this pageant of action is realistically called a 'problem,'" states the author. "In reality it is a condition, a period of history attained by the inexorable march of social and economic forces in Asia. Probably finished annals will view it as the twilight of Western prestige. The rise of

an Eastern Power great and determined enough to challenge Europe and America may mark the decline of Western mastery of the world."

The Great Doctors, Dr. H. E. Sigerist; Norton & Co., 436 pp., P\$8.80.

A biographical history of medicine by the professor of the history of medicine at John Hopkins University, beginning with Imhotep and Aesculapius and closing with Lister, Billroth, Ehrlich, Pettenkofer, and Osler. Illustrated by many fine portraits.

Heine, A Life Between Love and Hate; Ludwig Marcuse; Farrar & Rinehart, 354 pp., P\$6.60.

A new biography of Heine, "of an excellence above the usual level and of interest not only as a life of Heine but as 'a life' in itself."

In Place of Profit, Harry F. Ward; Scribner's Sons, 478 pp., P\$5.50.

An exposition of the social incentives in the Soviet Union, containing "original material, first-hand experience, trained interpretation, and the first analysis of the psychological forces behind the greatest social experiment of our day. It makes manifest the difference between a capitalist and a communist state, and shows whether starving in the midst of plenty, boredom, disillusion and suffering are the permanent and inevitable afflictions of the human animal. Also whether something intelligent to work for, when it is a common aim, in which all may share, causes life to take on a zest and a meaning that generate vitality, the will-to-work, and joy."

Life in the Making, Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher; Viking Press, 312 pp., P\$6.05.

A book by the Associate in Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University, on how life begins, sexual rhythms, male and female, sex determination, sterility and fertility, and twins. Illustrated. For the adult layman.

The Mirrors of Wall Street, Anonymous; Putnam's Sons, 268 pp., P\$5.50.

Thirteen unusual portraits of the great minds of Wall Street—Morgan, Lamont, Rockefeller Jr., Potter, Kahn, Dillon, Meyer, Dawes, Baruch, and Mitchell with an introductory chapter on Washington and Wall Street. Illustrated in black and white by Hugo Gellert.

Among the Nudists, Frances and Mason Merrill; Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., 266 pp., P\$2.20.

The experiences of a young American couple in the nudist centers of Europe. Illustrated.

Let's Go Naked, Louis C. Royer Greenberg, 192 pp., P\$2.20.

A factual and often hilarious record of a young French journalist's experiences in nudist colonies. Illustrated.

On Going Naked, Jan Gay; Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., 164 pp.,

An account of the nudist movement in America and Europe. Illustrated.

The New Background of Science, Sir James Jeans; Macmillan Co., 312 pp., P\$5.50.

"Everything that Sir James Jeans writes is marked by clarity. . . . The book. . . opens up new vistas for the imagination and enables the intelligent layman to construct a new world which shall take account of the vast forward movement in science." Some of the chapter titles are: "The Framework of the External World—Space and Time", "Mechanism", "The Texture of the External World—Matter and Radiation", "Wave-Mechanics", "Indeterminacy", "Events".

Educational

Introduction to Biology, Elbert C. Cole; Wiley & Sons, 532 pp., P\$3.85.

A book organized to facilitate the extensive use of living things in the course, and laying stress on the basic similarity of organisms in structure and function, dependence upon the inorganic world, the complex and ever-changing interrelations and the balance of nature, the economic importance of organisms, and man's increasing control over them.

On Teaching English, Howard Francis Seely; American Book Co., 412 pp., P\$3.52.

An interesting and effectively presented discussion of the problems of teaching English grammar and oral and written composition, and a book on this subject that may actually be read with pleasure as well as profit.

Our Home State and Continent, Brigham and McFarlane; American Book Company, 340 pp., \$1.32.

This book for the fifth grade (New York State Edition) makes the study of New York basic to the study of the United States and North America.

Morey's Ancient Peoples, Wm. C. Morey and I. N. Countryman; American Book Company, 652 pp.

A modernized edition of this standard historical work which takes account of the new light thrown recently on many aspects of Oriental history and culture. The book covers the period from 3000 B.C. to 800 A.D. Handsomely illustrated.

My Life Book, N. Stoddard and L. A. Waehler; American Book Company, 112 pp., \$0.32 (paper).

A workbook for junior and senior high schools and vocational schools in connection with the study of occupations or vocations and with a school guidance

and counselling program. The outline furnishes a personal, individual project in which each pupil analyzes himself and his possibilities.

Our Past in Western Europe, D. C. Knowlton and M. A. Wheeler; American Book Company, 360 pp.

The second volume of a four-book series for elementary schools covering the period of the later Roman history to the time of Queen Elizabeth and the discovery of America by the West.

Everyday Economics, C. J. Janzen and O. W. Stephenson; Silver, Burdett & Co., 542 pp.

The 1934 edition of this excellent high school text, treating of the basic principles of economics and applying them to current economic problems, and dedicated "towards the goal of a better economic order than our country has previously known".

Strayer-Upton Practical Arithmetics, G. D. Strayer and C. B. Upton; American Book Co.

First Book, 508 pp. and *Second Book*, 512 pp. are the first two of a new three-book series for grades three to eight, with many valuable features. The page is a work unit as the chapter is a content unit, carefully graded, increased use is made of diagnostic, improvement, review, and promotion tests, starred exercises are provided for pupils of superior ability, etc.

Kemmerer on Money, Edwin Walter Kemmerer; Winston Co., 212 pp.

A timely and understandable book on money, covering the principal phases of the present money problem, by the well known "money doctor of the world" of Princeton University.

Astronomical Data for May, 1934

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
May 1...	5:33 a. m.	6:13 p. m.
May 6...	5:31 a. m.	6:14 p. m.
May 11...	5:29 a. m.	6:16 p. m.
May 16...	5:28 a. m.	6:17 p. m.
May 21...	5:26 a. m.	6:19 p. m.
May 26...	5:26 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
May 31...	5:25 a. m.	6:22 p. m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
May 1.....	8:08 p. m.	6:36 a. m.
May 2.....	9:12 p. m.	7:34 a. m.
May 3.....	10:15 p. m.	8:37 a. m.
May 4.....	11:12 p. m.	9:42 a. m.
May 5.....		10:46 a. m.
May 6.....	0:03 a. m.	11:46 a. m.
May 7.....	0:49 a. m.	0:45 p. m.
May 8.....	1:31 a. m.	1:39 p. m.
May 9.....	2:11 a. m.	2:32 p. m.
May 10.....	2:50 a. m.	3:25 p. m.
May 11.....	3:29 a. m.	4:18 p. m.
May 12.....	4:09 a. m.	5:12 p. m.
May 13.....	4:52 a. m.	6:07 p. m.
May 14.....	5:39 a. m.	7:03 p. m.
May 15.....	6:28 a. m.	7:57 p. m.
May 16.....	7:20 a. m.	8:49 p. m.
May 17.....	8:12 a. m.	9:38 p. m.
May 18.....	9:04 a. m.	10:23 p. m.
May 19.....	9:56 p. m.	11:05 p. m.
May 20.....	10:46 a. m.	11:43 p. m.
May 21.....	11:34 a. m.	
May 22.....	0:22 p. m.	0:19 a. m.
May 23.....	1:10 p. m.	0:54 a. m.
May 24.....	1:59 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
May 25.....	2:51 p. m.	2:07 a. m.
May 26.....	3:46 p. m.	2:47 a. m.
May 27.....	4:46 p. m.	3:32 a. m.
May 28.....	5:50 p. m.	4:22 a. m.
May 29.....	6:56 p. m.	5:19 a. m.
May 30.....	8:01 p. m.	6:22 a. m.
May 31.....	9:02 p. m.	7:28 a. m.

	Phases of the Moon	
Last Quarter	on the 6th at.....	2:41 p. m.
New Moon	on the 13th at.....	8:30 p. m.
First Quarter	on the 31st at.....	11:20 p. m.
Full Moon	on the 29th at.....	5:41 a. m.
Perigee	on the 3rd at.....	9:48 a. m.
Apogee	on the 19th at.....	3:42 a. m.
Perigee	on the 31st at.....	3:12 a. m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 5:40 a. m. and sets at 6:23 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 3:04 a. m. and sets at 3:07 p. m. Near the beginning of the month the planet entered the constellation Pisces, where it may still be found. It will be about thirty degrees above the eastern horizon at sunrise.

MARS rises at 5:06 a. m. and sets at 5:42 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

JUPITER rises at 3:25 p. m. and sets at 3:15 a. m. on the day following. At 9:00 p. m. the planet will be found almost overhead in the constellation Virgo.

SATURN rises at 9:44 a. m. and sets at noon on the 15th. At sunrise the planet will be about sixty degrees above the eastern horizon.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Procyon in Canis Minor
Regulus in Leo	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
	Spica in Virgo

Mercolized Wax Removes Skin Blemishes

Try Mercolized Wax, the preparation that makes and keeps the skin young. Just pat it briskly all over your face, throat, arms and hands nightly like a cold cream. Mercolized Wax gently peels off the thin outer layer of discolored film skin in tiny particles. Defects such as freckles, tan, blackheads or dry, coarse skin disappear with the surface skin. The new complexion is velvety-smooth, soft and young. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in a half-pint witch hazel and use as an astringent. At all drug stores.

MENTHOLATUM

A Tried and True Friend

"I look a fright with my red nose and watery eyes, but I know *Mentholatum* rubbed on my chest and throat and applied to my nostrils will soon relieve this nasty cold. It also soothes my headaches and neuralgia. I am never without it."

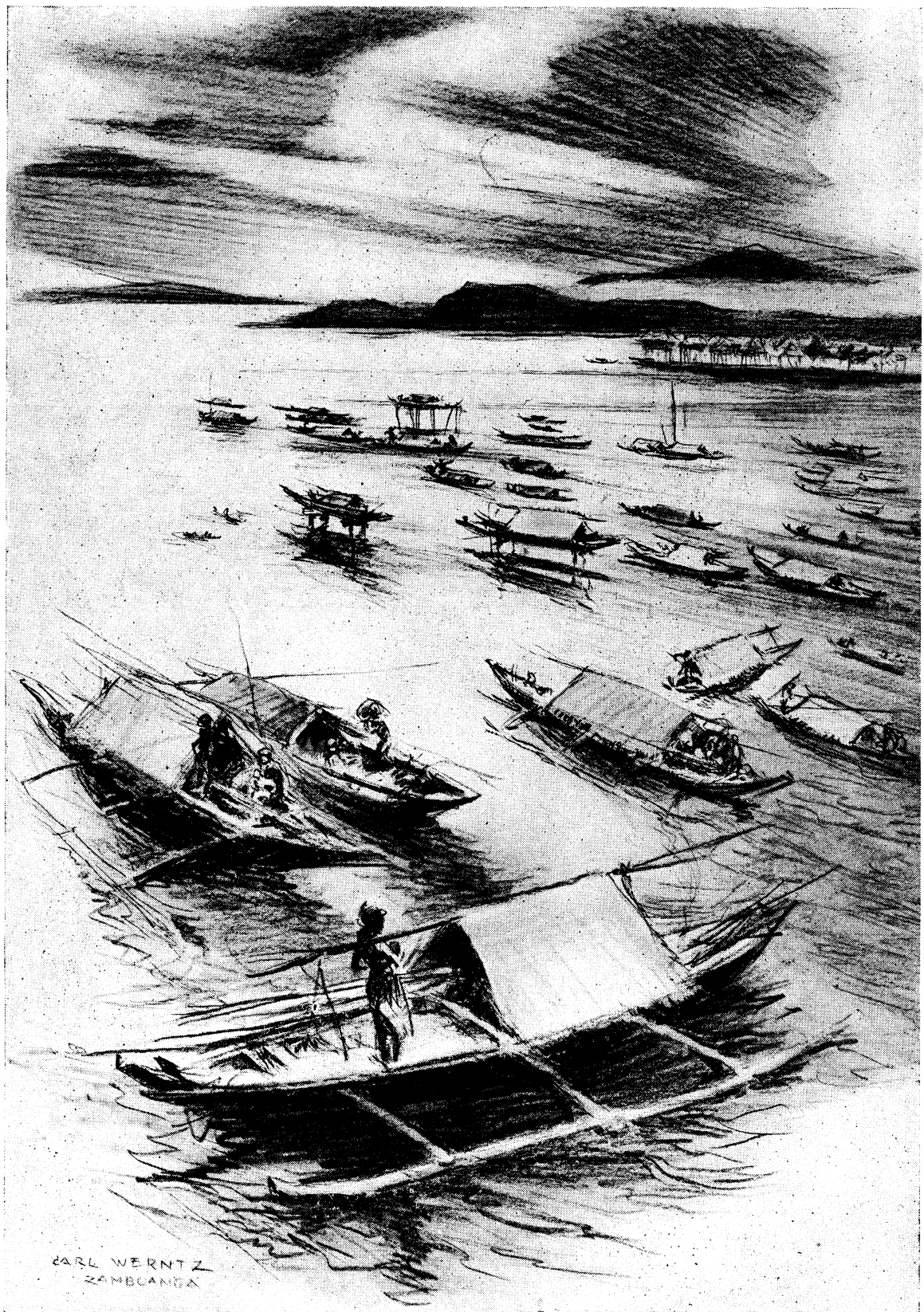
Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., U.S.A. Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name.....
Teacher..... School.....
Address.....

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



Moro Fishing Fleet at Zamboanga

*From a Pencil Sketch
by Carl N. Wernitz*

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

MAY, 1934

No. 5 (313)

A Japanese Naval and Hydroplane Base 500 Miles from Mindanao

Anonymous

THE people of the Philippines, rejoicing over what seems to them the fulfillment of their cherished dreams, do not know that they are dancing on a volcano. While they are eating from Japanese dishes, drinking out of Japanese glasses, sneezing into Japanese handkerchiefs, sweating in Japanese undershirts, and closing their coffins with Japanese nails, the Japanese have constructed—in complete disregard of the rules and regulations of the League of Nations—a naval and hydroplane base at Korror in the Palao or Pelew Group, about five hundred miles east of Mindanao, from which the Philippines can be reached in a few hours. Japanese military experts claim that Japan could take Mindanao within two or three days, possibly counting on the assistance of the large Japanese colony in Davao.

These same experts give lonely American Guam only twenty-four hours to stand against a Japanese attack directed from Saipan and Rota, the former one hundred twenty miles and the latter only thirty miles from Guam.

Last summer an armada composed of some two hundred war vessels maneuvered for over a month between Saipan and Palao, bases of attack on Guam and the Philippines respectively. Some forty hydroplanes, and a large technical personnel were based on Saipan. During the maneuvers, foreigners were refused passage on all ships; they were told that no passage was available, although tickets were being sold to Japanese and to the native islanders.

The same mysterious Japanese "fishing" craft which appear from time to time on the coasts of the Philippines, also appear in New Guinea, under Australian mandate, and alarm the authorities there. Similar craft appeared in the Mariana and Caroline Islands during German times. Now these islands "belong" to Japan (according to the Japanese), and the captain of one of the poacher ships was pilot on the Japanese cruiser which took Ponape. This same captain is now master of a little steamer that runs reg-

ularly from Ponape to Rabaul, capital of New Guinea. Beyond a doubt, the Japanese have all the information they want as to harborages, soundings, etc., along Philippine, Bornean, and New Guinea coasts.

Three years ago, when the harbor works in the Palao Group were not yet finished—the harbor lies between high rocks and is not visible from the sea—an American called Robertson and believed to be a colonel of marines, died there under mysterious circumstances. The natives will tell anyone about all the different white men who have visited the Group during the past twenty years—there are not many of them—but they will not talk about Robertson. The subject is under Japanese taboo.¹

Travelers are interfered with in various ways throughout the islands "mandated" to Japan, but there are four islands or island groups in the Carolines where seeing anything is made especially difficult and where the Japanese appear to have things they wish to hide. These include Korror, already mentioned; another small island called Sonsorol, even nearer the Philippines; Truk, a circular group of about seventy islands lying about a lagoon over forty miles in diameter, deep and large enough to hold all the navies of the world; and Ponape, a large island, three hundred forty square miles in area, with six good harbors. These islands lie like a barrier above New Guinea and cut off all the ocean to the east and north of the southern part of the Philippines.

The Japanese population in the mandated island area has grown in such proportions during the past ten years that the natives will soon all be "absorbed". In Saipan where formerly there lived seven Germans, there now live 16,000 Japanese, although many of these are Okinawas from the Ryukyu Islands just south of Japan. Saipan has an area of only some eighty square miles, but the Japanese have built a narrow-gauge railroad clear around it, used for hauling sugar-cane, but also of military importance. There are only about 3,000 natives



Girl of One of the South Sea Island Groups now Used as a Naval and Air Base by Militaristic Japan.

on Saipan and the neighboring island of Rota. The island of Tinian, between Saipan and Rota, was almost uninhabited in German times but now some 6,000 Japanese live on the island and a large sugar factory and a railroad have been built there, too.

Yap, straight east of our province of Surigao, and between the Mariane Group and the Caroline Group, has still only some 500 Japanese, partly because the natives refuse to wear clothing and no Japanese merchant can therefore make a living there. But the Yap people are dying out. In 1900 their number was 7,000; now there are only 4,000. The death-rate at present is more than double the birth-rate.

The Palao Group, so near the Philippines, is besides being the site of a naval and hydroplane base—contrary to League of Nations stipulations—the seat of the Japanese Governor-General who has jurisdiction over the entire mandated area. There are about 3,000 Japanese there, over 400 being employed in government offices and workshops. The natives still number about 5,000.

In Truk, farther to the east, the Japanese number about 1,000; the natives 15,000. In Ponape, still farther east, there are some 1,500 Japanese, but several thousand more are coming in because of the erection of a large sugar factory there for the sake of which the natives had willy-nilly to sell their land. They number about 6,000.

In the scattered Marshall Islands, the natives number some 5,000 and the Japanese 400.

Besides some eighty Spanish Catholic priests and nuns and a few German Protestant missionaries in Truk and

Palao, there are only some fifteen white people in the entire territory mandated to the Japanese. Those who formerly lived there have found it expedient to get out. Almost all of those who remain are considered spies by the authorities and treated accordingly. Even the missionaries are the victims of this Japanese "spyitis". Newcomers are watched night and day and followed everywhere by one or two policemen. Careful notes are taken on everything a foreigner says, eats, does, and buys and sells, and voluminous reports as to all this are sent to the Governor-General in Palao. A typewriter or a camera in the possession of a traveler are causes of the deepest concern to the police. When the Dutch traders came to Japan in the seventeenth century they were watched and followed around in the same way. Japanese distrust of foreigners has not changed in all that time.

On one occasion I was told in Japan when inquiring about passage to the Pacific Islands: "But there are no such islands!" When I mentioned the Marianas and the Carolines, the answer was: "Oh, yes, but there are no ships". When I then mentioned various *marus*, the answer was: "Oh, yes. But there is no room. We can not sell you a ticket. So sorry!"

Japan would like to have the world forget about these islands—until it is ready to awaken those who believe in such bed-time stories as the one told in Manila recently by a Japanese admiral which was to the effect that Japan has no territorial ambitions in the Pacific.

Note:—This was apparently not Lieut.-Colonel Earl H. Ellis, who died under equally mysterious circumstances in this same locality in 1923.

A House In Santa Ana

By Margaret Duncan Dravo

I know a house whose every mood
Has blessed some hours solitude,
Beside a river winding down
Capricious to Manila town,

A river where each lazy day
The magic of the East holds sway—
A crumbling wall, a rambling place,
Watching the water's sunny face.

At dawn the bancas scurry by
To market heaped with green pechay
And radishes all pearly white
Or trays of fish for ones' delight,

The emerald paddies sweep away
To tumbling purple hills, all day
The casco's gayly painted prows
Slip between grazing carabaos.

The house I know has looked serene
For years upon the checkered scene,
Where game cocks shout and women brew
And gossip with the boatmen crew;

Cargoes are dull but life is bright,
Enriched by song each silken night,
Soothed by the old nostalgic croon
Of palm trees sighing to the moon.

To Manhattan

By Trinidad L. Tarrosa

YOU would conquer the heavens
With towering scrapers,
And threatening spires,
With steeples that fiercely gleam. . .
But your skies seem even more foreign to you,
And far.

We,
Worshipful,
Wrapped in naive wonderment,
Look humbly to the skies—as a slave to his king. . .
And the heavens stoop,
And the heavens kiss our eyes.

Maytime

By Conrado V. Pedroche

IT was Maytime in the old home-town. The young, soft perfume of flowers and growing things mingled with the odor of rain-soaked dust. The mango trees were heavy with ripening fruit, and in their kitchens mothers were preparing the delectable *suman*.



Everybody tells me that when I was a little boy I was handsome. My sisters say that the picture of a lovely boy in a locket my mother used to keep, and which I now fondly treasure, is no other than myself. But when I look at my face in a mirror, which I do often enough, I wonder how my looks have so greatly altered.

There must have been a time when I was really good-looking for I still remember that on a Maytime festival I was chosen king of the day with a young, pretty girl by my side as the Santa Elena. That she happened to be no other than the girl for whom my young heart was then beating faster, was a beautiful though somewhat embarrassing coincidence. But I liked it despite the teasings of playmates who trudged noisily behind us in the procession, calling my name and the girl's name and saying, "*Aru, aru!*" and "*A-h-e-m!*"

In those days the *Santa Cruz de Mayo* was a far more colorful affair than it is now. All sorts of games were played along the streets all day long. Towering high and proud and greasy stood the Maypole or *arbol de Mayo* with its crown of blue and yellow and red paper flags and its wealth of several pesos in twenty- and ten-centavo pieces challenging the fearless. There was the *ñgab-ñgab*, as droll a game as ever was invented. Twenty-centavo pieces were glued fast to the sooty bottoms of frying pans. If you wanted the money (and a lot of soot upon your face) you opened your mouth and tried to chip off the coin from the bottom of the pan with your teeth. The *sisid sa pulut* was another game which I don't see played so often now-a-days. Several coins were placed in a basin filled with *pulut*, a rather dirty and odorous kind of molasses fed to horses. All you had to do was to dip your head into the basin of *pulut* and all the coins you could get into your mouth were yours.

There was one trick in which I excelled. I don't remember what it was called. You stood upon a bench so the people could see you better. A five-centavo piece was placed upon the center of your forehead and the trick was to bring the coin slowly down to your mouth through various contortions of your facial muscles, nose, lips, and tongue. If the coin fell to the ground it was returned to your forehead and you began making faces again. If you succeeded in getting into your mouth, the money was yours.

During this Maytime celebration while I was thus amusing the crowd, and expertly catching coin after coin, I saw out of my left eye (the right eye must be closed for greater proficiency in this game) the young girl who was later to become the cause of my earliest heart trouble. She was unconsciously contorting her own face and twisting her lips while watching me.

The coin was at the moment resting precariously upon the left side of my nose and I knew from experience that

one more slow and well-timed movement would bring it down to my lip—from which position it could easily be brought into my mouth with my tongue.

"*Sigue, sigue!*" I heard the young girl exclaim and, looking down the tip of my nose, I could see her small, pink tongue sticking out vainly reaching out an imaginary coin.

"*Sigue, sig . . .!*" then I looked down, fascinated by the small tongue and the impatience in the sweet, young voice. The coin fell, but I did not mind it. I looked at the girl. Her tongue was still out. Slowly she realized that I was looking at her. Her face flushed up, and giggling shyly, she disappeared behind her companions.

She must be new in the town, I thought. I had never seen her before. Even her companions were new to me. When I got down from the bench they were nowhere to be found. I walked about in the crowd feeling alternately light and heavy, vain and foolish, with the beautiful pain of first love in my soul.

The next day I saw her again with her companions. I walked behind them in the crowd, making all sorts of noises so that she would notice me. She looked back presently. I turned away, hailing an imaginary friend across the street. But I saw her out of the corner of my eye. Did she recognize me? She did! For she whispered something to her friends and they all looked at me and laughed. My heart pounded against my breast. They walked faster now, giggling and whispering words I could not quite hear. Then they sat down on a culvert and began to get interested in the games. I sat down behind them. I will talk with her now, I said to myself. But I did not. I didn't know what to say and how to say it. Several times I started to say something, but they were not looking at me and the words would not come out of my mouth.

I hoped something would happen. I prayed. I even hoped she might fall off her seat. I would catch her and save her life and she would thank me and talk to me. I hoped a stone might come from nowhere and strike me and I would be hurt and groan and she would look around and take pity upon me and raise me up and wipe the blood from my face!

But nothing happened. Then I had an idea. I stood up, walked past them, elbowed my way through the crowd. Several boys were already standing on a bench and beginning the facial game. I mounted the bench and a man put a coin on my forehead. I would show her, I said to myself. First I cast a glance at the girls and saw that they were standing up now and craning their necks. She was looking at me! But when I began the first movement which I knew so well, a sudden panic seized me and I felt hot, at first at the tips of my ears and then all over my face. I felt awkward. My knees began to tremble. Then I felt light. My body was nowhere. I was all head and my head was floating about. I began to sweat—and this was perhaps the reason why the coin would not move no matter how hard I made faces at the crowd.

(Continued on page 213)

Sport Fishing at the Hundred Islands

By Fernando M. Braganza

THE region known as "The Hundred Islands", off the northwest shore of the Gulf of Lingayen, near the town of Alaminos, Pangasinan, is in truth a fishermen's Paradise. The waters around these hundreds of little, green islands, with their fantastic caves and halfmoons of white beach, abound in big game fish. It is the favorite fishing ground of hundreds of sportsmen—government officials, business men, Army officers, and pleasure seekers generally. Recently a young English Navy officer found the place so delightful that he remained a whole week fishing.

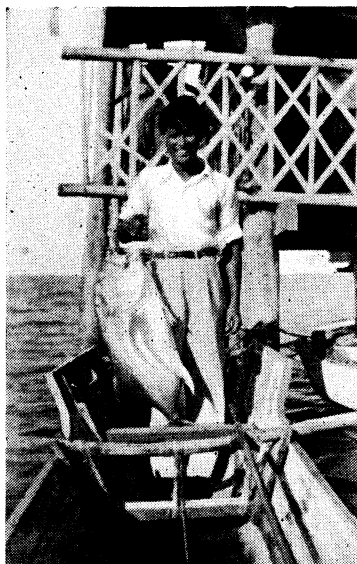
Alaminos can be reached by motor car from Manila in about five hours and from Baguio in about three and a half. Hotel accommodations are good. Parties should notify the hotel (Alaminos Hotel) of their coming in advance. Launches can be hired at the hotel at very reasonable rates and fishing tackle may also be obtained there. A fishing lodge, built over the water some hundreds of meters from shore, furnishing excellent headquarters for fishermen, may be rented.

Fishing is usually done with rod and reel or with a hand line. Both have their advantages and their advocates. The latter is the cheaper and the easier. After all, what counts is the thrill and joy of hauling in a whopper after an arduous struggle in which man's intelligence and fishing devices are matched against the cunning, strength, and agility of the game fish.

One may fish the entire day. I have known giant fishes, weighing from thirty to forty pounds, caught at such an unreasonable hour as one or two o'clock in the afternoon. However, the best time is between five and ten-thirty in the morning and from four to six-thirty in the afternoon. It is said that fishing is still better during moonlit nights, but personally I have had no nocturnal success.

Fishing at the Hundred Islands is also good the year around, but it is most enjoyable from the latter part of May to about the middle of September. The rainy season is then in full blast, with its accompaniments of thunder-showers and squalls, but the fish bite best during these months as the water is cool and rich in matter serving as food carried into the Gulf by the fresh-water streams.

It is never long—barring bad-luck—before one gets a strike,



Mr. Ungson and his 35-pound Pampano

and soon there is an exciting tug-of-war. A game fish is tricky in freeing himself from the hook and may get away by means of some sudden and unexpected maneuver even while the fisherman is in the act of landing him in the boat. However, lost fishes have that quality of being bigger than any that are ever caught and furnish an inexhaustible topic for conversation.

The fishes most commonly caught around the Hundred Islands are the baracuda, Spanish mackerel (*tanguingue*), pampano, and lapu-lapu. Such fishes as the sword-fish, sail-fish, dorado, red snapper, parrot fish, and tuna are occasionally caught. All these fish are full of dynamite and furious fighters. They offer battle every inch of the way, but the fatigue and the burned fingers are more than compensated for by the excitement and the satisfaction experienced by the successful fisherman.

The baracuda and the Spanish mackerel are long, slender, strong fishes. After a strike, the baracuda will go on a deceptive run and then fight viciously, rolling, twisting, jerking, leaping into the air, shaking its head savagely, and then diving. The mackerel, on the other hand, keeps the line taut, so the fisherman always knows where it is. It rushes madly about, however, in all directions, but it does not jump out of the water. Fights with these two fishes last a long time.

The pampano and lapu-lapu are thicker and huskier than the two already named. The pampano is one of the most powerful of fish and the greatest in endurance. The wife of a prominent American business man, when she hooked one for the first time thought she had hold of a mule. It weighed thirty-five pounds. The pampano has the speed of a torpedo and its rushes are terrific. Its peculiar trick when hooked is to dive down with all its might, and it tugs desperately at the line until the last. And as it has marvelous recuperative powers,

it is always best to increase the strain on the line as the fish weakens.

The lapu-lapu is not as much of a fighter as the others. After a strike it dashes strongly for its lair under some rock deep below the surface. Its characteristic trick is to circle around its abode or around a rock, thus causing the line to foul. If its homeward run is stopped in time, it does not offer much resistance (Continued on page 208)



Colonel Scovel and Major Maly and 147 Pounds of Fish. Not Bad for 4½ Hours' Work.

Till Kaka Mateo Comes Home

(A Play in One Act)
By Mariano Sa. Moreno

Characters

Ingga..... a widow, mother to Mateo
Il-lo..... a laborer, a friend of Mateo
Mateo..... son of Ingga and friend of Il-lo
Colas..... a farmer, friend of Mateo
Burcio..... a farmer, friend of Colas
Patti..... another farmer



SCENE: The main room of a poor farm shack at the edge of a wood in a remote barrio, with an entrance door on the right, a door leading to the *batalan* (a lean-to) on the left, and another door at the rear leading to the *silid* (sleeping quarters). The room contains an earthen stove, cooking pots, a drinking jar, *dulang* (low table), a box, an ordinary petroleum lamp, firewood, etc.

It is eight o'clock in the evening.

Before the curtain rises: In the absolute stillness of the night every sound is distinct, intensified. The distant barking of a dog, presumably from another farm house, is heard.

At rise: Ingga, a woman of about fifty is seen stooping over the stove, taking a cooking pot off it, her back towards the door to the right. She is a small, frail-looking woman, with a brown, wrinkled, face. Life has treated her rather hard.

Without knocking Il-lo walks in from the right. He is a poorly clad man of twenty-eight, hulking, with a big mouth and rough face, his hair in disorder. Ingga turns quickly around, putting the pot back on the fire.

Ingga: What, you, Il-lo? I did not hear you knock.

Il-lo: (breathlessly) I did not knock, Ina. I do not want anybody to know I am here.

Ingga: How is that?

Il-lo: I am in trouble, Ina. (He trembles.)

Ingga: What have you done?

Il-lo: I struck a man, Ina.

Ingga: You?

Il-lo: Yes, Ina—I struck him with this. (He indicates a bolo hanging from his waist. Ingga takes a step backward.)

Ingga: You killed him?

Il-lo: I do not know, Ina.

(Silence. The pot boils over and Ingga springs for it and mechanically places it on the floor beside the stove.)

Ingga: (a little sourly as she turns to face Il-lo) What do you want me to do?

Il-lo: Let me stay here a while, Ina. Is there nowhere you can put me till they are gone?

Ingga: They, who?

Il-lo: Three men, from the north, I think. It was quite dark. I did not recognize them.

Ingga: So you had a quarrel with those men from the north, did you?

Il-lo: No—not exactly that, Ina. I was down in the *tanggal* when they found me there. They tried to grab a hold of me. They were four to one, Ina, so I singled out one and struck at him. It was the only way, Ina. (pause)

I think, I hit him rather hard for I saw him fall. Then I ran. I think they are not far off by now.

(The woman does not speak. Il-lo looks at her beseechingly.)

Il-lo: You might do it for Ka Mateo's sake, Ina.

Ingga: (snappishly) But you have not been an overly good friend to Mateo?

Il-lo: But Ka Mateo has been a good friend to me, Ina. And I think he would want you to stand by me tonight.

Ingga: (doubtfully) Well, I can not say he would not, seeing as he has always thought better of you than you deserved. Maybe you can stay till he comes home tonight, then we can hear what he has to say about it.

Il-lo: That will serve my turn, I think. He will be up there in the *tagnawa-an* for an hour yet, and the field will be clear by then. I will try to get away out of this barrio.

Ingga: Where will you go?

Il-lo: I do not know as yet, Ina. There is enough time for that.

Ingga: (dryly as she opens the door leading to the sleeping room at the rear) Well, you can think at it in here. They will never guess you are here, specially if I tell them I did not see you tonight.

Il-lo: (as he walks towards the other room) You are a good woman, Ina. I know I am not worth your standing by me, but maybe it would have been different if I had had a mother like Ka Mateo.

(Ingga does not speak, but shuts the door. She returns to her cooking as if nothing has happened. After a few minutes footsteps are heard outside. The woman seems upset at first, but controls herself. She does not turn her head around, but puts some wood in the stove. As the sound of the footsteps dwindles away she peeps through a crack. Then she goes to the door of the inner room and puts her head in.)

Ingga: Those were the men, I think. I saw them go by. I saw Colas and two others. Maybe it would be better if you slipped out now and make good your escape. You could get onto the train at ten tonight.

Il-lo: (from the inner room) That would be a fine thing for me, Ina, but I haven't the price of a ticket with me.

(Ingga keeps silent, walks towards the corner at the left, and puts her right hand into a bamboo tube.)

Ingga: (as she returns to the door) Here is twenty centavos. It will be your fare to the next town and a bit over.

Il-lo: (for a moment he does not speak) I don't know how to thank you, Ina.

Ingga: Oh, you need not thank me. I am doing it for Mateo, I know how he always liked you.

Il-lo: I hope you will no get into trouble because of this.

Ingga: There is not much to fear. No one is ever likely to know you have been in this house. That is why I think you had better go on your way now before Mateo comes back, for he might bring a companion with him and

that would make trouble. I will not say that I shall not have it on my conscience having helped you to escape the law; but, as you said, you were taken in a trap, and you just did the only possible thing. Maybe the man you wounded is not so badly hurt, so I will think no more about it.

(Ingga opens the door for Il-lo, but on the threshold he stands still, for again footsteps are heard approaching.)

Ingga: Maybe it is Mateo.

Il-lo: There is more than one man there. I hear their voices.

Ingga: (cautiously) You had better go in the batalan. Wait there till they have passed.

(Carefully Il-lo walks towards the door of the batalan. As he does so the footsteps draw nearer. They come more slowly and heavily this time. It seems as they will pass, but the next moment a knock is heard. Ingga goes to the door, but before she can open it, Colas, a laborer, walks quickly in and shuts the door behind him. He faces Ingga. He seems to have some difficulty to say what he wants to say. Silently he stands before Ingga twisting the rim of the pandan hat in his hands)

Ingga: Well, what is it, Colas?

Colas: I want to speak to you, Ina.

Ingga: (sharply, as Colas remains tongue-tied) Well?

Colas: I have brought you bad news, Ina.

Ingga: What? It is not Mateo, is it?

Colas: He is outside, Ina.

Ingga: What do you mean? (She makes for the door.)

Colas: (blocking her way) Don't, Ina—not till I have told you.

Ingga: Told me what? Susmariajosep! Be quick man, for mercy's sake! (She tries to push past Colas, but is unable to do so.)

Colas: (checking her firmly) There has been a row down there in the tanggal. There was a man trying to destroy the dike and Ka Mateo was walking with Burcio, Patti, and me from the tagnawa-an. We heard a noise, and there. . . . It was too dark to see who it was. We scared him, and he struck with his bolo. . . . and got away.

(Colas stops speaking abruptly and looks at the woman as if imploring her to fill in the gap of his story.)

Ingga: Mateo. . . .

(Colas forgets to keep his guard and before he can prevent her she had flung open the door. The two men outside had evidently been waiting for this, and come in carrying a body in a litter, which they put down on the dulang in the middle of the room. As they do so the body of Mateo is seen.)

Ingga: (without tears) Is he dead?

(As she looks at the men, one after the other nods silent-

ly. At last she seems to be weakening, and one of the men helps her to the old petroleum box near the drinking jar.)

Colas: (with rough kindness) We will go round to Iquit Juana's house and ask her to come down to you.

Burcio: (as the woman does not say anything) I think this is a hard thing to have come to you, Ina, but it is the will of Providence, as some people say; and as for the man who did it, we have a pretty good guess as to who he is, and he shall hang.

Patti: (as Ingga still does not speak) We did not see his face, but we've got his hat. He dropped it in the tanggal when he jumped over the dike, and I swear that hat belongs to Il-lo, who has been up to no good since the day when he was caught by Ka Tallo stealing palay in the *icub*.

(Ingga keeps silent still and looks blankly down at the floor.)

Colas: I reckon, though, he did not know it was Ka Mateo when he did it; he and Ka Mateo were on good terms.

(At last Ingga struggles to her feet and stands by the dulang looking down on her dead son's face. A whole eternity seems to roll by while she stands there as if making up her mind. The men stare at her waiting for what she will say.)

Burcio: (breaking the silence nervously) Some of our companions from the north have gone after Il-lo. They had a notion he broke through the road to the Ili. There is no chance of his having been here. You have not seen him tonight, Ina? (There is a pause.)

Ingga: (decidedly at last) No, I have not seen him. Not since Monday. (She clasps her hands in front of her.)

Colas: Well, it is time we get moving. We will fetch Iquit Juana. I believe you will be glad to have her, Ina.

(Ingga nods.)

Ingga: (as the men start for the door) Will you carry him there first. (She points towards the door of the silid.)

(Burcio and Patti carry the body of Mateo, and Colas carries the dulang into the other room. Then they slip silently out of the house. Ingga stands at the door of the silid and looks after the men as the door closes behind them. Suddenly, as if on a sudden impulse, Ingga walks toward the entrance door, but when she reaches the middle of the room she changes her mind and stops. For a moment she looks alternately at the entrance door and the door of the batalan. Finally, she turns around and makes for the silid with heavy, dragging steps and shuts herself in. The door of the batalan opens and carefully Il-lo walks in. He sees his hat in the middle of the room, forgotten by the men, stoops for it, and cautiously retreats to the batalan. Hardly has the door of the batalan closed when the sound of a man jumping to the ground is heard from outside followed by the rapid thumping of feet as the curtain falls.)

You Are Not Dead

By Abelardo Subido

YOU are not dead to me; they all have lied
Who said that you have mingled with the Earth
In one long, dreamless sleep. You have not died,
Life is not transient as our worldly mirth.
I see you in the breaking of the flowers;
I hear your soft voice through the drip of rain,
Your quiet laughter in the scented showers

Of falling leaves in every windy lane
That you have walked with me. You are not dead:
I feel your presence everywhere I go,
Waking a yearning fondness deep, unsaid. . . .
At eventide the sea breeze murmurs low
Beneath the dying moon: I think of you
To be the moon that dies and shines anew.

Cutch

By Henry Philip Broad

NOT only the finished product but also its name had long intrigued us. Cutch? What was, what is cutch? And why is it called cutch? So we looked for information at its very source.

"Exactly what", we asked, "is cutch?"

Mr. Kerr, vice-president and general manager of the Philippine Cutch Corporation, and, incidentally, a chemist of renown, smiled at the naïve question.

"It is not easy to say in a few words just what cutch is. . . . Scientifically speaking it is the extract of a bark of a tree of the order of the rhizophora, a swamp growth generally known as mangrove. . . but in reality it is much more than that. . .", Mr. Kerr said.

"And the name?" we queried. "The strange name that no dictionary seems to know the etymology of?"

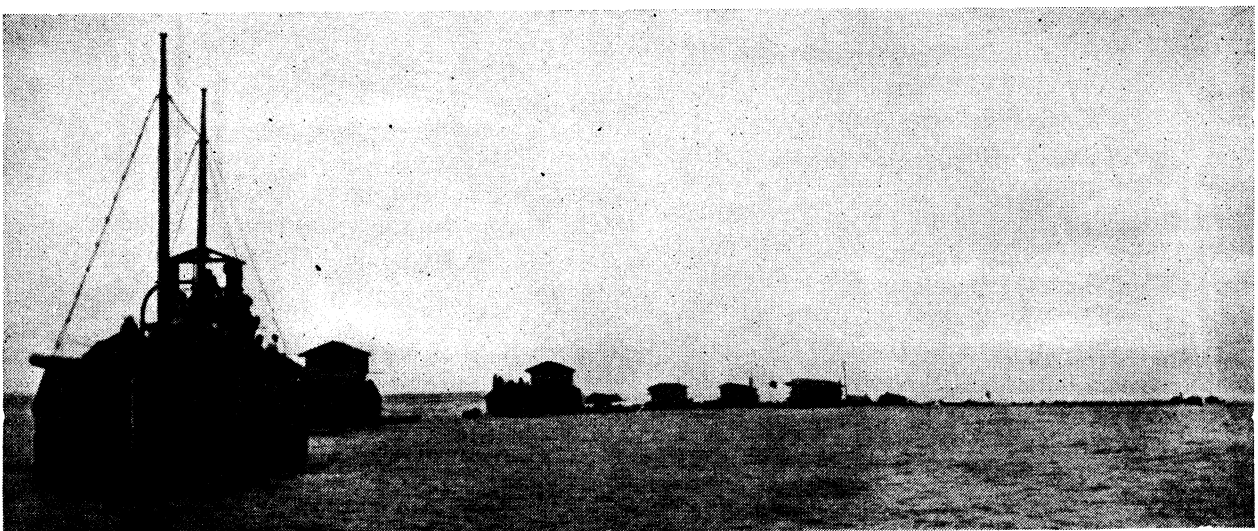
"The name of cutch", Mr. Kerr explained to us, "comes from the land where in times of the East India Company the raw material was found and shipped in small quantities to England. . . . It is the principality of Kachh or Kacha, an autonomous little country, under the Presidency of Bombay, India. . . . Thus the name of this sterile land, mostly marshy swamps, has in the course of time become identical with the name of the product that originated there, as often happens. . . . But cutch is much older than the East India Company, very much older. . . . As a dyestuff it was known throughout the East—Near and Far—for tens of centuries. . . . It is safe to assume that the Egyptians knew it and used it extensively in the production of their characteristic shades of yellows and browns. . . . Three thousand years, therefore, is a conservative estimate of cutch's association with man and man's needs. . ."

From the window of the vice-president's office our glance wandered over the vast site of the factory where the bark of the mangrove tree is converted into cutch ready for shipment. An intense, almost contagious activity was noticeable everywhere: from the men who unloaded the bark from the trucks that brought it from the steamer, to those who watched the huge vats where the brown

sirupy liquid was boiled down to the right consistency; from the men in charge of the evaporating apparatus, to the girls who made the sacks for the finished product; and from the chemists in their laboratory down to the truck drivers. All are cogs, though essential ones, in the complicated process of taking from the virgin forests of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan, a raw material and changing it into another, a less raw material, one of great importance in our industrialized civilization. All moved with the precision of the perfect organism; and above it lay the pungent, though not exactly disagreeable scent of bark of tree freshly felled, with the emanations of its forest origin still perceivable, and the hum and buzz of engines hungry to be fed with the wood of the same trees. . . and as a backdrop to this enterprise, the green curtains of the coconut trees swaying in the wind, and beyond, ever beautiful, the shimmering Sulu sea.

The mangrove tree that furnishes the bark from which cutch is won grows in that vast belt that encircles our globe just where belts usually encircle: the middle. In other words, mangroves are found in all lands between the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, in all tropical countries, though the supply varies greatly. There are extensive mangrove swamps in South America, in eastern Africa, in the Dutch East Indies, in Borneo and, of course, in the Philippines.

The tree has a system of roots that spreads fingerlike in all directions; and seen at lowtide the plants seem to stand on many-branched stilts that give them a peculiar, fantastic appearance. This root formation results in the accumulation of mud and all the debris refuse of the virgin forest; and with the passage of time bays are filled in and waterways narrowed down to mere channels. In this manner, Nature, true economist that she is, builds up new land constantly and diligently. Where today rice fields spread their green carpets and coconut trees wave their fronds, stood mangrove trees in their unbroken solitude two hundred years ago.

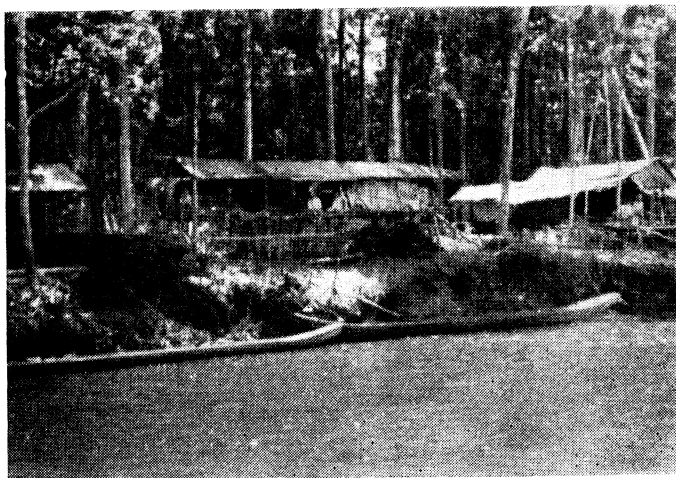


A Cutch Flotilla

This fact accounts for the temporary nature of the exploitation of the mangrove swamps. New fields of operation are ever needed. One of the illustrations accompanying this article shows a cutch flotilla on the move. This flotilla, from the tip of the craft that tows it down to the last wisp of nipa straw at the stern of the ultimate Moro vinta measures the respectable distance of two miles. A modern argosy indeed, bound for far lands in search of treasure. The vintas carry the Moro laborers and their families; for these dwellers of the Southern Philippines, born and raised as they are in and on the water, are particularly adapted to the work along those wide, quietly coursing waterways where mangrove holds sway.

There, in those dim avenues, the trees are felled, the bark is removed to the thickness of one half to one quarter of an inch and loaded on to the swift and light-of-draft vintas and taken to the camp where it is weighed and sold and paid for, and where new supplies are purchased at the camp cantine, all with a celerity and a dispatch not usually associated with jungles and tropics and quiet waterways.

Another picture shows a settlement of the laborers, rude, flimsy, shelters thrown up within an hour's time against the fringe of the ever-advancing jungle. In the foreground their shallow craft are waiting for bark. The bark is cut into strips of one meter in length; it is pleasantly ruddy in color and its scent denotes its high tannin content. But absolute freshness of the bark is a requisite for satisfactory results. So the problem of transportation is an important one from those places "somewhere in Mindanao, or Palawan or Borneo" to the cutch plant in Zamboanga.



Laborers' Huts in the Jungle

At the factory the men will unload the bark and feed it to machines that grind it fine and pour it into vats; and later various complicated processes convert it into the hard, resinous substance of a dark garnet hue commercially known as cutch. Neatly piled up in pyramids of sacks in the company's warehouse, unaffected by heat or cold or time, cutch, within twenty-four hours of its arrival at the factory as bark, awaits shipment to lands across the seas.

In earlier days cutch was used for weighing those ponderous black silks that made the garments of our grandparents—and of our great-grandparents too—stand on their own feet, so to say. The vegetable dyes derived from cutch range through all imaginable shades of browns and yellows; fabrics dyed with these are absolutely sun-proof. Cutch forms the base of a useful pigment called

khaki, from the Hindu word that means dusty, and this drab, protective coloring has made khaki preeminently suited for uniforms in military use the world over. But the main use of cutch lies in the tanning of leather. It will transform an ugly hide into a thing of beauty, give meaning to a strip that will become a Sam Browne belt, a handbag, a suitcase, or any other of the myriad of useful and not-so-useful things made of leather.

And during its peregrinations from bark out of the vastness of primitivity to a product of immense importance in our industrialized civilization, it scatters freely to many thousands of people the inestimable boon of gainful employment, beginning with the laborers that fell the trees in the mangrove swamps and ending up with the smart young saleswomen at the leathergoods counters of the world.

Quatrains

By Jose Velez Yasay

Flower Ghosts

At nightfall among the spangled bowers
Fly fireflies bright,
I think they're ghosts of dead flowers
Haunting the tropic night.

Dew

Crying, crying, all night,
The sylvan fairies are I know:
That's why flowers and grass are white
At morn with silver tears of faëry woe.

The Butterfly

Winged flotsam of the zephyr,
Blown from rainbow bowers,
Has your beauty made you a lover,
A Don Juan of flowers?

Swan Song

Girl of my heart—'tis I,
A jilted swain I die.
For love's but you and woe;
And what's life, wanting you?

The Heroine of the Ilocano Epic

By Leopoldo Y. Yabes

ABOUT the life of Ines Kannoyan, heroine of the Ilocano epic, "The Life of Lam-ang", not much is given in the poem itself. Her story is embodied in the numerous tales which the old people of the region still love to tell.¹

According to the epic, Kannoyan, paragon of all the Ilocano virtues, was born in the town of Kalanutian² in northern Ilocos. It is said that Kalanutian was then a big town inhabited by Itnegs³ and some Christian Ilocanos. Today it is a small barrio of the municipality of Sinait, inhabited by scarcely a hundred people. Nothing remains of the ancient town except its name and the supposed tomb of Kannoyan on a hill called Bantay Dayawen,⁴ about half a kilometer north of the barrio.

Kannoyan's father, whose name is not given in the poem nor remembered by the people today, and her mother, Unnayan,⁵ were the biggest land owners in the Ilocos and their *katalonan* or tenants were numbered by the hundreds. Their furniture and household utensils were of pure gold. Kannoyan when a child played with golden toys. Gold, too, were the figures of two roosters and four hens which adorned the house yard.

Though as an only child, Kannoyan was heiress to all this wealth, her parents did not allow her to grow up in idleness, and her industry as well as her beauty was reported far and wide. From all parts of the country young men—Christian Ilocanos, Itnegs, and even Spaniards—came to Kalanutian to pay court to her. But she did not care for any of them. She wanted to marry for love, although she would not have married a very poor man as this would not have been in keeping with the dignity of her family.

Thus she remained single until well in her middle twenties. Then came Lam-ang, a young warrior from southern Ilocos, rich and quite handsome, with whom she fell in love at first sight. The courtship, their marriage, and their life immediately following are all told in the epic.⁶

They lived at Nalbuan, home of Lam-ang, for some years which were not uneventful. Lam-ang, for the second time, went up alone into the mountains to punish the Igorots for taking the heads of three of his townsmen. According to the stories told, he slew hundreds, even thousands, of them.⁷

In Kalanutian, where Lam-ang and Kannoyan spent the rest of their days, they lived mostly in peace. They were both converted to Christianity and became zealous preachers of the gospel. Kalanutian had a feeling in her heart that the life of blood and war which her husband had been leading was a reason why they still had no child. She hoped that their new life would induce God to bless them with a son. Through their efforts all of the people embraced the new faith, and they carried their work into neighboring regions, Lam-ang preaching among the men and his wife among her own sex.

Yet no child came to bless their union and Lam-ang began to lose faith in the new God. He grew tired of preaching and longed for his old warrior-life. At this juncture, serious trouble arose between the towns of Kala-



nutian and Sinait which only a decisive battle could terminate, and Lam-ang was chosen to lead the Kalanutian warriors. The two forces met at Timmañgol,⁸ midway between the two towns. The encounter was a bloody one and many of the

Sinait men fell, while Lam-ang's forces sustained only a few casualties. While himself leading the last charge, however, Lam-ang was set upon by a young Sinait warrior who thrust him through with a spear. Seeing their supposedly invulnerable leader falling to the ground, the Kalanutian fighters were stricken with panic and fled.

Kannoyan received the news of her husband's defeat and death and never recovered from her grief. She neither ate nor slept and soon breathed her last. As she had no child and all her own and her husband's relatives were dead, all her riches were buried with her, as was the custom. Her extensive landholdings she divided among the poor as an act of Christian charity. Unlike her husband, she never lost faith in the new religion and remained a Christian until her death. To the Ilocanos she exemplifies the ideal type of woman: loving and faithful as a wife, intelligent and sensible, industrious, virtuous, and beautiful.

It is not known whether Lam-ang was buried at Kalanutian or at Nalbuan. The probability is that he was buried at Nalbuan because legend only speaks of the tomb of Kannoyan at Kalanutian.

Her supposed tomb on Bantay Dayawen, or the Adored Hill, is held in great reverence by the people to this day. It is believed that it is guarded by spirits which can assume diverse forms.

The story is told that one dark night, around two hundred years ago, two gold phantom-ships, believed to be the golden ships of Lam-ang described in the epic, came sailing through the air from the south, lighting up with their radiant brilliance the landscape over which they passed, and landed on top of Bantay Dayawen. The people who had been watching the phenomenon in fear and awe, heard a heart-rending wailing, followed by a great commotion, and then a deep silence. At day-break the ships sailed southward, and were never seen again.

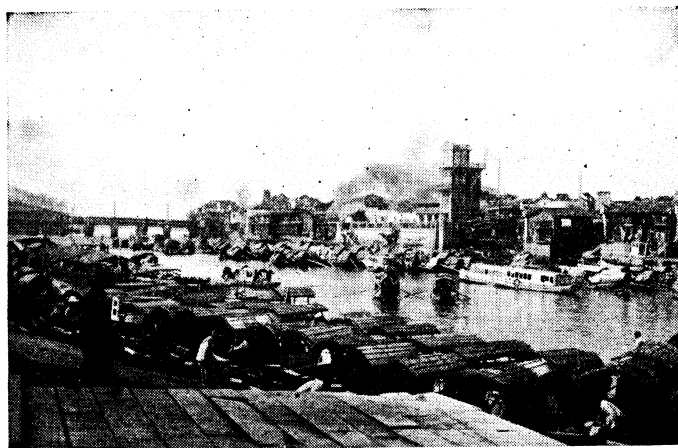
About ten years ago, it is said, a party of four men, noted for their fearlessness, went to dig up the gold treasure which legend tells was buried with Kannoyan. They chose a moonlit night, when they thought the spirits would be afraid to go abroad, and drank plenty of *basi* before they started out. They did not go in the daytime because it is believed that the gold is turned into black coals by the spirits on guard. Towards midnight, when they began digging, one of the party saw a black bird (*kakok*) on a nearby bush, and called the attention of his companions to it. In a moment they were surrounded by a score of horrible-looking fiends called *sinan-pugot*, and they fled, leaving their picks, shovels, and crowbars behind.

A third story has to do with a former classmate of mine who one afternoon in April was pasturing his carabaos at

(Continued on page 213)

Japan and Chiang Kai-Shek

By Viktor Mussik



The City of Foochow, Capital of Fukien Province

THE recent press statements of Japanese officials as to Japan's assumption of "guardianship" over China and control over its foreign relations, has stirred the governments of the world, and especially that of the United States—which country only a short while ago exchanged notes of friendship with Japan. The American disappointment is not surprising, as it has not had much experience with Asiatics—otherwise its policy in the whole Far East would have been different; but even the British, thorough students of the Orient, show surprise.

But why?

As far back as the sixteenth century, the Japanese military leader Hideyoshi invaded the mainland, aiming not merely at the conquest of Korea, but of China. In a letter to the King of Korea, Hideyoshi wrote: "How long can we confine ourselves to these islands? It has long been my ambition to conquer the Mings (i.e. China) by way of your country. Our Emperor has expressed his gratification at your readiness to establish relations with us by sending a delegate to our nation. I hope that when we have gathered our forces, you will dispatch troops to help us."

And didn't General Tanaka, in his Memorial to the Throne prepared for the present Emperor in 1928 submit plans for the conquest of the entire Far East, beginning with Manchuria and Mongolia, after which the rest of Asia would surrender to Japan?

That was only six years ago. Today, Manchuria has been conquered and the half of Mongolia. North China comes next. Already last year a start was made, but the move was temporarily halted by the Fukien rebellion, liquidated a few months ago. The history of this uprising in the South is interesting for its bearing on the present situation.

The movement had its origin in the strong opposition of southern and especially Cantonese political leaders to the National Government at Nanking which began two years ago when General Chiang Kai-shek tried to stop the resistance of the Nineteenth Route Army against the Japanese at Shanghai on the grounds that this resistance endangered the city, which is the financial base of the Nanking government leaders.

The opposition of the South was strengthened when the Nanking authorities shifted to the people the blame for failing to resist the Japanese in the North. The open break came when it was learned that Chiang Kai-shek had compromised with Tokyo. Leading newspapers in Shanghai and other parts of China were warned to publish nothing about this development, but the Cantonese newspapers came out with big head-lines in April of last year about the secret Nanking-Japanese agreement.

According to this agreement the National Government undertook to stop all efforts to upset "peace and order" in Manchukuo and to recognize its independence; to demilitarize the territory north of the Yellow River; and never to institute a boycott against Japanese goods. Japan agreed to abolish the special treaties concerning extraterritoriality and inland and coastwise shipping as well as other unequal treaties, and *further agreed to enter into new treaties on an equal and reciprocal basis recognizing the principle of the Asiatic "Monroe Doctrine"*. Japan also agreed to support the Nanking Government with money and military assistance in suppressing communists.

The Cantonese press further asserted that all this had been concluded directly between General Chiang Kai-shek and the Japanese Ministry of War and that there was an understanding furthermore that Japan would start trouble in South China in order to counteract the growing strength there against Nanking.

The Nineteenth Route Army, under its leader, Tsai Ting-kai, was transferred from Shanghai to Fukien Province to suppress bands of marauding brigands there. The Army, famous for its brave resistance to the Japanese, was well received. A period of wholesome coöperation between the officials, the Army, and the people was instituted, and it looked as if a new and better period of Fukien history would be inaugurated. But the Nanking Government became jealous and suspicious, and a dispute was begun with the officers of the Nineteenth Route Army about abuse of power which ended with Nanking's stopping the monthly subsidy of \$600,000 (Mex.) which the Army had been receiving since its transfer from Shanghai. The Army thereupon

(Continued on page 208)



The City of Canton, Capital of Kwangtung Province

Bukidnon Marriage

By Ricardo C. Galang

WE saw a group of people coming ceremoniously down a trail around the foot of a hill. Two old men, walking with an air of importance, were at the head of the procession; a young man (I mean a boy) wearing a conspicuous red turban followed, accompanied by another who held over his head a decorated red umbrella. Behind came people of all ages: old women supported by younger girls, old men leaning on canes, and barefoot children, the girls dressed in bright silk. A little farther behind walked a number of women burdened by babies.

"What does this procession mean?" I inquired of my companion, kicking my horse in the ribs so that I could draw along side of him.

"There's to be a wedding", he informed me.

"Anything unusual about it?"

"These are Bukidnons; come, let's go along and you will see for yourself."

"But we are not invited—and besides—"

"There is no need for an invitation. Bukidnons do not consider a wedding a private affair; it is a public show."

"How far is the church from here?"

"There is no church. The ceremony is held in the house of the bride, about fifty kilometers from here, by the road."

"Fifty kilometers! You mean those people will hike the whole distance?"

"That's not far. Any Bukidnon will tell you that."

"Including the women and the children?"

As self-invited guests, we decided to proceed to the house of the bride. We took another trail around Mount Katerial, my companion knowing this shortcut to the house.

Our horses leisurely followed the trail. It was a foggy Bukidnon morning. The beauty of the rolling hills and surrounding mountains had become familiar to us and furnished no subject for conversation; so, we fell to talking about marriage preliminaries in Bukidnon.

"There is practically no courtship among the Bukidnons, like the courtship we people in Luzon know," he began, "Parents court for their sons; the girl's folks decide the question of marriage for her."

"There must be many unhappy Bukidnon marriages," I interrupted thinking of marriage without love.

"No," he answered, "perhaps young couple do not know much about our sentimental loving-each-other reason for marrying, but their living together make them fond of each other. The courtship is managed by the parents, as I said, but the actual proposing is done by two influential men called *komakagon*."

"You mean go-between?"

"Yes, go-betweens. On the day set aside for making the proposal, the *komakagon* go to the bride's parents. They bring with them a plate, a needle, a bowl, a wooden spoon, a silk umbrella—all put together in a bag. On their way they must not speak to anybody they meet on the trail, and must close their eyes if they meet a woman whose hair is not knotted; they should avoid seeing animals—dead animals—"



"Why?"

"Bad omens."

He continued: "A few hundred yards away from the house, one of them goes ahead to find out whether the girl is in the house."

"If—"

"If the girl is not at home, they go back; if she is, they go in. The leader of the two hands the bag to the father, who in turn gives it to the daughter. The girl, knowing that this is a proposal of marriage, hurries to the kitchen—leaving the *komakagon* and her parents alone. The proposal is made. A debate follows, usually on how much the dowry would be. The *komakagon* go away without a definite answer."

"How about the bag?"

"When they are gone, the father hangs the bag from the roof. Bukidnon houses do not have ceilings. If the girl finds no objection to the marriage, she lets the bag hang there; if she objects to it, she sets about to return it to the boy's parents before the three-day limit is over."

"Why not give her answer at once or why not have someone else return the bag. Fifty kilometers—"

"There is no asking why in customs. Custom is custom and should not be questioned." His voice was raised somewhat, perhaps because of my stupid question. Our horses threw up their heads.

"The girl should be careful in returning the bag, for if she is found inside the boy's house, the boy would place an inverted jar in the door-way."

"What? Inverted jar? What for?" I was hoping that he would not raise his voice again.

"That means the girl is caught—that she can not leave the house because the door is supposed to be closed."

"Eh—then she is forced?" I said.

"There is a way to open the door", he explained, "The father, upon hearing that his daughter is caught, hurries to the place bringing three jars. He places these jars in the door-way: that means the door is opened. Then the girl goes home, but she must ride a carabao or horse supplied by the boy's parents. Then the suit is continued."

"If at last the proposal is accepted?" I ventured. I know I was putting a question that was not stupid.

"Then a day is set aside for the marriage. The boy's folks, including the *dato* of the tribe, go to the house of the girl in a procession, like the one we saw a while ago. The two old men at the head of the procession are the *komakagon*, the boy with the red turban is the bridegroom, and the rest are his relatives and friends."

At a little distance we saw a small cogon hut nestled among abaca plants. There was an unusual crowd. The procession was there ahead of us. We thought we had followed a shortcut, but the Bukidnons knew a shorter shortcut.

We found the *komakagon* at the foot of the stairs, discussing or explaining something I did not understand to a man who was up in the house. My companion came to

(Continued on page 209)

Editorials

The Tydings-McDuffie Act was unanimously accepted by the Philippine Legislature in special session on May 1.

Accepted—The Coming Commonwealth Since it has been clear for some time—as indicated in these



columns in past issues—that the Legislature would accept the Act, regardless of its economic features, it was unquestionably wise to accept it in the manner it was accepted.

While Filipino political leaders indicated they were fully aware of the possibly serious economic consequences of acceptance, they stressed the fact that the Act is politically a new step toward the fulfillment of American promises of independence for the Philippines. No references were made to the selfish interests dominant in Congress which had practically forced this legislation upon the Independence Mission headed by Senate President Quezon, as they had forced the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, economically identical, upon the Mission headed by Senator Osmeña and Speaker Roxas last year.

As it appeared certain that we would be made to suffer economic impositions anyway, and, in fact, it was being attempted to impose still greater economic burdens upon this country outside of and on top of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, and its acceptance would place the Philippines in a stronger position to object to such further impositions, it was quite logical for the Philippines to accept such political sops as were offered them by this Law.

The situation was ugly in every sense of the word. It looked, and, in fact, still looks as if the thirty-six-year American policy, the liberality of which was up to the present period unknown in the world, was now—is—to be brutally reversed, and that within a few years President Hoover's description of the Virgin Islands in the Caribbean, purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917, as today "an effective poor-house", may be used to describe our own fair and once prosperous archipelago.

Individual congressmen have admitted that various recent acts and proposals in Congress are discriminatory and unfair to the Philippines, but these men nevertheless voted in support of such legislation defending themselves by stating that they had to carry out the will of their "constituents" or face defeat in the next elections. Thus they seek to exculpate themselves—these tools of invidious minority interests, indifferent alike to a people's ruin, the broader interests of the American nation, and its disgrace in the eyes of the world. Another excuse for this type of legislation was that the Filipinos, accused of "insincerity" and "ingratitude", should be made to feel the cost and consequences of the "independence" they have been asking for. Our guilt appears to consist in having petitioned for greater rights of self-government. It is true that Philippine political leaders have carried out this policy under the name of "independence", but no student of American-Philippine relations need ever to have been misled by this. The program was entirely in line with the American policy as outlined from the very beginning. The people of the Philippines had a right to expect understanding and sym-

pathy from the great and freedom-loving American Republic. For organized forces in Congress to have taken a malicious advantage of the rightful aspirations of the people of the Philippines and to plan to demand an unpayable price for what is their right, is un-American and disgraceful.

However, with a seriousness and dignity which forces respect, the Filipino leaders, headed by Mr. Quezon, ignored all this and Mr. Quezon in his address on the Luneta and later in the Legislature, and also Mr. Osmeña, Mr. Roxas, and other speakers in their addresses, spoke only of the liberalism and generosity of America, of a fulfillment of pledges, of a work of emancipation, of the off-shoot in the Far East of the great tree planted by George Washington.

It was Governor-General Murphy, however, who raised the issue to the highest moral and spiritual level, in his address to the Legislature. He declared that the "coincidence of recent protective aims and measures" in Congress with the "initiation of the final steps in the brilliant and glorious program of Philippine development and liberation" should not be permitted to "cloud our perspective". "If economic factors have entered and played a part in the framing and adoption of the final act of liberation, this and the preparatory work that preceded it have been fundamentally conditioned and sustained and inspired by the political idealism and altruism of the American people. The eventual freedom and independence of the Philippines have been a definite ideal of our people for more than a generation."

This is at least in part true, and if it is in part a falsification of contemporary history, it is inspired by an attitude and based upon a wishful process of observation which do Governor-General Murphy credit. But what better attitude could he have taken? He must have realized that his message to the Legislature would become in time what is known as a "historical document", as all the other official addresses recently made in Manila. Was he to say that the Tydings-McDuffie Law was, at least, in so far as its motives were concerned and its economic provisions a disgrace to the American nation? Was it not better to say what he did and hope that Congress would live up to his beautiful interpretation?

Indeed, the effect in America of the proceedings in the Philippine Legislature, broadcast by radio to the United States, seem already to have been most favorable. President Roosevelt characterized the acceptance of the Law as "an expression of confidence in the people of the United States and of Congress by the Filipino people and their leaders". The Secretary of War spoke of the Act as practically a "treaty" between the United States and the Philippines. Expressions in Congress have also been most friendly, and it looks at this writing as at least possible that the Jones-Costigan sugar bill and the coconut oil excise tax proposal may also be altered in favor of the Philippines. Such an attitude developing in Congress may lead to a favorable reconsideration of some of the economic provisions of the Tydings Act, as has indeed been promised.

It is not likely that we need seriously consider the danger of a reduction in the ten-year transition period to three years. This talk was probably the result of a desire to hasten action on acceptance in the Philippines and to counteract further acts of economic aggression against the Philippines at this time. Here, it would seem plain that no one would wish for ruin within three years if it could be postponed to ten and perhaps avoided altogether. As a matter of fact, if the commonwealth period proves successful and the people are happy under it, it is quite possible that the people of the Philippines will petition the Government of the United States to continue this status indefinitely, and this would be a petition that no administration could refuse, regardless of all the "shalls" in the Law.

Within ten years, or even less, the present wave of economic nationalism may subside, and it may again come to be understood that free trade between countries as dissimilar economically as the United States and the Philippines, is to mutual advantage.

The amazement aroused in certain quarters by the declaration of Resident Commissioner Guevara in Washington

on the same day that the Tydings Act was to be accepted in Manila that the acceptance "marks the beginning of the winding up or liquidation of our sugar industry as well as the other tariff-protected industries; we shall be going out of business, closing shop, and going bankrupt; we do not want this but we are forced into it," is rather amusing. The Act was forced upon the Philippines, as everybody knows, and the people of the Philippines wanted only the political concessions and nothing else in that Law. Preparations have been carefully laid to leave the way open to further protest of the economic provisions, and those interests in the United States which think that the Philippines are now comfortably out of the way are doomed to suffer disappointment. While fair—and non-retroactive quotas on our products, proportionally no more burdensome than the quotas laid on other areas under the flag, can not be fairly objected to, these interests will find that even under a commonwealth form of government, the people of the Philippines still remain under the sovereignty of the United States, owe allegiance to the American flag, and consider themselves under the protection of that flag.

Emboldened, no doubt, by the recent Philippine legislation of the United States Congress and by the two fulsome

messages of Japan's good will addressed to the Tokyo within one month of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and by the additional American gesture of confidence in sending the American fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic side, the Japanese Foreign Minister, tool of the militarist party, disclosed to the press last month a communication to the Japanese minister at Nanking which shows how wrong those good people were who have been congratulating themselves that the Japanese tiger jumped eastward instead of southward and would remain satisfied now that he had glutted himself on Manchuria.

Mr. Koki Hirota's "re-statement of Japanese policy", designed so that Japan may assume absolute control over the foreign relations of China, would reduce the whole of that great but militarily

weak country to a condition of absolute vassalage. It was indeed in many respects a "restatement", because it

appears that Mr. Hirota was one of those chiefly concerned in the drafting of the infamous "Twenty-one Demands" on China in 1915.

Japan declares again that it holds special responsibilities and a unique position as the "guardian of the peace of Eastern Asia" and that it "must object" to the efforts of other powers, either singly or in groups (aimed at the League of Nations) to assist China in any way likely to assume military and political forms, and Japan must be the judge whether foreign efforts to aid China "imperil the peace of Eastern Asia". It is [furthermore threatened that Japan's objections may take the form of positive action "if the other party employs force".

Since the statement was made to the press and directed to no particular government, no nation had at the time of this writing thought it necessary to reply, although it was generally interpreted as a new



The Open Door—For Exit Only

attempt to violate international treaties and to infringe upon the Open Door policy.

The hostile reaction to the announcement was so evident that Japanese spokesmen made various statements tending to narrow the broad scope of the declaration, and the statement was made that Japan had been "misunderstood"—again.

Misunderstanding is, however, not possible. The policy is entirely logical from the Japanese point of view. It is merely a continuation and extension of the policy which the military party of Japan has inaugurated and we re-print in these pages a cartoon first published in the March, 1932, issue of this Magazine entitled "The Open Door—Open for Exit".

There has been much loose talk of late about a Japanese "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia. But the policy Japan aims at is a travesty of the American policy, as different as is night from day.

Contrast the wording of the latest Japanese declaration—compounded of rapacity and lust for power, bad conscience, and megalomania—with the quiet and high-minded words of the message of President James Monroe in 1823:

"The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . . . The political system of the allied powers is essentially different from that of America. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered nor shall interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . . It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

As a background for this noble and courageous pronouncement, it should be remembered that the "Holy Alliance", formed by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, sought to enforce the divine right of kings against the progress of liberal principles, and, joined by France, undertook "to put an end to the system of representative government", proposing also to overthrow the new governments in America erected out of the former Spanish colonies.

At the time of President Monroe, the United States was not as powerful a nation as Japan is today, neither was there any nation in South or Central America in any way similar to China. America did not seek power and domination for itself, but was always the first to recognize the independence of such new states as arose. The American policy was a protective, not an aggressive policy. It was not selfish, but disinterested. It was welcomed and appre-



ciated by the small governments who were protected by it; it was not feared. It was a peace and not a war policy. It was recognized as an important regional agreement almost a century later by the League of Nations and was not used by the United States to block the coöperation of the

League in efforts to maintain the peace in South America in recent years.

The success of the policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine has been such as to make the necessity of its application progressively more remote. It has stood the test of time.

To speak of the present policy of Japan as comparable to the course of the United States under the Monroe Doctrine is to traduce America and to make a mock of history.

The Japanese militarists no doubt believe that neither the United States nor Britain is in a position, because of internal conditions, to effectively oppose their arrogance, but they will learn that they have again committed an error in judgment and failed to understand public sentiment, and Japan will probably either have to back down or face a show-down.

The alleged offers of Japanese capitalists to buy out various large American companies in the Philippines has of late been the talk of Manila.

Japanese Business Included as among those approached
Buying Out were a large dry-docks concern, an
American Here? important stevedoring and trucking company, a large public service corporation, a successful mining enterprise, and one of the largest wholesale distributing houses in the country. When questioned, the managers of some of these concerns denied the truth of the reports, but a number of them did not hesitate to state that if such offers were in fact made to them, they would give them careful consideration.

It is certain that serious offers of this kind may be expected, although the Japanese would probably not be so unwise as to make them too soon.

It is equally certain that all our hopes for the future of this country as we know it and for continued American protection would be frustrated if Japanese capital and enterprise were to replace the American in this country.

There are at this time no doubt a number of large American enterprises which have been so handicapped by continuous political uncertainty that their owners would sell out to any group whatever if they had the opportunity. Such business men would be considered short-sighted by the most of us, and would be considered traitors by some others, but they would be entirely within their rights in deciding to call it a day.

This present attitude of defeatism on the part of many, bordering on a state of panic, must be counteracted. Signs are not wanting that those in political power realize the seriousness of the situation. Several statements of a quieting nature have already been issued. But it is most desirable that some authoritative and definite pronouncements be made as to the economic plans it is proposed to pursue in the future; and that these plans should provide the strongest possible guarantees for the safety of invested capital goes without saying, unless we wish to see a veritable

roust of American business here, of which, we may be sure, the Japanese would cannily take every advantage.

A recent newspaper account tells of the stir created in the House of Commons by the report that Japanese capital was planning the digging of a canal across the Isthmus of Kra in Siamese territory in the Malay Peninsula, which is considered as a threat to the commercial and strategic importance of Singapore. London newspapers have connected these reports with the decision of Britain to complete the Singapore naval base.

Such a canal which would connect the China Sea and the Indian Ocean has been talked of for years and the route was first surveyed as far back as 1843 by engineers of the Tennasserim Province of Burma. The route from west to east runs through the Pakchan river which is the boundary of the southern extremity of the strip of Burmese territory along the west coast of the Isthmus, diverges into a small stream called the Kra, over the Kra Pass, and thence into the Gulf of Siam. The distance is only some thirty miles and no great engineering difficulties stand in the way. It was, in fact, an open sea-way for many hundreds of years, as early maps at the beginning of the Christian era show. It gradually silted up but was for a long time afterwards a portage.

The Siamese Government, egged on at times by France, has for a long time considered the building of this canal, but as long as London was the financial center of the world, it never could have floated a large loan for the purpose. The report of Japanese capital being interested in the enterprise gives it a new aspect. It is a fact, also, that the Government of Siam has recently completed a new highway across the Isthmus at this point.

The distance that would be gained by the use of this canal from Manila or Hongkong to Colombo would be only some 250 or at most 300 miles as compared to the present distance via the Strait of Singapore. It appears that such a small saving would hardly justify a step, at least at the present time, that would lead to such a considerable upset in the *status quo*.

Economically, the Philippines may be facing a gloomy future but in the realm of international politics a brilliant prospect has been opened to our eyes by Japanese Consul General Yokoyama at Geneva.

This statesman recently declared at a press meeting that Japan would act in "close coöperation with other Asiatic powers" and that "countries like Siam and the Philippines" would be considered as participating in the responsibilities for peace in the Orient.

Siam with a population of around 10,000,000 and a few gun boats for a navy, and the Philippines with a population of around 13,000,000 and as yet no navy are to stand side by side with Dai Nippon in this Asiatic Bund. And so we would be raised to the status of a great power.

"And the devil, taking him up into a high mountain, shewed unto him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time.

"And the devil said unto him, All this power will I give thee, and the glory of them: for that is delivered unto me; and to whomsoever I will I give it.

"If thou therefore wilt worship me, all shall be thine.

"And Jesus answered and said unto him, Get thee behind me, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. . . . And when the devil had ended all the temptation, he departed from him for a season."

Cancion de Despedida

By Margaret Duncan Dravo

MY heart must be sensible now that I'm leaving
And busy itself with more sober affairs,
I shan't be forever looking back grieving
For life is too gay to be fettered with cares.

There ought to be plenty of color to mention,
Houses with firesides, the beauty of snow—
Oh! How the first Spring will intrigue my attention,
And all the old delicate joys that I know!

But there will come times when my heart will be stealing,
A truant bird beating back many a mile
To skies where the old Southern Cross is still wheeling
Above the white shores of a tropical isle.

And there by a flame tree the morning will find me
Adrift in the blue on a vagabond wing,
For well do I know how this magic will bind me,
The green golden sunlight that makes my heart sing.

Flowers in the Dawn

By Conrado V. Pedroche

IN the early dawn,
when the hours are young—
the hearts of closed flowers
open softly
to the touch of fairy fingers;

and petals,
wet with the kiss of dew,
flutter in sweet profusion of colors —
in the early dawn. . . .

With Charity To All

By Putakte

Japanese Proverbs Made Plain

A cheap purchase is money lost."
Purchasers of Japanese goods know this only too well.



"Every highroad leads to the Mikado's palace."
A prophetic saying. . .

"The best crops are always on the fields of others."
That is to say, in Mongolia, China, Philippine Islands, East Indies, India, Australia, Canada, America, Europe. . . in short, in the future colonies of Japan. . . The sun, you know, should never set on the Empire of the Rising Sun.

"The bosoms of the wise are the tombs of secrets."

For instance, the bosoms of Japanese fishermen who venture near Corregidor, of the crews of Japanese boats that periodically get stranded on the coasts of Luzon, of Japanese peddlers all over the country, and of the Japanese in Davao. . .

"He who wants little seldom goes wrong."

"But he gets less," the modern Japanese would add.

"Deceive, but don't insult, the rich and powerful"

The Japanese, however, have lately lifted the ban on insult, and Mr. Hirota is evidently getting away with it.

"Even in a village of eight there's generally a patriot to be found."

If it's a Japanese village, *nine* would be a more exact estimate. Patriots, as everybody knows, are the chief product of Japan, and at present they constitute her heaviest export to Manchukuo, and will undoubtedly constitute her heaviest export to China, the Philippines, etc., in the near future. Chesterton said somewhere, "You cannot be a good Englishman without being a good joke." Now, while it is also true that a good American, a good Spaniard, or a good Filipino is a good joke, a good Japanese isn't. Every Japanese is a good Japanese, and so a good Japanese is merely a trite joke.

"The path of duty lies in what is near at hand; and men seek for it in what is remote."

The reason is obvious. The Japanese consider their duty to the Formosans, the Koreans, the Manchukuoans, the Chinese, etc., more important than their duty to themselves. Japanese philanthropy, don't you know?

"Too much courtesy becomes discourtesy."

Japanese statesmen no longer resort to this roundabout manner of being discourteous when they have to be.

"It is difficult to be strong and not be rash."
But those who are really strong are never rash.

"It's easier to rule a kingdom than regulate a family."

"And far easier to rule Asia, and still easier to rule the world," General Tanaka told his emperor in effect.

"The reputation of a thousand years may be determined by the conduct of one hour."

Somebody should call the attention of Mr. Hirota to this very wise proverb. It is never too late to say one has been misquoted.

"A man learns little from victory—much from defeat."

Unfortunately Japan has not yet known defeat. Which is perhaps the chief reason why the Japanese consider themselves a people with a mission,—the chosen people, if you please, or even if you don't. The ex-*kaizer* used to say that the Germans were "the salt of the earth." No doubt General Tanaka for his part thought of his people as the *shoyu* (*toyo*) of the earth.



"The cleverest of lies only lasts a week."

But Japanese statesmen are so inventive that they may be depended upon to concoct another even before the week is over.



"Put a small fish on the hook to catch a large one."

In the World War, however, the Japanese found out that rubbing the hook with fish just to give it a fish taste was enough.



"The heron's a saint when there are no fish about."

But as there are plenty of fish about, Mr. Hirota said a few days ago, "In view of the important rights and interests of Japan in North China and its contiguity with Manchukuo and also from the standpoint of the Tangku truce agreement, the question of maintenance of peace and order in North China is of special concern to Japan. She expects China to see to it that nothing will happen that may bring chaos to that area. . . The Japanese Government has serious responsibilities for the maintenance of the peace of East Asia and has a firm resolve in that regard."

Mr. Matsuoka for his part had this to declare, "We will try to emigrate to Manchuria, where there is room for two or three million Japanese. But the climate in certain parts up there is very severe and Japanese emigration should be to the south, even to tropical climate."



And to cap it all, General Tanaka, who was Alexander, Genghis Khan, Caesar, and Napoleon rolled into one, wrote in his famous *Memorial*, "If we succeed in conquering China, the rest of the Asiatic and South Sea countries will fear us and surrender to us. . ."

Japan would be a saintly nation—if she had no neighbors at all.

Petra's Wooden Shoes

By Carmen A. Batacan

PETRA was already hanging up the clothes to dry. It was the first time she had finished her washing so early. All that morning at the river she had been thinking of the new wooden-soled shoes which her mother had bought for her the evening before. The gay display of colors on the clothes line reminded her of the yellow, red, and green of the uppers of the pair of shoes which she had left, earlier in the day, at the foot of the bamboo steps that led into the nipa hut which was her home.

"After this," said Petra to herself, "I need not go bare-foot any more. I'll keep my feet clean."

She hurried across the little bamboo bridge and took the shortest path for home. A puzzled look came into her fine eyes as she reached the house. Then she looked anxiously about. There was the ladder with the five steps, but her new shoes were not where she had left them and were nowhere to be seen. Had someone stolen her shoes? She looked for foot-prints in the path, but there were too many of them.

She decided to look into every corner of the little nipa house. Perhaps her parents had carried them inside. But that could hardly be, she thought. Her mother was ahead of her in leaving for the market that morning, and her father had left even earlier for the field. Nevertheless, she looked everywhere, but the shoes were not to be found.

She rushed down the creaking ladder and hurried to the neighbors. At every nipa hut she passed she looked suspiciously at any kind of covering for the feet in sight. But she saw nothing of her shoes. Dismayed she realized that the sun was almost at the meridian, and that she had not yet prepared the noon-day meal.

She gathered some dry acacia sticks on the hillside and hastened home.

"Why are you so late, Petra?" asked her father. "You haven't cooked anything yet."

Without answering, Petra started the fire.

"What's the matter with you, Petra? Why don't you answer me?" demanded her father.

"I have been looking for my new wooden shoes; they are gone," she said tearfully.

"Gone? Where did you put them?"

"I put them under the steps when I left for the river this morning, and when I got back they were not there any more."



"Ba! Is that the safest place you could find? Why don't you take better care of your things?"

Petra did not answer.

"Oh, what a girl!" continued the old man. "What a mosquito brain you have! Your mother will punish you!"

Petra set the table and brought the rice, boiled fish, and fried bananas. Her father was hungry and began to eat. Petra sat down, too, but had no appetite. Her mother might return at any time, now, and would surely give her a scolding. And she would probably pinch her with those strong fingers of hers, too. Petra squirmed at the thought.

They heard the call of a shrill, familiar voice.

"Go and meet your mother, Petra!" ordered the girl's father. But her mother was already coming up the steps. Petra paled. But then she heard an unusual clacking sound and a look of astonishment crossed her face. She saw through the dust on them the yellow, red, and green colors of her shoes on her mother's feet!

"Help me with this heavy basket, Petra," said the mother, tired and frowning.

"You bought many things, mother," said Petra in a placating tone of voice.

"Yes, that's why I could not come home earlier."

Then Petra said—pretending to notice the shoes for the first time—"But mother, you are wearing my pair of wooden shoes!"

"Ah, yes. I went back for them. I had seen them under the ladder," said the woman, wiping her face with her *pañuelo*.

"I went almost crazy looking for them everywhere," said Petra.

"Well, let it be a lesson to you. You are such a careless girl. Always leaving your things around. I don't know where you got such habits! Ha?"

Her mother was advancing upon her, Petra knew, to give her a sharp pinch—somewhere. She took a few agile backward steps, and, fortunately, the old lady was too tired from her long walk and from carrying the heavy basket to pursue her farther.

"Thank heaven!" said Petra to herself. "I've got my new shoes back—and I didn't get a pinching!"

Superstition

By Magno L. Sazon

I thought of you, Tesay, when
Under the table Pussy wiped
Her face, facing north.

I threw a basket at her
That you might bring us

A basketful of edible things;
But only Sepa came—with
A basket—to borrow rice!

NOTE:—This verse is based upon the belief that when a cat is wiping her face somebody is coming from the direction she is facing, and that if you throw a basket at her, the visitor will bring a basket of edibles.

Britain's "Pet" Dependency—New Zealand

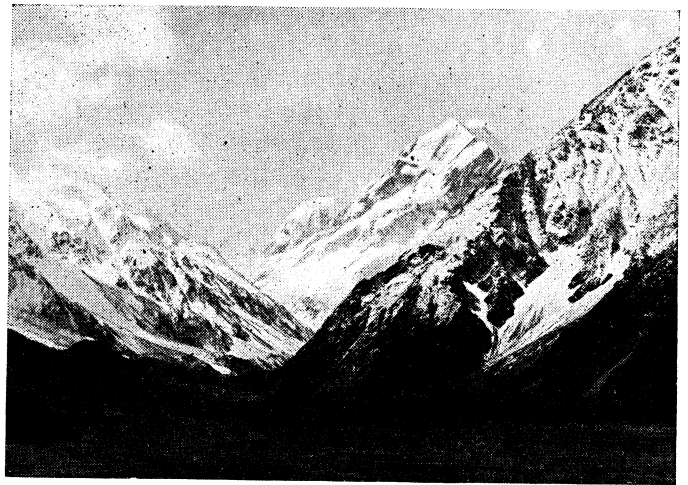
By Marc T. Greene

NEW Zealand is generally known as the "pet" dependency of the British Empire. It certainly is the most definitely and distinctly English, and a striking contrast to its sister Dominion across the Tasman, which is anything but English and proud of it. New Zealanders always refer to Great Britain as "Home," cherish as their life-ambition a pilgrimage there, assiduously cultivate English manners and the English, speech, stand respectfully to the last man, woman, and child when the band, of even the gramophone, plays "God Save the King," and hold English institutions to be the final word in civilized society.

All that is the reason for the favoritism shown toward New Zealand in economic, political, and social concerns. New Zealand is "loyal" beyond all the other units of the Empire, and even if one of the world's most advanced experiments in democracy, it is altogether monarchical in its respect for and allegiance to the English Crown. Its social habits are, generally speaking, those of England when, in early Victorian days, the pioneers of empire came out to settle a country which had just been recovered from the Maoris, but its political economy is in some aspects considerably in advance of the old country. For the past three years it has been feeling the effects of world conditions, but "depression" in New Zealand is far from meaning all that it does in Europe and in America.

New Zealand belonged to the Maoris, a Polynesian people who came down from the Cook Islands in great canoes nearly a thousand years ago, for many centuries. Why they came has ever been a mystery, for theirs was a soft and balmy climate while New Zealand's is almost as unstable as England's. But the "savages" peopled the new land, whose area is about that of Japan, to the number of millions and Britain had much difficulty in "civilizing" them. After a long series of bloody wars it was accomplished, however, and a treaty signed, the ninetieth anniversary of which has just been celebrated with great acclaim and much Maori hilarity.

Then came the English and the Irish and the Scotch, especially the latter. These settled in the southern and



New Zealand Government Photograph

"The Southern Alps", New Zealand

colder island and the Irish and English stayed in the north where it is warmer and less rainy. The Scotch built Dunedin, almost a replica of Edinburgh and with true Scotch surroundings, while the English made Wellington and Christchurch as English as England itself. Auckland, the largest city, grew up as a kind of medley of everything, even with an American tendency. Farmers from all the British islands and, as time went on quite a number from the Continent, began the development of the country and the establishment of "stations" for the breeding of sheep and cattle and the production of butter and cheese.

All these soon became world famous, for no climate on earth is as adapted as New Zealand's to the welfare of domestic stock. There is ample water and a plentitude of rich grassland everywhere. So New Zealand farmers prospered from the first and in fact, with an occasional brief set-back, went on prospering even to the dismal year of 1930 when most of the world ceased to prosper. While the country prospered it confidently undertook political experiments, some of them almost startling. It inaugurated old-age pensions before anybody else thought of them, it enacted child-labor laws and measures for the protection and encouragement of the farmers and the "primary industries" upon which the country's prosperity depended. Most radical of all it established an "arbitration court" for the settlement of all labor disputes, a tribunal at which the worker had exactly as much chance as had the employer and one which was viewed somewhat askance in the capitalist countries, the Supreme Court of the United States once expressing the opinion that it was "socialistic."

The arbitration court was composed of a representative of the labor organizations, of the employers, and a judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. For years, and indeed until within a few months when the Government passed a measure materially restricting the scope of the tribunal, all disputes, trivial or significant, were required to be submitted to it. Differences of opinion as to wages



New Zealand Government Photograph

The Maoris of New Zealand are Big Men

(Continued on page 206)

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Building Up Your Health for Rainy Days



ALMOST everyone in the Philippines gets an ample supply of sunshine, and perhaps just a little bit more than comfort demands, during these bright, sunny days. But how about storing up some sunlight in your body for the rainy days that will be here in a few short months?

Healthy bodies require sunlight—both inside and out. When there is no sunshine to bring the glow of health to the skin, then the need is all the greater for the sunlight vitamins that keep the rich red blood pulsing through the body, the mind and nerves alert and muscles quick to respond to every impulse.

There are many foods that are valuable containers of such vitamins.

Every child needs a full glass of orange or tomato juice each day, besides his daily ration of milk. The wonderful limes found so plentifully in these Islands are as fine a source of the vitamins to be found in lemons and grapefruit as one could ask. Nothing is better for the gums and teeth than these fruits, and they should be used freely.

Give the children from two to three vegetables daily, and much of the raw fruit grown in the Philippines. When raw fruit is not available there is always an excellent selection of canned fruits, such as peaches, apricots, pears, cherries, apples, berries, etc., that contain the needed vitamins.

And don't overlook liver—the once lowly meat of the poor. Since the study of vitamins brought out the almost magic power of liver to build up the blood, this meat is practically indispensable to rich and poor alike. It should be included in the diet at least once or twice a week.

Tuna fish gives you the necessary Vitamin D in large quantities. And how easy it is to prepare and serve these hot days. It is delicious cold right out of the can, and children love it creamed on toast. A hard-boiled egg or two will add greatly to the appearance and the food value of the dish.

And then there's spinach—a common dish, but filled to the brim with "sunlight". And it's good, too, especially with a poached egg perched on top when it is served. There is said to be almost enough iron and one or two important vitamins in spinach and tuna to supply the body's needs for the entire day.

Carrots easily take second place among vegetables for the value of minerals and vitamin content.

Three Suggestions for Poor Vegetable Eaters

CHILDREN love peas, asparagus, beets, those tiny little green lima beans, and other vegetables, well cooked, cooled, and served in the form of a salad with a little salad dressing added. It gives the children that important feeling of eating salads "like the grown-ups". What could be better for them at this season of the year, or easier to

fix. And it's an excellent way to use up all those leftovers, as well.

We often give fruit to our children between meals. Why not for a change try giving the child who is a poor vegetable eater a plate of these cooked and dressed vegetables to eat, instead of the fruit? See if he does not like them. The novelty of the new dish will appeal to the child and in a jiffy his day's supply of vegetables will be down.

Did you ever try piling the vegetables on a little child's dinner plate in mounds according to color? Besides making a pleasing appearance, the child quickly becomes interested in eating the "colors" and the first thing you know the food is finished. A plate of red beets, green spinach or beans, and golden carrots, with white potatoes, will please any child. A number of color combinations come at once to mind.

Another suggestion is to serve each vegetable in a separate small dish. It may mean more work, but somehow it is more fun for the youngster to clean up three or four small dishes than one big plate.

After all the thing to do is to get the child to eat these foods so full of the vital elements and the "sunlight" powers so necessary to strong healthy bodies.

Foods That Children Will Like

A child will tire of fried or broiled liver if served too often. Try the following recipe and a very tasty and nutritious soup will be the result:

5 or 6 slices calf's liver
3 medium sized carrots
1 onion
2 or 3 small potatoes
A little of any other vegetable available
Salt and season to taste

Put liver in cold water and let it come to boil. Add the vegetables and cook until all is ready to boil. Turn down heat and allow to cook slowly as you would with any other meat soup. Season to taste. If a clear soup is desired strain out the solids. Or, as many prefer, serve soup with vegetables in it. You will be surprised at the liking the children will have for this soup, and there can be no doubt about its food value, as you get the best of the liver, potatoes and vegetables.

If you wish your child to eat broiled liver and he is too young to chew bits of meat, try scraping the liver or chopping it into tiny pieces. Small children will usually eat it this way, although not able to chew a larger piece.

As a rule, all children love baked potatoes. And they are very nutritious. But even the best of foods get monotonous after a while. Don't hesitate to give your child a well boiled and dry potato. He will like it mashed at the table, with a little salt and plenty of butter. As the children grow older allow them to mash and butter the potato for themselves. It makes the food more interesting and stimulates the appetite, as well as training the little hands to help themselves.

Here is a plain but wholesome dessert that will be enjoyed by the entire family. Dress it up a bit and it will be nice to serve when guests drop in. A big saving in work is made by including such dishes as the following in your menu:

Banana Sponge

One cup banana pulp	1/2 cup boiling water
One tablespoon gelatine	1/2 cup sugar
Two tablespoons cold water	One teaspoon lemon juice
Three stiffly beaten egg whites	



Try This Tasty Meat For Dinner Today!

SERVE Libby's Corned Beef at your dinner table today! Enjoy the appetizing flavor of this choice meat—so wholesome and satisfying, so full of energy-building food value.

Cooked Ready to Serve

Libby's Corned Beef is cooked ready for the table. Open the tin, using the convenient key, slice and serve. It is excellent with rice and vegetables—add a dash of mustard, if you desire, to improve its palatability.

Delicious in Sandwiches

Libby's Corned Beef makes the most tempting sandwiches—just the thing for children to take for school lunches. It contains the protein which is so necessary to healthful vigor and growth.

Product of a Famous Company

Look for the name "Libby's" on the tin, when you buy corned beef. It distinguishes the package as the product of one of the world's largest meat packing companies. Choicest of lean beef is chosen corned and canned according to the most improved scientific process, provided for your benefit and enjoyment at a very reasonable price.

*Leading Dealers Everywhere
Sell Libby's Corned Beef*

Soak gelatine in cold water and dissolve in boiling water, add sugar, lemon juice, and banana pulp. Stir until dissolved. Let cool a bit and stir until foamy. Fold in egg whites and pour into sherbet glasses. Chill.

Poor Milk Drinkers

Fortunately there are few really poor milk drinkers. Nine out of ten children will drink their milk with no trouble if given half a chance. Just show them that you expect them to drink it and they most likely will do so.

But there is the occasional child who does not take to drinking milk kindly. Then you must resort to some artifice to induce him to get this most important food into his stomach.

One little boy I know will drink any number of glasses of milk providing the bottle or can of milk is brought to the table and poured into the glass in his presence. Well, that's easy enough and certainly a very small concession for such an important result. Sometimes just a different colored glass will arouse the interest of the little one, and down the milk goes. Some children love to pour the milk from the pitcher into the glass "just like mother does". Many little aids of this kind will readily come to mind.

And for those who can be persuaded to drink no milk at all, a diet of foods cooked and served with plenty of milk must be planned. Cereals and fruit with milk and cream, cream soups, creamed eggs or fish, meats, or vegetables, milk puddings, ice cream—all these help to provide the quart of milk a day for every child. Try them with cocoa—a delicious and healthful beverage that almost every child loves. Serve a little good cheese occasionally, and once in a while a glass of buttermilk with a little cream added, if available. Many children will drink buttermilk much more readily than sweet milk.

I have heard people say they can't drink milk as they would a glass of water, but they have found that by slowly sipping the milk the distaste is not noticeable. Another aid is to eat a cracker or small piece of bread while drinking the milk slowly.

Milk is one of the best and most natural sources of minerals and vitamins and should be included in all diets. So try patiently to find some way by which each child gets his daily portion of milk. And don't forget that each adult should have a generous helping of milk each day, as well as the child, to keep in good health.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BUREAU OF POSTS Manila

SWORN STATEMENT (Required by Act 2580)

The undersigned A. V. H. Hartendorp, owner and publisher of **PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE**, published monthly, in Manila, Province of Manila, P. I., after having been duly sworn in accordance with law hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., as required by Act 2580 of the Philippine Legislature:

Name	Post-Office Address
Editor: A. V. H. Hartendorp	217 Dasmarinas
Publisher: A. V. H. Hartendorp	217 Dasmarinas
Business Manager: A. V. H. Hartendorp	217 Dasmarinas

Owners or stockholders holding one per cent or more of interest, stock, bonds or other securities:

Name	Post-Office Address
A. V. H. Hartendorp	217 Dasmarinas

Bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders of one per cent or more of total value: (If no outstanding securities so state; state nature of security if any.)

Name	Post-Office Address
None	(Signature) A. V. H. Hartendorp (Owner or Publisher)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th of April, 1934, the declarant having exhibited his cedula No. F13768 issued at Manila on February 10, 1934.

[Seal]

SIMEON C. CAPULE,
Notary Public.

No. 74: Page 15.

My commission expires Dec. 31, 1934.

Book I: Series of 1934.

**BOOK LOVERS
GARDEN ENTHUSIASTS
DISCRIMINATING PEN SEEKERS
WIDE-AWAKE MAGAZINE READERS**

A Wealth of Convenience Awaits You In Our Store!

Book Lovers:

The chance you've been wanting for so long! Now, you can read the latest books at a modest fee of only 2% of the price of each book per day. Visit our **LENDING LIBRARY**, Second Floor.

Garden Enthusiasts:

If your plants have turned scraggly with age, when harvest rings in planting anew, call on our **SEED DEPARTMENT** to help you. Burpee's American Flower and Vegetable Seeds, in small shipments, come from Philadelphia fields every month. Kept viable here in dry cold storage. In from two-gram packets to pound lots—how much do you need? A fresh supply has just come in.

**BURPEE'S
SEEDS
GROW**

Discriminating Pen Seekers:

You need not hunt for another pen once you see the latest creation in the Fountain Pen World—the New **ADJUSTABLE POINT FOUNTAIN PEN**—the pen that writes **9** different lines the

Broad or narrow, angular or circular, heavy or light . . . you have but a slide to push!

Easy three-month payment terms if you wish.

And remember, we guarantee, in writing, that this wonder pen will write the way you like thruout your life. How? By our offer of free repairs for your lifetime.

Write for Contract Form today or drop in on our Third Floor.

Wide-awake Magazine Readers:

Save time and money. Let us place your subscription for you. Our service gives you the advantage of—

- extremely low club prices
- sending two notices of all expirations
- forwarding your requests for change of address
- following up any complaints
- short-term subscriptions from our Manila stock.

Send for Our Complete Magazine Catalog; It Is Free.

Philippine Education Company
M a n i l a

*E
v
e
r
s
h
a
r
p*

Leading Gregg Shorthand Books

For Beginning Students

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg).....	P3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg).....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter).....	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott).....	3.30
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg).....	.65
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett).....	1.32
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg).....	.70
Progressive Dictation (Wilson).....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee).....	1.58

For Advanced Students

Gregg Speed Building (Gregg).....	2.64
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett).....	3.10
Transcription Drills (Ross).....	2.64
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg).....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg).....	2.20

For Teachers

Daily Lesson Plans in Gregg Shorthand (Zinman, Strelsin, and Weitz).....	2.64
Teaching Principles and Procedures for Gregg Shorthand (Skene, Walsh, and Lomax).....	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

Phelan Building

San Francisco

or

The Philippine Education Company

101-103 Escolta

Manila

ENGRAVED

Calling Cards

Wedding Invitations

Announcements

Social Stationery

SOCIAL CONVENTIONS
REQUIRE THAT THESE
BE OF THE BEST QUALITY
AND CONFORM TO
THE LATEST STYLES.

McCullough's trained staff
and their expert workman-
ship will satisfy your most
exacting requirements.

McCullough
PRINTING COMPANY

101 ESCOLTA
2nd FLOOR

TEL. 2-18-01
P. O. BOX 361

New Zealand

(Continued from page 202)

came especially within the province of the arbitration court and so frequently were they decided in favor of the employees that objection to the system became more and more united and so increasingly articulate until at last the employers succeeded in securing a revision and a marked alteration of the arbitration court law.

Up to the time of the World War New Zealand had been one of the most prosperous countries in the world. Its dairy products had not begun to meet with the present Canadian and Danish and even Russian competition at home, they entered Canada itself under a duty hardly more than nominal and, in tins, were familiar throughout the Pacific and even in the Far East. For wool there was a steady and little-varying market. New Zealand farmers were, generally speaking, quite the most prosperous anywhere.

This prosperity was very largely restored a few years after the end of the war and it continued until three years ago. Depression then struck the Dominion and the heretofore high standard of living fell in a degree to arouse general discontent. This discontent culminated in riots in Auckland and Wellington, in April, 1932, when mobs smashed the windows of the largest stores and took their fill of food, clothing, and jewelry. Such a startling business in hitherto tranquil New Zealand, where all things had formerly been well and the goose invariably had hung high, was greatly disturbing to the people and brought them face to face at last with the significance of the problem of 70,000 people unable to find work at their customary employments.

Until then New Zealand, generally speaking, had never known such a thing as an unemployment problem. If anybody happened to lose his job in the city he had only to go out to a sheep or cattle "station" and be taken on at once. He could even "hit the road" and be certain of enough to eat because New Zealand, richest producing country on earth, had enough and to spare for everybody.

As a matter of fact, it still has enough and that unemployment on so large a scale and privation in any degree at all should exist, is one of the anomalies of the present world uncertainty. There are just as many sheep and cattle in New Zealand as there ever were and they are quite as productive. In all other branches of land production the Dominion is as rich as ever. Markets have failed abroad, of course, and the fast-developing economic nationalism of the past decade has hit New Zealand hard. But that is no reason why men and women should be working for three or four dollars a week as they are doing now, or why there should not be plenty of food for everybody.

The fact is that, confident and easy-going in their prosperity for many years, New Zealanders have permitted their affairs to be carelessly administered and huge sums

to be wasted, as for example, more than seven million dollars for a new railways station in Auckland which serves no more useful purpose than did the old one, and a huge war memorial museum costing five millions. New Zealand, like Australia, had no difficulty in borrowing during the prosperous years, and, also like Australia, she spent with the reckless freedom of a child until now her per capita debt is the largest in the Empire if not in the world; taxation, including a general sales-tax, is putting an unbearable strain upon her industries and disturbing her mercantile life; the falling away from the old standards of living is causing wide resentment, and the inability of the present government, which is a coalition of the old liberal and conservative parties, to bring the country out of its difficulties is developing a distinct political restiveness.

Nevertheless, New Zealand's part in the depression is, as we have seen, nothing like America's or Europe's. The "relief schemes," so-called, by virtue of which enough employment is provided by the Government on public works to provide a bare living wage for the otherwise jobless, takes the place of the English "dole" or, for the most part, private charity to which the New Zealander is stubbornly averse. But it provides no more than a bare living wage, and that is something that, brought up to prosperity and a generous living-standard, the New Zealander finds very unsatisfactory.

However, conditions are distinctly improving and the improvement has begun with a marked rise in the price of wool. Two years ago New Zealand wool brought so little that there were many stockmen who would have been

glad to dispose of all their sheep for a couple of dollars each. But the latest sales have been such that no one would part with his animals today, and this is expected to inaugurate an era of better times in the Dominion.

Of the ancient race there are still some 50,000 in New Zealand and, though practically denationalized and Europeanized now, they have been generally well-treated by New Zealand, having even been exempted from land taxes. In Rotorua, the Maori center, something of the color of the old Maori life may be seen, but the ancient costume is worn only when an exhibition is given to tourists or on some festive occasion. Otherwise the Maori dresses exactly like the European and lives in the same fashion though somewhat more simply. There has been much inter-marriage and the word "Maori" today means a man or woman of mixed blood more often than otherwise. The native race fought the English as long as they could but once having yielded they have been among Britain's most loyal subjects ever since.

New Zealand's main interest to visitors is her scenery which combines in a small area much of the beauty of a great deal of the rest of the world. In the south island there is real Alpine grandeur with mountains lofty as the Matterhorn, together with a lakeland rivalling England's and a fjord-indented coast majestic as Norway's. Around Rotorua, midway of the north island, there is a thermal district with all the wonders of the Yellowstone and more than its charm, and the "glow-worm" caves not far away are a true world-wonder. Everywhere are placed comfortable hotels which, if lacking the most modern equipment, make up for that in the excellence of their fare and



A different Soup
for every day!

Asparagus	Mulligatawny
Bean	Mutton
Beef	Ox Tail
Bouillon	Pea
Celery	Pepper Pot
Chicken	Printanier
Chicken-Gumbo	Tomato
Clam Chowder	Vegetable
Consommé	Vegetable-Beef
Julienne	Vermicelli-Tomato
Mock Turtle	

Campbell's amous 21 kinds



When you phone your grocer—

Remember to order a supply of CAMPBELL'S Tomato Soup. Every member of the family will enjoy this tasty soup, rich in tomato flavor, the popular favorite of all Campbell varieties.

Keep a supply of Campbell's Soups on hand—ready for an emergency. There are 21 different kinds—every one distinctive, appetizing, wholesome. Depend on Campbell's for uniform fine quality.

Campbell's

Tomato Soup
At All Grocers

the character of their "homey" welcome, to say nothing of a tariff scale less than half that of American resorts.

New Zealanders, as we have found, are in many essential respects a Victorian people. They live in their own homes, even the poorest, live simply and sanely and make no attempt to be "modern." To the American or to the Continental their determined Victorianism seems a bit stodgy and colorless at times, but with the exception of the past two or three years the tranquil content of New Zealand life has had few if any parallels. Parochialism has been a common description of New Zealand habits of thought and not without cause, for the pioneers carved out a single path for themselves, both physically and spiritually speaking, and their posterity has made little attempt to blaze new trails, with the single exception of the political. In habits of thought and life New Zealand is a Victorian country, in many respects little removed from the pioneer stage. But for all that it is a comfortable, sane-living, well-mannered and exceptionally orderly one.

New Zealand:—Area, 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands); population, 1,504,989, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1930 estimate).

Japan and Chiang Kai-Shek

(Continued from page 194)

gave Nanking a frank reply by joining the revolutionary government which had been slowly preparing and which was set up in November, with headquarters Foochow.

This government was, however, short-lived. Nanking sought to discredit it by asserting that it was working hand in hand with the Japanese, and at other times that it was in alliance with communists. Neither of these charges were true. In addition to this propaganda, Nanking spent some \$60,000,000 in buying off some of the leaders, and the back of the revolt was broken. The Nineteenth Route Army was disbanded. General Tsai Ting-kai left the country after his request that he be assigned to the Cantonese forces was refused. These forces, for the first time in modern Chinese history, were all, only a few weeks ago, incorporated into the armies of Nanking.

A few days before the recent Japanese announcement of policy, it was reported in the press that General Huang Fu, had conferred with General Chiang Kai-shek about the possibility of coöperating with the Japanese for the "improvement of conditions in North China" and re-establishing railway and postal connections with Manchukuo, and that he afterwards had a long interview with the Japanese minister in Shanghai.

There is today no strong military opposition to General Chiang Kai-shek. But popular opposition to his pro-Japanese policy is mounting. The entire Chinese press is anti-Japanese and China looks to the West for understanding and help and not to Japan.

Sport Fishing at the Hundred Islands

(Continued from page 188)

and is relatively easy to haul in.

I am not very familiar with the fighting tactics of the other game fishes mentioned as they are not so frequently caught in the neighborhood of the Hundred Islands. I have been reliably informed, however, that the dorado is the gamest of all and shows the greatest cunning. It employs all the tactics of the others and adds a few of its own. The sword-fish and the sail-fish fight in much the same fashion as the baracuda. They are relatively much larger and therefore stronger.

A typical excursion to the Hundred Islands was that of Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Scovel and Major Lewis W. Maly, both of Sternberg Hospital, last year. They started out early in the morning and before long Major Maly hooked a big pampano, that never again gambolled with its kin. Strike after strike followed. Some of the fishes were lost after tough battles, but more of them were landed. At one o'clock the officers stopped from sheer fatigue and hunger. They had caught a total of a hundred fifty pounds of fish of different kinds, the biggest in the lot being a forty-pound pampano which fought for nearly a full hour.

**MULTIPLY
YOUR
AGE X**

2



HOW would you feel about your financial future **TO-DAY**, if you were twice your present age? Would you be happy, contented, **SECURE**?

In the years that lie immediately ahead you **CAN** provide for the time when you will be twenty or thirty years older. You must, however, start *now*. You can't put it off for ten years—or even five. Any **Manufacturers Life** representative will explain the advantages of buying money for future delivery payable at age 55, 60 or upwards. Write for booklet "Independence at 60".

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

E. E. Elser Agency

E. L. Hall, *Manager*

4th Floor, Kneeder Bldg.

Manila

The biggest fish caught there of late—September 18, 1933, to be exact—was a giant sword-fish which measured a little over six feet, not including the sword, and two and a half feet across just below the gills. It weighed about a hundred and fifty pounds. It was caught by some seamen from Bauang, La Union, who were on their way to Alaminos. They were just beyond the Hundred Islands, they said, about eleven-thirty in the morning, when they saw a violent commotion in the water some distance ahead. They prepared their strongest Batanes line, using live bait, with two large hooks. They tied the end of the line to the boat. They felt a tapping on the line, then a jerk, and then a pull. They paid out a great length of line and then the struggle began. It looked for a long time as if the fish would get away, but the Ilocanos did not give up the fight. It lasted for hours, and about four o'clock, just as the fishermen were about to give up, the fish weakened. The men took courage and redoubled their efforts. At five o'clock they had the fish in the boat. They said that this was the fiercest fight they ever had with a fish—they thought all that afternoon they had caught the devil of the deep himself.

Bukidnon Marriage

(Continued from page 195)

my rescue. He said that they were telling the man in the house that they were ready with the dowry asked of the bridegroom. After a short while everybody went in; we followed.

Self-invited guests, I said. Yes, self-invited but we were made comfortable just the same, although there was

no special welcome. This indicates no lack of hospitality among Bukidnons. It is only the custom.

The old men and women sat on the floor covered with mats. We looked on. One of the old men put out a handful of corn grains and divided them into six groups of nine grains each. Opposite each of these groups of nine, one grain was placed. Then somebody uttered something I could not understand. I looked at my companion for an explanation but he whispered: "Keep silent; just observe." I thought I had violated a rule; we were among strange people, and knowing that I was in Mindanao, I kept silent.

Then an old man threw a five-centavo piece on the mat. Followed several others, all throwing down five-centavo pieces. These were picked up and given to an elderly man, who I was later informed was the bride's father.

Six other grains, one from each group, were separated. An old woman laid a plate on the floor; soon I saw six plates on the floor. These were collected too and given to a woman who, according to my friend, was the bride's mother.

The process of separating a grain from each group continued until the last grain was gone. Every time the six grains were separated, something in the form of money, plates, saucers, cups, needles, tin cans, bolos, and kundi-man cloth, etc., came out.

The old man who threw the first coin belonged to the girl's clan, and so with the woman who put down the first plate. They evaluated the grains in terms of one plate

To Clean Teeth *More* Quickly— *More* Efficiently—Use This Combination

The NEW:

Dr. West's Tooth Paste
with your
Dr. West's Tooth Brush



For Sale At Your Dealer's

Give your teeth
better care with
the aid of these two
toilet necessities.

BUY the NEW Dr. West's Tooth Paste in the new package and tube—a greatly improved dentifrice to give you twice the cleansing efficiency you formerly had. Use it on the NEW Dr. West's Tooth Brush—a better, more durable brush, shaped to fit your jaw and reach inside and outside surfaces of every tooth.

each or one five-centavo piece each; and so on, and these must be equaled by the people of the bridegroom. There is a limit, however, in the total amount of the dowry that the girl receives: it must not be more than that what the mother received when she was married.

The bride who now appeared for the first time came shyly from a room and the bridegroom timidly went forward to meet her. She was perhaps twelve years old, and the young man was in his late 'teens.

Presently the people went outside and we followed.

Bride and bridegroom stepped over a live pig and then they washed their hands in the blood of a chicken. I looked at my companion.

"I don't know the idea behind the pig, but the washing of the hands in the chicken blood cleanses them of their sins and if there is any blood relationship between them, that relationship is cancelled."

The people went up into the house again. We followed.

Bride and bridegroom proceeded to the dining table. They sat down side by side. Opposite them were a young man and a young woman. The young man, I was informed, was chosen from the relatives of the bride and the young woman, from the relatives of the bridegroom. An old woman was also at the table; one of the komakagon completed the group.

"The table is big," I said "and there are other guests—"

"No more than six people can sit together", it was explained.

"Why?"

"That's the custom—and custom should not be—"

"Ah, yes—should not be questioned," I continued.

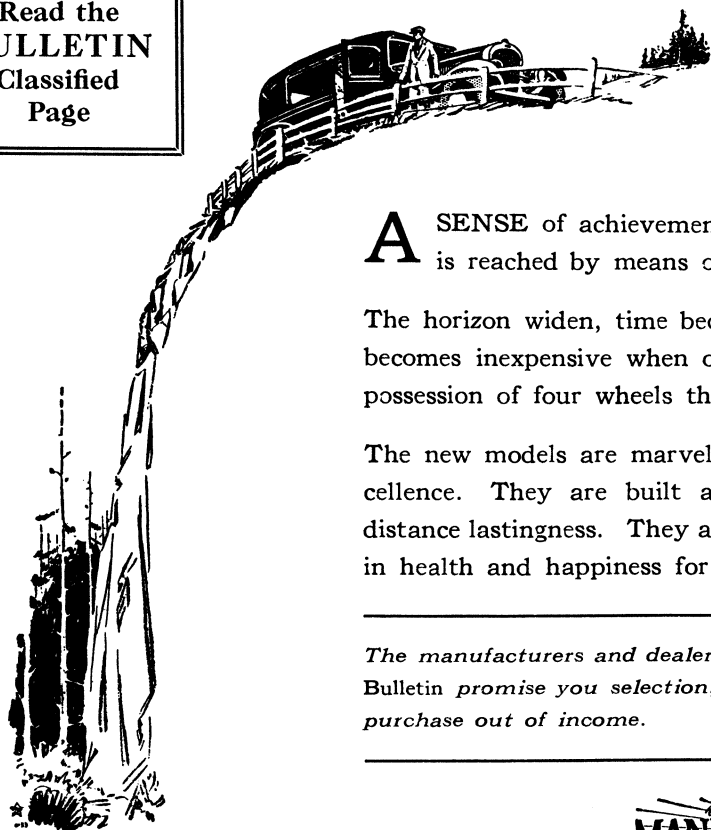
Then came the climax of the ceremony. Both bride and bridegroom made a ball of rice out of a common plate, being careful not to drop a single morsel. They exchanged the balls and ate them. Besides seven spoonfuls of rice which each swallowed with much ceremony, that was all they ate. The rest of the food was done justice to by the others at the table.

In the meanwhile a man threw a piece of black cloth at the foot of the stairs and began to pray. I knew he was praying because he was kneeling down and uttering strange bird-like sounds. But why he did it I did not know until my friend said: "That is to drive away the spirit of any dead ancestor who might be present waiting for a chance to interfere in the happiness of the day. The mother of the bridegroom died only recently. One time, at one wedding ceremony, this step was forgotten. One of the relatives of the bride suddenly died."

It was only a few hours before the sun would go down behind Mount Kitanglad. I thought the ceremony was over and that it would be but proper to leave, but my companion who knew better made no sign of moving on.

In one corner of the house stood several jars filled with a strong Bukidnon wine called *pangasi*. Into each jar was inserted a tube of *bujo*. Soon an old man who seemed to be important approached one of the jars, put a tube

Read the
BULLETIN
Classified
Page



The Crest of the Quest

A SENSE of achievement, a high summit of pleasure and zestful rest is reached by means of a motor car.

The horizon widens, time becomes more elastic, and daily or touring travel becomes inexpensive when ownership of a reliable automobile puts you in possession of four wheels that will do "many good turns" every day.

The new models are marvels of mechanical perfection and performing excellence. They are built and styled for long-time leadership and long distance lastingness. They are sure investments which pay profitable returns in health and happiness for years.

The manufacturers and dealers whose announcements appear in the Manila Daily Bulletin promise you selection, satisfaction, service—and terms that will permit purchase out of income.

MANILA BULLETIN
ESTABLISHED IN 1900
UNITED PRESS NEA SERVICE

into his mouth, and sipped some of the wine. After he left it another followed; soon a long line of men, women, and boys was formed each waiting for his turn and each using the same tubes. In a few minutes the jars were empty. A commotion broke out.

"What is that now?" I asked.

"Can't you see? They are drunk."

Shouting, cursing, vomiting--men and women and boys. Yet all seemed to be enjoying themselves.

The sun was almost down. The young boys and the young girls were told to stay downstairs where there was lively dancing. Not dancing such as most of the readers know, but a sort of Indian "pom-pom". Orchestra: one man. Instrument: drum. The dancers did not hold (or embrace) each other like we do. They go one after the other in a circle, stamping with the feet and waving the arms gently. Like Igorots, beating time with the drum. We older people were left to witness the final part of the ceremony.

The young man and the young woman who had eaten with the bride and the bridegroom lay down on a mat side by side. Then the bride lay down beside the young man and the bridegroom beside the young woman. The thought came to me: Why put two other people between a newly married couple?

Then they were covered by a big blanket—all of them. I looked around to see whether there were other people in the room; I was thinking I was hardly acting like a gentleman in staying in the room. But there were others, so I knew that I was not intruding.

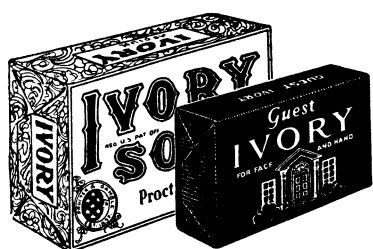
Complete silence reigned. Nobody moved. Was there something spiritual going on? I turned my eyes without turning my head to my friend who had seated himself on the mat beside me to ask him what was coming next. But he nudged me in the side and winked at me. I knew what he meant: he wanted me to keep silent.

The four young people were fast asleep, I guessed. But could they really be sleeping? Suddenly an old woman who was holding one end of the blanket said: "It's already

**"That's the Soap
We Always Use!"**



IVORY—the safe, pure, mild soap—so gentle and soothing that mothers everywhere use it for bathing babies, is the soap that will give you supreme satisfaction in securing immaculate cleanliness. IVORY is known everywhere—used in the homes throughout the land—welcomed as the most economical and efficient soap for countless cleansing tasks. In the bathroom, in the kitchen, in the laundry, IVORY Soap is a daily necessity.



IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure

"It Floats"

Buy the large or medium size Ivory cake for the bath, laundry and general household use; Ivory "Guest" size for face and hands.

For Sale by All Dealers

dawn. Get up!" All four sprang up from the mat simultaneously as if a poisonous snake had crept under the blanket. There was laughter from the group; I also laughed. The simultaneous springing up meant that the couple would live a happy life together: that the husband would protect, respect, and love the girl, and she would not "henpeck" him.

We left the house in the midst of merrymaking.

"The ceremony is very long," I remarked.

"That is not the end," I was informed. "Tomorrow husband and wife will go to the forest—the man to gather fuel for the wife and the woman to gather leaves for the husband. Or they will go fishing together."

"Is that the honeymoon?"

"Only vain civilized people like you and me go honeymooning."

"And where are they going to live?"

"In the house of the bride. The husband has promised

to serve the wife's parents, brothers, sisters, etc.; he can not start a home of his own."

"Does that explain why there are so few homes in Bukidnon?"

"Perhaps."

"Is that marriage recognized by the government?"

"No, but custom handed down from generation to generation is more binding than written laws."

"When will those people disperse?"

"When all the pangasi is gone."

We suddenly heard loud shouting.

"Trouble?" I asked, kicking my horse in preparation for flight. In the interior of Mindanao one should be on the alert.

"No; drunk. More pangasi has been brought in."

Slowly we followed the trail. We had many kilometers still to cover. The sun was up again in the east when I dismounted from my horse.

REPRINT EDITIONS

of the best of recent books. Formerly selling as high as ₱16.50 now obtainable at ₱2.50 a volume, postage extra. As complete and unabridged as the original editions.

FICTION

- Cabell, J. B. Figures of the Earth
Cabell, J. B. Jurgen
Correlli, M. Thelma
Correlli, M. Vendetta
de la Roche, M. Whiteoaks of Jalna
Feuchtwanger, L. Success
Galsworthy, J. Swan Song
Haggard, H. R. Famous Novels of H. Rider Haggard
Hamsun, K. Chapter the Last
Hemingway, E. Sun Also Rises
Lawrence, D. H. Lost Girl
McFee, W. Harbourmaster
Maugham, W. S. Cakes and Ale
Parrish, A. Perennial Bachelor
Pettit, C. Son of the Grand Eunuch
Roberts, E. M. Great Meadow

SHORT STORIES

- Kipling, R. Indian Tales
Sabatini, R. Stories of Love, Intrigue and Battle
Verne, J. Jules Verne Omnibus

BIOGRAPHY

- Clark, B. H. Great Short Biographies of Ancient Times
Clark, B. H. Great Short Biographies of Modern Times
Vinmont & Patrick Our Presidents at a Glance
Anthony, K. Catherine the Great
Cellini, B. Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini
Papini, G. Life of Christ
Ferval, C. Cleopatra
Anthony, K. Queen Elizabeth
Fay, B. Franklin the Apostle of Modern Times
Lamb, H. Genghis Khan
Ludwig, E. Son of Man: The Story of Jesus
Winkler, J. K. Morgan the Magnificent
Ludwig, E. Napoleon
Levine, I. Stalin, dictator of Soviet Russia
Lamb, H. Tamerlane the Earth Shaker
Yeats-Brown, F. Lives of a Bengal Lancer
Bolitho, W. Twelve Against the God

CLASSICS

- Boccaccio Pleasant Questions of Love
Cervantes, M. Don Quixote
Flaubert, G. Best Known Works of Gustave Flaubert
France, A. Revolt of the Angels
Hardy, T. Return of the Native
Hudson, W. H. Green Mansions
Melville, H. Moby Dick
Poe, E. A. Best Known Works of Poe; tales and poems
Tolstoy, L. Anna Karenina
Zola, E. Nana

TRAVEL

- de Leeuw, H. Cross Roads of the Java Seas
Franck, H. A. Scandinavian Summer
Franck, H. A. Vagabonding Through Changing Germany

- Halliburton, R. India Speaks with Richard Halliburton
Halliburton, R. Glorious Adventures
McGovern, W. M. To Lhasa in Disguise
O'Brien, F. Atolls of the Sun
Osborne, A. B. Finding the Worthwhile in Europe
Thomas, L. India, Land of the Black Pagoda
Wells, C. Six Years in the Malay Jungle

HISTORY AND POLITICS

- Birkenhead, E. Famous Trials of History
Lawes, L. E. Life and Death in Sing Sing
Lawrence, T. E. Revolt in the Desert
Nisenson & Parker Great Moments in History
Van Loon, H. Story of Mankind

PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY

- Russell, B. Conquest of Happiness
Beck, L. A. Story of Oriental Philosophy
Bennett, A. How to Live
King, B. Conquest of Fear
Lippmann, W. Preface to Morals
Shaw, G. B. Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism

PSYCHOLOGY AND SCIENCE

- Adler, A. Understanding Human Nature
Dorsey, G. A. Hows and Whys of Human Behavior
Jastrow, J. Keeping Mentally Fit
Menninger, K. Human Mind
Newcomb, S. Astronomy for Everybody
Seabury, D. Unmasking Our Minds
Slosson, E. E. Creative Chemistry

SEX, LOVE AND MARRIAGE

- Calverton & Schmalhausen Sex and Civilization
Lindsey & Evans Companionate Marriage
Stopes, M. Married Love
Tridon, A. Psychoanalysis and Love

MISCELLANEOUS

- Mencken, H. L. In Defence of Woman
Braddy, N. Standard Book of English and American Verse
Carman, B. Oxford Book of American Verse
Potter, C. F. Story of Religion
Van Loon, H. Story of the Bible
Angell, N. Story of Money
Editors of Vogue Vogue's Book of Beauty
Grabbe & Nordoff Minute Stories of the Opera
Haskin, F. J. 5,000 New Questions
McCann, A. W. Science of Eating
Fowler, F. G. American Oxford Dictionary
 World Atlas
Roget, P. M. Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases

There are hundreds of other titles to choose from

The Heroine of the Ilocano Epic

(Continued from page 193)

the foot of Bantay Dayawen. He was wandering about on the hillside looking for blackberries and, near the supposed tomb, suddenly saw a very poisonous snake (*palapa*) ready to throw itself upon him. He looked around and saw himself surrounded by these snakes. He took to his heels and that he escaped being bitten is regarded by the common-folk as a miracle.

(1) The material used in this article was obtained from the inhabitants of the barrio of Kalanutian, Sinait, where Ines Kannyoyan, heroine of the epic, was born. The author was born and grew up in Sinait, near Kalanutian.

(2) *Kalanutian* is derived from *lanute*, a tree the wood of which is used for furniture; *kalanutian* denotes a place where *lanute* grows in abundance.

(3) Another names for "Tinggians". It means "pagan" and is sometimes used by the Ilocanos to designate all the pagan tribes of the Mountain Province. It is interesting to note that the surname "Bukaneg" was derived from *Nabukaan nga Itneg*, meaning "Christianized pagan". See "Pedro Bukaneg—A Philippine Moses" by Percy A. Hill, *Philippine Magazine*, June, 1931, and "The Greatest Ilocanos" by the writer, *Philippines Free Press*, March 21, 1931. Bukaneg was of Itneg parentage.

(4) Adored Hill—so-called because it was the burial place of Kannyoyan, whom the peasant-folk of Sinait have raised almost to the rank of a deity.

(5) Unnayan, Kannyoyan, Lam-ang, Namongan, and Sumarang—all found in the Ilocano epic—are pagan names.

(6) See "The Ilocano Epic, 'The Life of Lam-ang'" by the author, *Philippine Magazine*, August, 1933. The article contains a brief summary of the poem.

(7) Lam-ang's first fight with the Igorots occurred when he took revenge upon them for taking the head of his father. The fight is related in the epic.

(8) *Timmañgol* is an Ilocano word meaning a place strewn with unburied corpses. It is derived from *añgol*, meaning a sacrifice of many lives.

Maytime

(Continued from page 187)

I wiped my face and began all over again, casting another glance in the direction of the girls who were causing so much confusion in me. They were no longer there. I jumped down from the bench and combed the crowd for them. At the end of the street I saw them walking away leisurely. Before I could overtake them, they turned a corner and entered at the gate of the first house.

So they were staying there? That night, and the next

A TIMELY REMINDER

For **HEALTH**

For **PLEASURE**

For **RELAXATION**

BAGUIO is the ideal place

When going to BAGUIO, make it a point to travel by the MANILA RAILROAD. It will pay you to investigate what the Company has to offer in the way of comfort, safety and service.

Always buy a round trip ticket. It saves you trouble and money.

FIRST CLASS FARE now reduced to **₱19.40**
round trip including bus transportation,
good for 120 days.

THIRD CLASS FARE **₱8.36** round trip.

During your stay in Baguio, remember our

TAXI SERVICE

For trips in the City and to the Mines.

Our fleet of BANTAM TAXICABS offers the most economical and convenient means of transportation within the City and to the Mining districts.

For information concerning travel and service, please apply to BENGUET AUTO LINE, either at Central Office near Government Center, or at Baguio Station across the street from PINES HOTEL, Telephones Nos. 250 and 901.

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY

943 Azcarraga, Manila

Telephone 4-98-61

W. & R. JACOB & CO

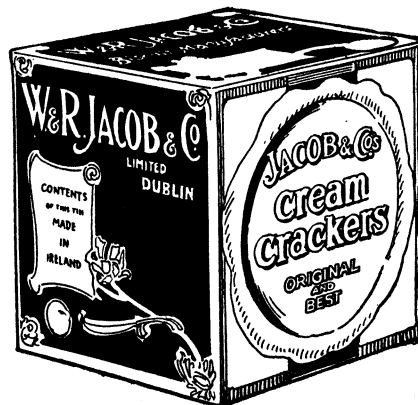
The Most Famous Biscuits in the World



No. 3 Tin

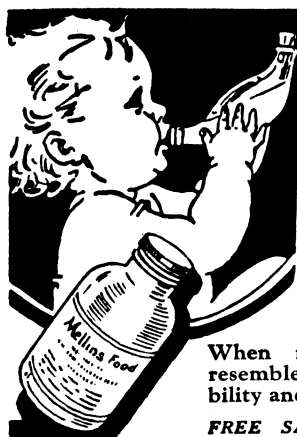


No. 1 Tin



No. 5 Tin

WISE & COMPANY
DISTRIBUTORS



Makes Baby grow up **STRONG— Mellin's Food**

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

When mixed as directed Mellin's resembles breast milk in easy digestibility and vital nourishment.

FREE SAMPLE—Obtainable from Philippine American Drug Co., Manila.

Subscribe **NOW** To Any Of The

D-M-H-M NEWSPAPERS

and receive

FREE SWEEPSTAKE TICKETS

at the following rates:

HERALD—1 year, at ₱15.00, 4 tickets; 1 year, 3 months, teacher's rate, at ₱15.00—4 tickets; 1 year, teacher's rate, at ₱12.00—3 tickets; 1 year, Wed. and Sat. issues, at ₱8.00—2 tickets; 6 months, at ₱8.00—2 tickets; 3 months, at ₱4.50—1 ticket; 1 summer subscription, at ₱2.50 plus ₱0.50—1 ticket.

DEBATE—1 year, at ₱15.00—4 tickets; 6 months, at ₱8.00—2 tickets; 3 months, at ₱4.50—1 ticket; 1 year, Sunday only, at ₱5.00—1 ticket.

MABUHAY—1 year, 8 months, at ₱15.00—4 tickets; 1 year, at ₱9.00—2 tickets; 6 months, at ₱5.00—1 ticket; 1 year, Sunday only, at ₱4.50—1 ticket.

MONDAY MAIL—1 year, at ₱1.50 plus ₱0.75—1 ticket.

COMBINATION RATE—1 year Herald or Debate and 1 year Monday Mail, at ₱16.00—5 tickets; 6 months Herald and 6 months Debate, at ₱15.00—4 tickets; 2 years Herald or Debate, at ₱30.00—10 tickets.

CLIP THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

PEOPLES PRESS INC.,
Publishers of D-M-H-M Newspapers,
P. O. Box 601, Manila, P. I.

Gentlemen: Enclosed herein find Money Order (or bills) for ₱..... for which you may enter my name as a subscriber to the **HERALD**, (**DEBATE**, **MABUHAY**, **MONDAY MAIL**) for..... years (months) beginning..... 1934, and send me..... Tickets (in units each worth ₱1.00) for the **PAAF SWEEPSTAKE** to be held next June, 1934.
Name.....Address.....

night and the next, I walked past the premises. I felt warm soft and light, tender towards everything I held and touched and talked to.

Towards the end of the month I was chosen King Constantine of the day.

"Loco," said my sister teasingly, "your Santa Elena is beautiful."

"Who?" I asked.

"Carmencita, daughter of the new postmaster," she said.

"I don't care who she is," I said absently.

In the evening I was all dressed up for the procession in what my parents and sisters thought was a good enough imitation of the ancient monarch whom I was supposed to represent. A white *americana* with a red band across the breast and short white pants with red linings on the sides were about the only regal touches in my attire, except for a huge and heavy helmet upon my head and a bamboo sword dangling by my side! The helmet was the same my uncle wore when he was king in a recent *comedia*. Bright and gleaming it was, but oh, so heavy!

Presently my sisters led me to the house of the Santa Elena. I was too preoccupied with my heavy headgear to notice where they were leading me. Before I knew it we were in front of the house of the girl who made the world look so lovely and beautiful to me.


"Carmencita," my sisters called laughingly, "the king awaits thy majesty."

Carmencita came down all dressed in white. When I saw her my heart fairly leaped! She saw me and suddenly grew red, then pale, and then red again. When a faint smile caressed her little lips at last, all the colors I saw in the rainbow fell upon the earth weaving a magic carpet for her tiny feet to tread upon.

In the procession I was so self-conscious that I thought I would swoon. My steps were new and strange to me. I felt so light I thought I was walking on clouds. There was buzzing in my ears. The candle-lights all about me merged into one dazzling flame. Then I heard, distinctly enough, the voices of playmates calling my name and the girl's name and saying, meaningly, "*Aru, aru!*" and "*A-h-e-m!*"

In the morning there was a long red blister across my forehead where the huge helmet had rested. But I was happy, so happy that I even felt grateful for that blister.

I wish I could tell you how, when school opened in June, I found Carmencita in the same class with me, and how I began to wear my first long pants, and how I wrote my first love letter, but that is another story.



CORN-PAIN is gone!

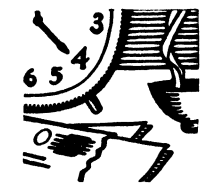
It's marvelous how pain disappears when you use a drop of

"GETS-IT"

Better because it's liquid

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s.

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



The anonymous article about the Japanese naval and hydroplane base in the Pelew Islands so near Mindanao is by a foreigner who has been traveling through the various island-groups in the Pacific for the past two or three years. The article is decidedly disquieting and should help open our eyes to realities.

Viktor Mussik, whose article, "Japan and Chiang Kai-shek", throws some light on the recent, very disturbing statements from Tokyo, is a member of the editorial staff of an important daily in Prague, Czechoslovakia, who has spent the last two years in the East.

The article, "The Heroine of the Ilocano Epic", by Leopoldo Y. Yabes, should be read in connection with his article in the August, 1933, issue of the Philippine Magazine, entitled "The Ilocano Epic—'The Life of Lam-ang' ". He is a well known contributor to the local press.

Ricardo C. Galang, author of the article "Bukidnon Marriage", was born in Apalit, Pampanga, in 1907, and graduated from the University of the Philippines in 1931. He is now an instructor in the Bukidnon Normal School.

Fernando M. Braganza, who writes of sport fishing in the waters about the so-called Hundred Islands in Lingayen Gulf, was born in Alaminos, Pangasinan, in 1909. He graduated from the College of Law of the University of the Philippines last year and was admitted to the bar last November. He is at present connected with the law office of Mr. Pedro Camus. The article represents his first contribution to the press, but he knows his subject thoroughly as he has always enjoyed fishing and in vacation time has acted as a guide to fishermen who visited these excellent fishing grounds.

Carmen A. Batacan, author of the amusing and very human little story, "Petra's Wooden Shoes," was born in Tondo in 1913 and now lives in Bigaa, Bulacan. She has so far written mostly for the various vernacular weeklies.

Mariano S. Moreno, author of the dramatic "Till Kaka Mateo Comes Home", is a student in the National University. He had a poem in the January, 1933, issue of the Magazine.

Marc T. Greene is a well known American newspaper correspondent at present sojourning in New Zealand. A recent article, "Return to Shanghai", in this Magazine, was also his.

Conrado V. Pedroche, author of the story "Maytime", is already well known to readers of the Magazine.

Abelardo Subido, some of whose poetry has appeared in the Magazine before, states that his poem "You Are Not Dead" was occasioned by the death of a classmate of his.

Jose Velez Yasay, of Cagayan, Oriental Misamis, writes regularly for the Visayan press and has also had articles and poems in the *Graphic*, *Free Press*, and *Herald*, although he is only twenty-one years old.

I had a letter from Mrs. Margaret D. Dravo, formerly of Manila, who is now in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A book of her poems, contributed to various magazines in America, will soon be published.

I received a letter from Percy A. Hill during the month in which he upbraided me for the personal tone of the first part of my reply to his article on the future of the Philippines, published in the last issue of the Magazine, "making him out to be a nit-wit on a lonely hacienda", according to him, while, as a matter of fact, he receives a great number of visitors, local and foreign, subscribes to numerous magazines, and maintains a wide correspondence with people in all parts of the world, he being a devoted philatelist. I was probably a little too personal, although only for rhetorical reasons, and apologized to him by letter—and here publicly. He explained in his letter that he wrote his article as he did "to arouse people out of their complacent economic lethargy".

Mr. Celedonio Salvador, Division Superintendent of Schools for Rizal, wrote in regard to this debate: Your symposium on 'Looking into the Future', published in the April issue of the Philippine Magazine, is a real treat. Needless to say, such articles are of immense value in helping people make intelligent decisions on momentous questions. Let us have more of such articles. . . ."

I also got a letter from Mr. J. C. Dionisio, who had an article on Filipino life in the Alaskan fish canneries in the Magazine a few months



You Could Send
Your Relatives or Friends
No More Acceptable

Gift For All Occasions

Than a Year's Subscription to the

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

The Philippines' Quality Monthly

Local subscriptions ₱3.00
United States and Foreign \$3.00



Not Competing with or Duplicating any Philippine
or American Publication.

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas
P. O. Box 2466, Manila

Please send the Philippine Magazine for one year to

..... (name)
..... (address)
I enclose ₱..... in payment
..... (name)
..... (address)

ago. Hewrote: "I am very happy to receive your check in payment of my article. I shall cash it soon and buy me a copy of the dollar edition of Tolstoy's 'Anna Karenina'. The remainder? Well, let's see. . . . I think I shall invite two or three of my friends to a chop suey dinner! . . . I liked Mrs. Broad's story, 'At Point of Death'. Good characterization. I was reminded of a recent story in *Harper's Magazine*, 'The Family Man'. The family man no more thought of his unconventional marriage as unconventional than Mrs. Broad's character. My fraternal obeisance to Mr. N. V. M. Gonzales, author of 'Life and Death in a Mindoro Kaingin', Mr. Narciso Reyes, author of 'Farmer in the Sunset', and Mr. M. D. Manawis, author of the article on the Nueva Ecija peasant, all in recent issue of your Magazine."

The Rev. John P. Jockinsen, of the Union Church of Manila, wrote me in part as follows regarding the editorial in the April issue of the *Magazine* on the Philippines as the only Christian country in the Far East, which, according to him, was "as fair, succinct, and comprehensive a statement of the religious situation confronting the people of the Philippines as any I have ever read. Your review of the history and growth of Christianity in the Philippines, in contrast to the paganism with which we are surrounded, is truthful and to the point. The longer I live in the Orient, the more conscious I am of the deep debt we owe to the work of Christianity in this Archipelago during the past three hundred years. . . . One need only travel in other lands to note the vast difference between conditions in this country and the sorcery, idolatry, superstition, and the often unspeakable social and moral conditions which obtain in other lands. To be sure, as you remark, 'Christianity itself is not yet wholly christianized, and the West is

far from being Christian.' I am glad you said that. We little realize sometimes, how far we are from the Christian ideal in our social, moral, economic, industrial, political, and domestic life, and in putting into practice the simple and yet revolutionary principles of Jesus. . . . There is just one point which I should want to investigate more fully. . . . I have not visited Korea or Formosa. . . . but it is my impression, from visiting Christian missions in Japan, and from my contacts with Japanese Christians, that Christians there are free to worship God after their own conscience. . . . I know nothing about the mandated islands, but a missionary from there. . . . told me that when the Japanese Government took over the islands, it offered to pay the salaries of the missionaries and to maintain the Christian work there. . . . If that should be the policy of Japan in the Philippines—in case it ever takes over the control—we would not need to fear for the future of Christianity so much as the demanded subserviency to strict military rule—the crushing out of all initiative and advancement, socially, economically, and culturally. . . . Your editorial is provocative of thought, and I wish that every intelligent man, woman, and young person in these Islands could read it and ponder it."

In reply to the Rev. Mr. Jockinsen, I will only say that the indifference of the Japanese Government to Christianity in Japan is not surprising when it is recalled that among all the millions of people in Japan there are only some 200,000 nominal Christians. The Christian missions there also do educational and medical work that is no doubt considered of some advantage to the Japanese. Catholic authorities, however claim, that the demand that the Emperor be worshipped and adored definitely conflicts with their teachings and obstructs their work in Japan. If the Japanese should come to rule over a country where practically the whole population is Christian, their present attitude of indifference would have to give way to a policy of extirpation, for the Christian God is a "jealous God"—"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Among our visitors during the month were Mr. John Womack Vandercook and his wife. Mrs. Vandercook is a well known New York sculptor and Mr. Vandercook is the author of the notable book which appeared a few years ago, "Black Majesty", as well as of a number of other volumes. As we were sipping our tea I called his attention to three or four stories and poems recently published in the *Magazine* and asked him to read them. He took them to his hotel with him and the next morning let me know that he was much impressed by the work of these Filipino writers in English and asked for twenty or thirty other issues of the *Magazine*. He said that he wished to read them on ship-board on the way home with the aim of gathering material for an article on the subject of Filipino writers in English for the *New York Times Literary Supplement*. I was, naturally, delighted and gave him all the assistance I could. Such an article would develop a degree of good will for the Philippines in the United States—which we appear to be sadly in need of.

The cover this month shows a number of Philippine hats—a Samal Moro hat at the top, a Bilaan hat in the upper left and a Bontoc head-basket below it. To the right is a Manobo hat. The large object in the lower right hand corner is not properly a hat, but a Lanao Moro food-cover.

On Individuality

By Serafin Lanot

HERE is a poem. . . .

Reject it if you please—
Tear it to pieces,
Or throw it away—
But it has been written,
And written it will stay.

You ask for originality—
Well, look at the sky, space, the land, the sea—
What have you found and seen and known?

And here am I
With a style of my own—
A poem as I write it!

HOME-STUDY COURSES

Our Extension Department offers Professional and Educational Home-Study Courses (In-English) in Law, Theology, Psychology, Business, Education, Navigation and Seamanship and many others. Write for complete list and description.

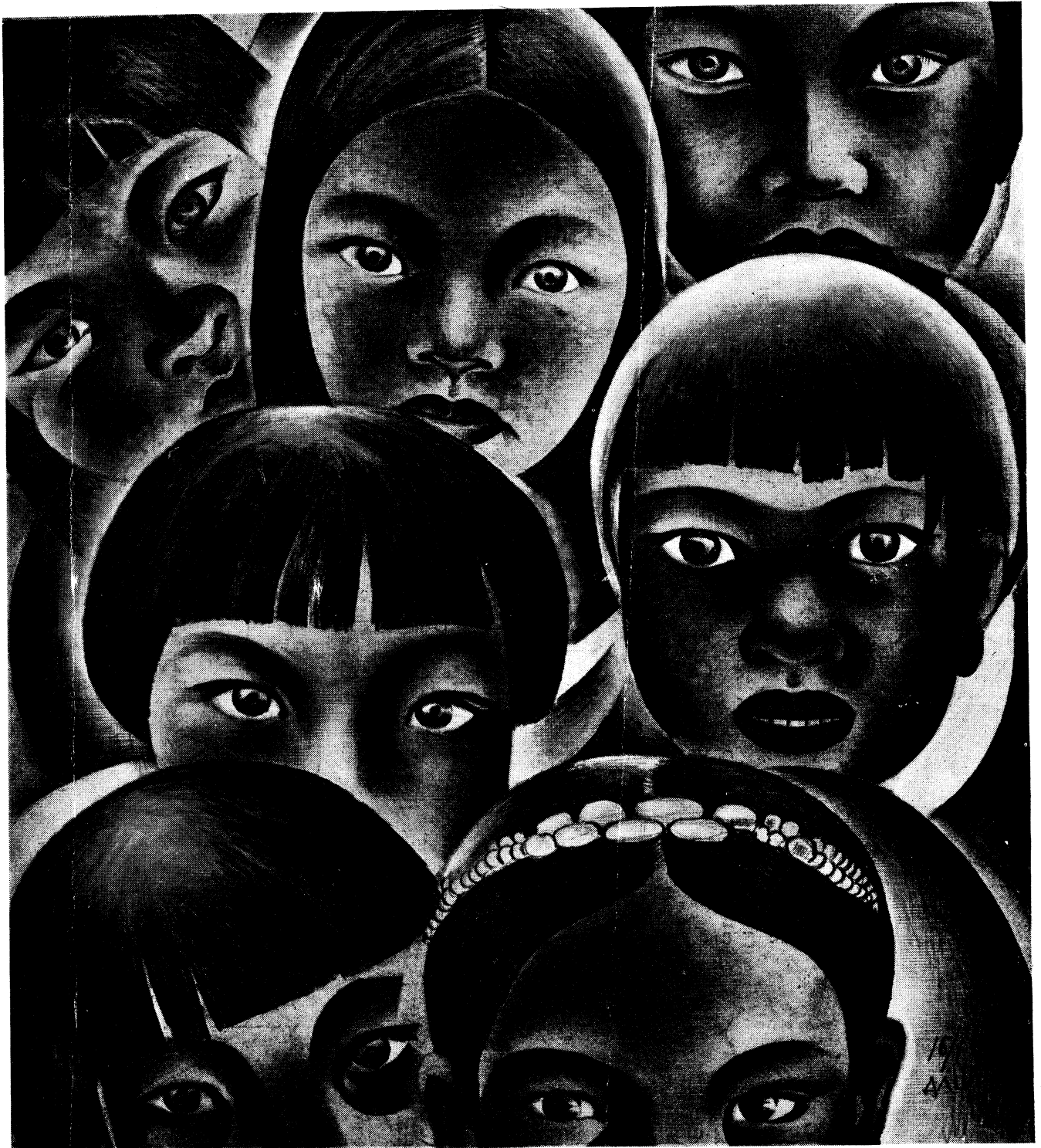
McKINLEY-ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
4238 Clarendon Ave., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

JUNE, 1934

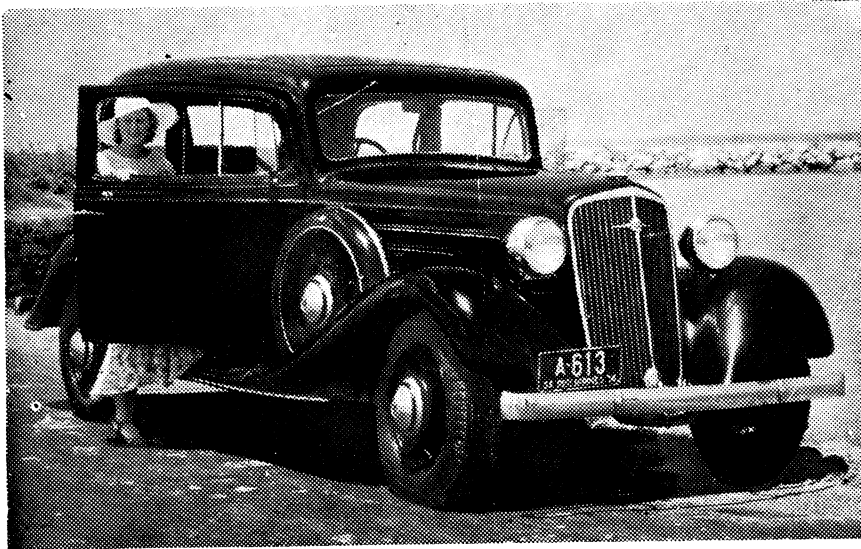
No. 6 (314)



"LOOKING AT ME!" BY ALEXANDER KULESH

CHEVROLET FOR 1934

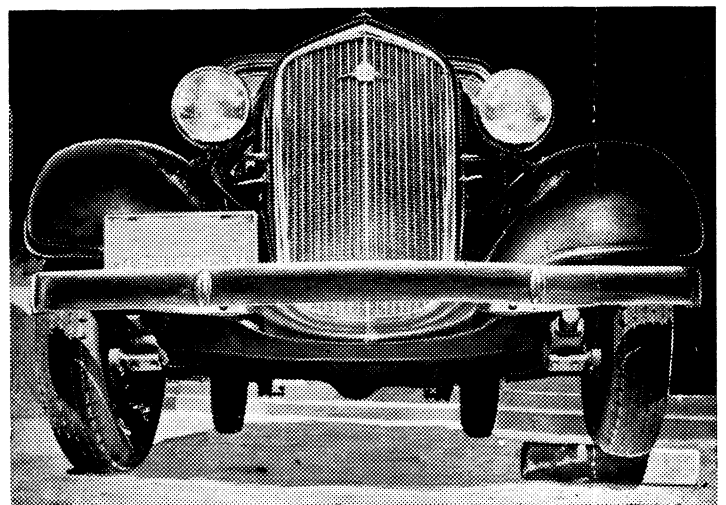
It's Bigger—More Economical



The biggest value in the low priced class, the 1934 Chevrolet operates 12 per cent more economically than ever before. Examine the seats, note the width, note the leg room—see for yourself the unusual comfort-providing roominess of this great car.

**The 1934 Chevrolet—112" Wheelbase—2" Longer
4" More Body Room—Independent Suspension**

The streamline design of the front end of the 1934 Chevrolet covers up the "knee-action" front wheel assemblies, the greatest improvement in front wheel designing made in 20 years. The "knee-action" front wheels contribute greatly to Chevrolet's riding comfort.



Pacific Commercial Company

2 Isla de Romero

Iloilo

Manila

Cebu

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1934

No. 6 (314)

Cover:

"Looking at Me".....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....		219
News Summary.....		220
Astronomical Data for June, 1934.....	WEATHER BUREAU.....	224

Frontispiece:

Cagayan Valley.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	225
Politics in the Barrio.....	BIENVENIDO N. SANTOS.....	226
Facing the Facts.....	HORACE B. POND.....	227
The Dalag or Mudfish.....	DANIEL M. BUÑAG.....	229
<i>(Illustrated by G. G. Ordoñez)</i>		
Barrio "Dentistry".....	DR. PLACIDO B. MATTA.....	230
Scarlet Poem.....	C. M. VEGA.....	230
Philippine Regional Architecture.....	A. V. H. HARTENDORP.....	231
The Xth Far Eastern Championship Games.....	PEDRO D. VILLANUEVA.....	233

Editorials:

"The Best Men".....	THE EDITOR.....	235
Authoritative and to the Point.....	THE EDITOR.....	235
Our Gold Mining Industry.....	THE EDITOR.....	235
When "Parity" Spells "Disparity".....	THE EDITOR.....	236
Stupidity—Nothing More or Less.....	THE EDITOR.....	237

Cartoon:

Not Solving Our Economic and Social Problems	I. L. MIRANDA	236
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	238
The Dutch in the Philippines.....	PERCY A. HILL.....	239
The Preparation of Toilet and Laundry Soap from Coconut Oil.....	DR. F. T. ADRIANO AND M. G. AMPIL..	241
The Philippine Home:—A Plea for the Child's Self- Development—School Days and the Child's Health..	MRS. MARY MACDONALD	243
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		259

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE—MARINE

AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT-PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION



ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY



E. E. ELSE

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400

Telephone 2-24-28



For the best

Philippine Wines,
Liquors and Gins

buy from:

LA ROSARIO Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo
Manila, P. I.

Business and Finance

By Carl H. Boehringer
American Trade Commissioner



excise tax on Philippine coconut oil or on such oil produced from Philippine copra in the United States caused copra prices to be forced to all-time record low levels. The abaca (Manila hemp) markets were not active due to the overstocked conditions abroad.

The above-mentioned conditions were instrumental in reducing the buying power of a major proportion of the population in the upcountry districts, this being felt particularly in connection with foodstuffs, textiles, and automobiles.

Japanese competition in textiles continued unabated, forcing prices down and eliminating American goods almost entirely in all cheaper lines. Japanese competition in flour was also intensified during April, receipts during that month amounting to 10,500 sacks as compared with 25,360 for the period January to April, 1934, inclusive, and only 2,525 sacks for the 1933 period of January to April, inclusive.

On April 30, 1934, the Philippine Legislature met in special session and accepted the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act. Business for a few days was practically at a standstill due to this occasion.

Real estate sales were reported as brisk with transactions totaling ₱82,000, which is ₱290,000 above March and slightly below April last year.

Construction activity in Manila continued unsatisfactory with the value of building permits for April totaling only ₱209,700 as against ₱251,700 for March and ₱310,000 for April, 1933.

Power production during April totaled 9,800,000 KWH as compared with 10,300,000 for the previous month and 9,600,000 for April, 1933.

Internal revenue collections in Manila for the month of April showed an increase of 18 per cent over collections for the same month last year, the biggest gains being recorded in license and business taxes.

Transportation

Cargoes; Orient interport and interisland, both good; United States Pacific and Atlantic coasts excellent; Europe good. Passengers: outward, excellent; inward, good; interisland, excellent.

The daily freight tonnage of the Manila Railroad for the month of April averaged 5,823 metric tons as against 13,400 for March and 2,949 for April a year ago.

Banking

Banking conditions during the month under review were featured by declines in several items of the Insular Auditor's report, most accentuated of which was the radical drop in net working capital of foreign banks—₱4,000,000 to ₱1,000,000. This condition was not considered alarming by local banks who state that this situation was due entirely to the maturation of sugar bills in the United States and should not be interpreted as an indication of flight of foreign capital from the Philippine Islands. They claim that this is only a temporary condition which will be rectified gradually. Some other items registered minor declines with the rest remaining at their former levels. The Insular Auditor's consolidated report, in millions of pesos, for the month showed the following:

	April 1934	March 1934	April 1933
Total resources.....	242	244	223
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	98	101	105
Investments.....	54	58	47
Time and demand deposits.....	138	138	117
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	-1	4	12
Average daily debits to individual accounts for 4 weeks ending.....	4.2	4.1	3.6
Total circulation.....	127	127	119

Credits and Collections

A tendency for the restriction of credit was evident during April due to the general uncertainty resulting from the accepting of the Independence Act. Banks confined loans to parties with liquid collateral, these loans in the majority of cases being for short term periods. Sugar financing is now over; very little real estate loans have been made due to limited building activities. Collections remain unchanged, the tendency towards slowness being noticed in the provinces. No noticeable tendency is reported on part of individuals desiring to transfer their liquid assets into dollars.

Sugar

The sugar market continued on its downward trend with prices receding gradually due to adverse conditions abroad, especially the possibility of the imposition of a quota on United States imports from the Philippine Islands. Prices continued to sag from the opening quotations of ₱6.50 to ₱6.60 per picul, closing at ₱6.00 to ₱6.30. Little business was done and it was reported that speculators were able to secure certain parcels at prices ranging downward from ₱5.70 to ₱5.40 per picul. Due to the uncertainty of the American market, holders were very anxious to sell but buyers refused to commit

themselves to anything but insignificant amounts. Exports of centrifugal and refined sugar from Nov. 1, 1933 to April 30, 1934, totaled 952,196 long tons as compared with 749,286 for the same period last year.

Coconut Products

The copra market was sluggish in sympathy with the weak tendency of the copra and coconut oil markets in the United States and Europe. This situation was further aggravated by the uncertainty of the excise tax situation in the United States. This caused a great anxiety in the local market with sellers willing to dispose of their stocks, but buyers were indifferent even at the prevailing low prices. Very little trading consequently transpired. However, towards the close of the month a slight interest was evidenced due to bookings for the United States, Europe, and the steadily increasing sales to Japan. This relieved the market to some extent and prices did not drop below previous low levels. After a rather active trading with declining prices during the first half of the month, European interest in copra cake stopped entirely and practically no business was recorded during the remainder of the month. Some transactions were reported at as low as ₱16.30 f.o.b. steamer, Manila.

Schnurmacher's price data follow:

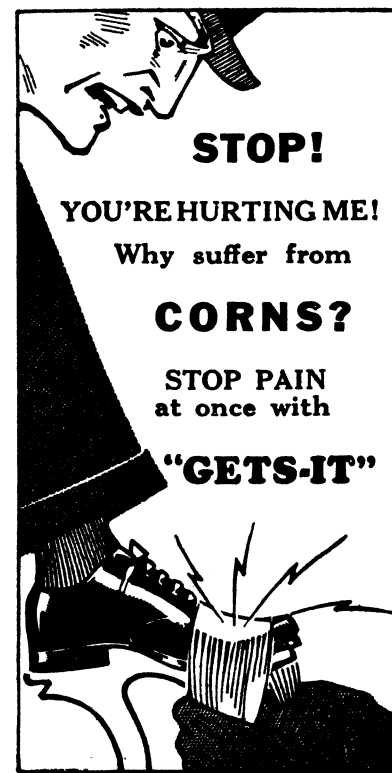
	April 1934	March 1934	April 1933
Copra:			
Resecada, buyers' go-down Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	3.90	3.90	5.10
Low.....	3.50	3.60	4.70
Coconut Oil:			
Drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.09	0.10	0.1125
Low.....	0.085	0.0875	0.10
Copra Cake:			
f. o. b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High.....	17.20	17.50	21.00
Low.....	16.30	17.00	20.15

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

During April and May, the United States, United Kingdom, and European markets were quiet and down considerably due to two factors: (1) production here was full, ranging from 27,000 to 32,000 bales weekly; and (2) American and European rope manufacturers have bought heavily during February and March and consequently are overstocked.

During April and May, prices declined about 1/8 to 1/4 cent per pound in the United States and from 10 shillings to one pound per long ton in European markets. All grades shared in this decline with the exception of medium Davao grades J-1, G, J-2 and K, and Manila grades of G and H. In the case of medium Davao grades large quantities were bought by American binder twine interests which purchases sustained the market for these grades to such an extent that Davao J-1, G and J-2 were for a time selling at the same prices as Davao I-1. The steadiness in these medium grades, G and H, was due to the scarcity of these grades coupled with comparatively heavy sales.

It was also reported that during April and May Japanese bought well over 70,000 bales, mostly of medium Davao grades, which was almost twice the normal requirements and which contributed to



Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s.

the steadiness of these grades and to the scarcity of supply for shipment up to the end of June. The summary of the present position is that production has recently increased fully up to normal while world rope consumption, principally marine rope, is still materially below normal.

Saleeby's statistics, in bales, follow:

	April 1934	March 1934	April 1933
Estimated receipts.....	117,558	146,197	80,388
Estimated exports:			
All countries.....	114,985	134,735	79,511
United States and Canada.....	23,964	45,409	18,197
United Kingdom and Europe.....	47,297	51,146	34,001
Japan.....	40,700	32,439	24,749
Estimated stocks, P. I. ports.....	133,052	132,479	149,568

Saleeby's prices, April 7, f. a. s. buyer's godown, Manila, pesos per picul, for various grades were: E, 10.50; F, 9.25; I, 6.75; J-1, 6.00; J-2, 5.25; K, 4.25; L-1, 3.75.

Rice

The rice market was reported firm and steady at the opening of the month with satisfactory trading but weakened slightly after the middle of the month due to weak demand, closing quiet with very little price changes. New paddy opened at ₱1.80 to ₱2.25 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan, closed at ₱1.80 to ₱2.20. Rice arrivals in Manila during April totaled 72,346 sacks compared to 174,061 for the previous month.

Tobacco

The local tobacco market was rather quiet during the entire month. Gathering of the 1934 crop in Cagayan and Isabela has practically terminated. This crop is estimated to be considerably larger in quantity than that of the previous year.

News Summary

The Philippines

April 18.—Governor-General Frank Murphy announces that José Paez, general manager of the Manila Railroad Company, will be named president of the Company to succeed the late Joseph E. Mills.

Brig.-Gen. Basilio J. Valdes takes the oath as Chief of Constabulary.

April 19.—The United States Senate passes the Jones-Costigan sugar control bill which now goes to a joint committee. Sen. R. S. Copeland, after offering an amendment that fails to pass declares: "It is little short of scandalous to discriminate against our colonial possessions. We don't know how to handle them. Our record is outrageous in our treatment of our islands. We have hauled down the flag in the Island of Pines, mistreated the Philippines, and now propose to legislate against Hawaii and Puerto Rico."

Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara protests in the House of Representatives against "a series of contemporary legislative events affecting the Philippines in a manner that should prove disturbing to the conscience of America."

A minority coalition of Nacionalistas and Democrats starts a movement for immediate independence in view of the probable passage of adverse Congressional legislation, but majority leaders will make no move at least for the present to ask for any more than what the Tydings-McDuffie Act grants.

April 20.—R. G. Macleod, Superintendent of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, retires after 30 years of service.

April 21.—L. L. McCandless, delegate from Hawaii, declares that the Jones-Costigan bill violates the constitutional rights of Hawaii and is equivalent to "legislating the Territory out of the United States and treating it as a possession or foreign country."

April 22.—Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, en route to the Philippines, tells a Japanese audience that the Philippines after independence "hopes to maintain ties of closest amity with the United States forever for reasons of genuine friendship as well as gratitude". He says that the Tydings-McDuffie Act represents the fulfillment of American pledges and is "convincing proof of America's desire to promote the peace of the world". Pressed by reporters to say whether the Philippines would recognize Manchukuo, he replies that it is impossible to discuss policies of the Philippine Government before it is formed.

Rep. Manuel Roxas, returning from the Bisayas, states that widespread unrest prevails in many provinces as a result of the threatened passage of the retroactive Jones-Costigan bill and the coconut oil excise tax, which has created a panic among planters and laborers and business circles in general.

April 23.—Reported that the War Department has ordered the Army Medical Research Board, with headquarters in the Bureau of Science, to Panama. The Board was organized in 1922 and has done important work here in the study of various tropical fevers, amoebic and bacillary dysentery, and beri-beri.

The Robert Dollar Steamship Company announces that it has received information from the U. S. Bureau of Immigration that Filipinos arriving in the United States after the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act will be considered as coming under the quota provisions of that act which limit Philippine immigration to 50 a year—not including officials, travelers, or students.

The Governor-General appoints Dr. Alejandro Albert, Under-Secretary of Public Instruction, acting Commissioner of Health to succeed Brig.-Gen. Valdes, recently appointed Chief of Constabulary.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines approves a greatly reduced budget for 1934-35. Five professors, two associate professors, four assistant professors, and some thirty instructors and assistants will be retired.

Maj.-Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding Officer of the Philippine Department, U. S. Army, returns to Manila from a brief visit to Indo-China.

April 24.—News is received that President Franklin D. Roosevelt has approved the lumber code which in effect restricts shipments of Philippine lumber to the United States to approximately 14,000,000 feet for six months, a cut of about 10,000,000 feet from normal. The quotas established are for six months and subject to later adjustment.

J. W. Haussermann, in an address before a veteran's organization, declares that it will be the sacred duty and obligation of Americans and the United States to help the Philippines maintain its independence when established and the Western culture implanted here.

April 25.—Congress passes the Jones-Costigan sugar control bill.

Senate and House conferees agree to give the Philippines the benefit of a two-cent differential in the proposed excise tax on coconut oil by reporting a bill carrying a three-cent tax on coconut oil from the Philippines and a five-cent tax on oil from other areas. This would give the Philippines a virtual monopoly, but it is stated that the increased price would lead to a radical reduction in the use of coconut oil.

Theodore Roosevelt, former Governor-General, calls attention to the strategic position of the Philippines and says that recent official statements of the Japanese bring the realization that the United States has never properly considered the international political status of a free Philippines and has not thought of the general international significance of recent Philippine legislation. "Americans have ignored the dominating position of the Philippines in the trade routes of the world."

Reported that neither Sen. M. E. Tydings nor Rep. John McDuffie may be able to go to the Philippines shortly to investigate conditions there due to the illness of near relatives.

Reported that the Filipinos now en route to the United States may be temporarily admitted after May 1, the date set for the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

The Governor-General protests against the retroactive provision in the Jones-Costigan sugar bill as this would leave the Philippines with a large surplus and the industry would be forced to shut down entirely for one season, creating very serious financial and social difficulties. He suggests that the quota years be made coincident with the United States fiscal year which begins on July 1.

Announced that the malaria division of the Rockefeller Foundation, with headquarters in the Bureau of Science, will be transferred to Calcutta. It is stated that the move has no political significance and that the work of the division is about finished.

Quezon, speaking in Shanghai, predicts that the Commonwealth of the Philippines will be established within a year and that there will be a Filipino chief executive by April, 1935. He admits that the Philippines could not build up an armed force adequate to prevent invasion before 50 years. "We must rely on world good will, especially of the United States and Far Eastern nations". "The United States had the opportunity to use the Philippines selfishly, but instead developed the country and gave it freedom. Such altruism can not but affect the entire world."

April 26.—Reported that the President will delay signing the sugar bill to consider complaints of the Philippines, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

An editor is stabbed and athletes are assaulted in Tokyo by a gang of ultra-nationalists who object to Japan's taking part in the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Manila in view of the non-admission of Manchukuo. Premier Saito tells the Cabinet that the Government approves Japan's participation and is helping to pay the expenses of the athletes.

April 28.—A rubber shoe factory is opened in Manila capable of producing 3,000 pairs of shoes a day. The principal backer is said to be Tomas Gerónimo, Manila business man, but Japanese technicians will supervise the work and Japanese materials will be used.

April 29.—Guevara states that a United States protectorate over the projected Philippine Republic would be preferable to neutralization which would confuse the status of the Islands and lead to international complications.

The Governor-General announces the appointment of U. S. Trade Commissioner E. D. Hester as resident economic adviser effective May 1. He has been given a year's furlough by the Department of Commerce. His place as trade commissioner will be taken by Carl Boehringer from the office of the American Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

April 30.—Guevara in a letter to the President declares that the "acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act marks the beginning of the winding up or liquidation of our sugar industry as well as our other tariff-protected industries. We shall be going out of business, closing shop, and going bankrupt. We do not want to do this, but we are forced into it. . . . The Philippines has been comparatively silent, overwhelmed by the impending blow to her sugar industry by both the Jones-Costigan measure and the Tydings-McDuffie Act. By all the principles that are American and humanitarian, the Philippines is entitled at this critical juncture to more than perfunctory treatment at the hands of the American Government." Tydings is reported as stating: "The Act is a far-reaching measure, necessarily involving economic rearrangements and possibly hardships. We fervently desire to keep the hardships at a minimum, to effect the transition so as to maintain the bonds of friendship. I congratulate the Filipinos on this memorable day."

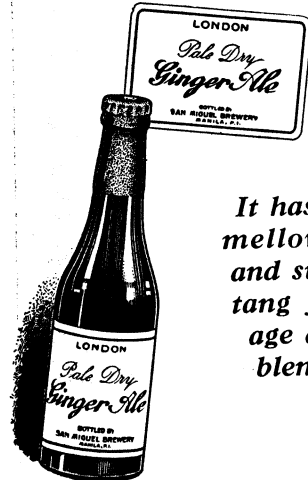


By the ease with
which it glides
across paper you
will recognize
Liconderoga
America's favorite
10¢ pencil.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
Distributors



*It is Dry
and
Sparkling!!*



*It has the
mellowness
and subtle
tang from
age and
blend!!*



*It mixes
well with all
spirits and
fruit juices!!*

*It can be had at all leading
clubs, hotels, and
restaurants*

bottled by
San Miguel Brewery
132 Aviles Tel. 2-12-12

Tune in KZIB every Sunday Evening at 7:30 p. m. to hear the Grand Opera Period sponsored by the San Miguel Brewery.

The Tenth Philippine Independence Mission returns to Manila and is given a notable reception, prominent minority leaders, however, being absent. Quezon states in an address on the Luneta that the United States has fulfilled its solemn pledges, that the new law contains substantial amendments to the defunct Hawes-Cutting Act, that there still remain "several objectionable features", and that, while he is "not prepared to make any promises that they will be amended", the President of the United States has said that "where imperfections or irregularities exist, I am confident they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples". "I am sure that Congress is anxious to do us justice and, in time, we have every reason to believe that Congress will do so provided we can convince it that we are right". "Let us not waste our time in useless political bickerings. . . . Never in our history have we been confronted with a situation so hopeful, yet so arduous and difficult. . . . Let us not fool ourselves that freedom and independence always carry with them happiness and prosperity and that once independent we will be happy and prosperous without any effort on our part. How many peoples of other free nations are now suffering from hunger, starvation, and abuses. Such nations are independent but they have not known how to use their powers for the good of the people but only for the well being of the few. Philippine independence which it is our privilege to achieve and our duty to pass on to our children and our children's children, imposes on us the sacred obligation of considering ways and means of assuring the happiness and welfare of our people and their safety under the Republic to be organized. Of what value would it be . . . to have the right to manage our own affairs, if such right lasts only for a few years, if we can not pass it on to our posterity? Let us devote ourselves to a study of domestic and international problems . . . consecrate ourselves to the service of our people. Above everything else, let us thank Almighty God who at last has given us the opportunity of taking our place in the concert of free nations and whose aid and guidance will be necessary to us now and forever more for the success of our people."

The Ninth Philippine Legislature opens in special session at 11:00 and Quezon after a brief conference with majority leaders proceeds to Malacañang to pay his respects to the Governor-General.

At the afternoon session, opening at 4:00, Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña are both applauded as they enter, as was former Speaker Manuel Roxas in the morning. The Governor-General upon entering is given an ovation, and his address is frequently applauded. He declares: "You have been assembled here today in special session to consider and take action on an Act of Congress whose object, according to its title, is to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands and for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government. Upon my arrival at Manila on June 15th last, speaking of the Act then under discussion, I announced a purpose to leave the question of its acceptance to the free and uncontrolled choice of the Filipino people. That has been my unyielding policy and still is. This special meeting of the Legislature during its closing weeks has been summoned only because of a desire to provide time for adequate consideration and discussion of the measure that has been placed before you; and in the event of an affirmative decision thereon, to facilitate the proper and deliberate exercise and discharge of the very important rights, privileges, and duties created by that measure. It was also my concern and purpose to prevent or minimize the risk of involuntary non-compliance with its provisions and the unintentional forfeiture and lapse of the rights conferred through unexpected delay in the required legislative and administrative processes. . . . Tomorrow marks another anniversary of the memorable victory of the American naval forces in Manila Bay. That was an event of supreme significance in the promise it contained for the political future of the Filipino people. That promise has now been consummated in a manner that is probably without precedent in the colonial policies of great nations by a formal enactment that confirms in unmistakable fashion the noble and unselfish purposes of the American people in establishing their sovereignty over these Islands. America has given proof to the world by practical demonstration that altruism may be not merely an ideal but a reality in the foreign policy of a great nation. The recent and prevailing economic disturbance in the United States, far more serious than anything we have experienced here, has brought to the fore an apparent conflict of interest between certain economic groups in that country and the more important Philippine industries. This has given rise, perhaps quite naturally, to a certain degree of confusion and doubt with respect to the real motives that have inspired and made possible this action of the American Government. The coincidence of recent protective aims and measures with the initiation of the final steps in the brilliant and glorious campaign of Philippine development and liberation should not be permitted to cloud our perspective. If economic factors have entered and played a part in the framing and adoption of the final act of liberation, this and the preparatory work that preceded it have been fundamentally conditioned and sustained and inspired by the political idealism and altruism of the American people. The eventual freedom and independence of the Philippines have been a definite ideal of our people for more than a generation. . . . In these troublous days since the World War, when other men and other nations have turned their minds away from the great principles of democracy and self-government, America has remained steadfast to those principles. She has kept the faith for herself and for others. The Philippines, if they choose to accept this measure, will eventually have achieved freedom and independence, and the priceless assurances of individual liberty and democracy provided therein, without bloodshed or bur-

densome expenditure, not through the workings of selfish economic forces as some believe, but because it is the profound conviction of the plain people of America that other peoples have the same moral right to these things that they once claimed and dearly won for themselves." The Governor-General next pays a tribute to the men who have sponsored the cause of Philippine independence in Congress, "to the able efforts of Secretary of War Dern, and to President Roosevelt for his powerful and effective leadership at the final moment and his staunch support of Philippine interests generally"; also to the Americans of an earlier day, both civil and military, who "labored valiantly and wholeheartedly in making the country ready for the day when freedom should strike" and to "those Filipino patriots who have fought and suffered and died to realize that which may now be attained", and to "the representatives of the Philippine Government and this Legislature who have given able and distinguished advocacy to their country's cause." "The ultimate decision on the question before us, as we all know, must be made by the Filipino people when they pass on the work of a constitutional assembly convened in accordance with the law. Such a decision must be based on truth and understanding. It is preeminently a time for candor and tolerance, for frank and fair speech without fear or intimidation. It is equally a time for courage and faith, faith in self, faith in our fellow men, faith in country. In the days to come there should be no divisions or enmities based on differences of race, or birth, or creed or color. This country will have need of all loyal men and women. . . . With charity in our hearts, with good will and tolerance for all, with serene confidence in the Divine Providence that insures our destiny, let us boldly choose our course and follow it with unwavering loyalty."

After the Governor-General's message, Quezon reads a brief report of the achievements of the Independence Mission, stating that when he found that neither his own recommendations or the King bill had any chance of approval, he expressed his willingness to support a bill that "would eliminate the military reservation clause from the defunct Hawes-Cutting law and grant complete independence to the Philippine Islands, the question of naval bases to be left to future negotiations between the Government of the United States and the future Philippine Republic. It was also understood that under this proposal the provisions of the Hawes-Cutting law which had been objected to by the Legislature would later be considered by a committee that will conduct hearings thereon in the Philippine Islands. The chairman of the delegation declared frankly that he would only give his support to such a bill, however, if the majority of the delegates and the leaders and members of the majority in the Legislature would give him the authority. All the members of the delegation, excepting the Hon. Isaura Gabaldon, and the majority leaders and members of the Legislature present in Manila gave their necessary consent to this plan. Senator Tydings on his part secured the endorsement of the plan from the members of the Ninth Legislative Mission. . . . The delegation recommends that the law be accepted by this Legislature." The report is signed by Manuel L. Quezon, Elpidio Quirino, and Isaura Gabaldon.

In reply to the Quezon plea for national unity, Osmeña issues a statement saying that he has "always advocated concerted national action and therefore favors efforts directed toward the promotion of the supreme interests of the nation".

At a popular banquet given in the evening, Quezon states that among the major problems to be faced are the economic in the solution of which capital will play a large part. He declares the Filipinos should give all encouragement possible to both outside and domestic capital and that proper guarantees should be given for its protection. Veterans of the revolution, industrial and labor leaders, women leaders, and sugar men pledge their support, although all give evidence that they expect serious consequences to follow the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Quezon states again that he expects improvement of the economic provisions laid down in the Act.

Rafael Alunan, president of the Philippine Sugar Association, who returns with the Mission, declares that the "bitter feeling" in the United States against Philippine products is largely the result of a well-financed campaign waged by American interests in Cuba which "our people have failed to counteract; we have neglected to inform the American people of the real significance and importance of Philippine-American trade relations." He states that we should take immediate action toward forming a more favorable opinion in the United States with regard to trade relations which should be maintained even after independence.

Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, arriving with the Mission, states that there is likelihood that twenty years from now either the American flag or the Japanese flag will be flying over the Islands. He says that no country in the world really recognizes the neutrality of other countries.

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce cables Washington that the two-cent coconut oil tax differential would be of little advantage as the greatly increased price of oil would result in the curtailment of its use.

Fourteen Philippine Scouts, U. S. Army, are retired after thirty years service, a regimental parade being held in their honor.

May 1.—The Philippine Legislature unanimously accepts the Tydings-McDuffie Act at 11:10 A. M., coincident with the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of Manila Bay. The resolution of acceptance reads in part: ". . . Whereas, although the Philippine Legislature believes that certain provisions of said Act need further consideration, the said Legislature deems it as its duty to accept the proffer of independence thus made by the Government of the United States: (a) Because the Filipino people can not, consistent with its national dignity and love of

freedom, decline to accept the independence the said Act grants; (b) And because the President of the United States in his message to Congress on March 2nd, 1934, recommending the enactment of said law, stated: "I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time; where imperfections and inequalities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both people"—a statement which gives the Filipino people reasonable assurance of further hearing and due consideration of their views; Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Philippine Senate concurring, That Public Act Numbered One hundred twenty-seven of the Seventy-Third Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes", commonly known as the McDuffie-Tydings Law, be, as it is hereby, accepted by the Philippine Legislature in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 thereof; Resolved, further, that the Philippine Legislature, in its own behalf and in behalf of the Filipino people, express, as it does hereby express, its appreciation and everlasting gratitude to the President and Congress of the United States and the American people."

After the acceptance of the law, Quezon speaks in part as follows: "I rise in behalf of a grateful nation. . . . We see in this law the fruition of American altruism. . . . The act is the crowning glory of America's work in the Philippines, started with the highest motives, carried forward by high-minded and unselfish men, and now about to reach its culmination in that same altruistic spirit which inspired it at its inception. . . . With the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act we have taken one more step forward in our onward march to the realization of our national ideal. . . . In this solemn moment, let there be no exultation of victory. Let it be a moment of consecration. Let us not forget our heroes who died to insure for us the blessings of freedom. To them, as well as to General Aguinaldo . . . to the other surviving veterans of our glorious revolution, to President McKinley who instituted a liberal policy here, to President Wilson during whose administration the Jones Act was enacted, to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to all the senators and representatives who have taken special interest in the cause of Philippine independence, to the Congress of the United States, and finally, to all those who helped in building up this country to what it is today, the undying gratitude of the Filipino people."

Osmeña being called upon to speak, speaks in Spanish, saying in part: "Certainly this is a solemn occasion. The cause which has made us assemble is grave and serious. We Filipinos are deeply grateful for the generous action taken by the Congress in giving us the opportunity to be independent. We members of the present Legislature have cause to be proud of having been the instruments of Providence in that we have been allowed to take charge temporarily of the affairs of our government in this memorable epoch; but we would not be just if we were to claim for ourselves all the credit of the great task that has just been achieved. In truth, this work of emancipation and liberty is of such magnitude, its process has been so long and difficult, that no man or group of men of our country has any right to claim that it is exclusively his or its own. . . . It is gratifying to see that the constitutional representatives of our people have been enabled to express in the most solemn manner their acceptance of independence offered us by America without division of any kind. . . . With the acceptance of the proffer of independence reiterated in the Tydings-McDuffie Act and originally embodied in the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, which the Tydings-McDuffie Act revived and extended, we shall witness the resurgence in the Far East of a new tree of freedom, a strong offshoot of the great tree planted by George Washington. Let us greet this supreme hour of new and tremendous responsibilities on the tombs of so many unknown heroes of war and peace the flowers of our love and gratitude for all who worked and fought before our time, and let us also offer our most sincere gratitude to the American people who, if thirty-six years ago they were great in victory, are greater in this hour of peace, justice, and magnanimity for having solemnly fulfilled the pledge that they came and occupied these Islands not to exploit and enslave them, but to free them."

In the morning, Roxas delivered an address on the Act in part as follows: "No one can speak on the resolution now before us without being burdened by feelings of the deepest concern. . . . We must answer in behalf of our people whether or not we shall accept national liberty under the terms and conditions the Independence Act provides. . . . We can not fail to realize that an uncertain fate awaits our country whether we accept the law or not. The whole world is in a turmoil, humanity is in upheaval, and all nations are looking forward cautiously. . . . Long after we who sit in this chamber have turned to dust, our children will read in history of these solemn hours and the words we utter will be judged by them. . . . In the midst of our perplexities we can draw comfort from the fact that there is practical unanimity among our people and their representatives concerning the action we should take. We shall attest to it by our votes on the pending resolution. This will prove there is unity in our national purposes. It will show that our aim is the same. We want independence. By the passage of this resolution we will have the right immediately to take the steps leading to that goal. This is the road we will follow and I trust we will follow it with undaunted faith, relying fully on ourselves and on our own capabilities. From that course there must be, there will be no turning back. I will vote for the acceptance of the Independence Act. Those of us who advocated the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting Law are impelled at once by consistency and profound conviction to take this stand. . . . We find the expanding horizon that unfolds before our eyes darkened by the intricate

problems of readjustment and reconstruction that immediately will confront us. We will be beset by many difficulties. Let us have no illusions about the matter; we will have to face innumerable trials that will test to the limit the solidarity of our people, our self-discipline, and our capacity for determined, purposeful action. We shall need stoutness of heart, serenity of spirit, and the best statesmanship we can command. . . ."

Guevara confirms to the House the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act in Manila and expresses "our profound gratitude for this new grant. It will establish everlasting friendship and cordial understanding between the United States and the Philippines."

McDuffie states that the proposed excise tax on Philippine oil is "a breach of faith on the part of the parent government" and that it places the President in an embarrassing position. Guevara states: "This tax offsets the benevolent and altruistic aims of the American people in their desire to create a new nation in the Far East."

May 2.—President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Dern cable their congratulations to the Filipino people through the Governor-General. The President characterizes the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act as an "expression of confidence in the people of the United States and in Congress on the part of the Filipino people". Dern states that "many vital adjustments in the economic relations between the United States and the Philippines will be necessary during the pre-independence period and that the United States Government is under the moral obligation to continue to cooperate so as to enable the Filipinos to adjust their social and economic problems with a view to insuring the stability of their institutions." He declares the Act is practically a treaty between the United States and the Philippines which must be faithfully observed by both.

Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson says that the navy would not want any bases in the Philippines which in the event of war would require an army to defend them, but only bases which the navy could defend." Asked whether it was the plan to abandon the Philippine bases in the event of war, he says: "It might be, and again it might not."

The *Washington Post* editorially throws doubt on the effectiveness of an international agreement to guarantee the neutrality of an independent Philippines, pointing out that the integrity of China has been similarly guaranteed for the last twelve years.

Henry B. Day, vice-consul at Hongkong, is assigned to Manila to take charge of regulating Filipino emigration to the United States. The Filipinos now en route will be allowed to enter and to remain at least temporarily, it is announced.

May 3.—The Senate approves the revenue bill still containing the three-cent tax on Philippine coconut oil. Tydings states this provision is unfair and dishonest and is an attempt "by some political farmers here in Washington to tax one class of people under the American flag to help another class under the same flag."

A group of fifteen Japanese economists and business men arrive in the Philippines to study trade opportunities.

Director Teopisto Guingona of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes states that in Bukidnon he "noticed for the first time a great number of new Japanese stores established there. I do not know whether they are there just for commercial purposes. Bukidnon is the key to the whole of Mindanao. Through Bukidnon, access to any part or point of Mindanao is easy."

Brig.-Gen. Basilio J. Valdes takes over command of the Constabulary. Lieut.-Col. Juan C. Quimbo, superintendent of the Intelligence Division, is promoted to District Commander of the Visayas, and Maj. Benito D. Valeriano is named head of intelligence. Col. Charles E. Livingstone is made Inspector General. Maj. Victoriano Luna will take the place of General Valdes as Chief of the Medical Corps. The new Chief of Staff is Col. Guillermo B. Francisco.

May 4.—Governor James Fugate of Sulu informs the deputy governors of the province of correspondence that has passed between Director Guingona and the Sultan of Sulu defining the latter's spiritual jurisdiction and declaring that neither the Sultan nor his representatives are authorized to impose fines except in certain religious cases purely as an indemnity to the parties involved, and also that they may not impose correctional punishment. Contributions to the Mohammedan church must be voluntary and religious power may only be exercised over those who voluntarily submit themselves to it. There has been some misunderstanding as to the powers of the representatives of the Sultan who have even attempted trial of criminal cases.

May 5.—The special session of the Philippine Legislature adjourns after passing a number of bills and resolutions and the constitutional convention bill which provides for the election of delegates on June 26 to meet on July 4, but if these dates are found impracticable, the Governor-General may fix the election on a date not later than July 16 and the date of the opening of the convention not later than July 30. There are to be 208 delegates, comprising two from each representative district and for Baguio and each of the sub-provinces of the Mountain Province. Mindanao and Sulu are to send two delegates each. Government officials and employees subject to the Civil Service are not eligible. The position of delegate is to be honorary, but delegates not connected with the Government may receive a P5.00 per diem. Inspectors during the convention election are to receive P3.00 a day. A total of P500,000 is appropriated for the total expenses. The Legislature adopted two resolutions of protest, one against the coconut oil excise tax and the other against the Costigan-Jones sugar bill. It also adopted a resolution inviting a committee of Congress to visit the Philippines to conduct hearings on the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and setting aside P30,000 for the expenses of the visiting congress-

men. Another resolution adopted requests the Governor-General to reduce assessments on coconut lands by not less than 60 per cent and on abaca, maguay, and rice lands not less than 30 per cent. In a closing speech Quezon praises the minority for its friendly cooperation and Osmeña expresses his satisfaction over the just and fair manner in which the minority had been treated. Speaker Quintin Paredes and Rep. E. T. Tirona makes similar remarks in the House.

Sen. R. S. Copeland attacks the sugar bill as laying a penalty of a half billion dollars on American housewives and sending American colonial possessions to the poorhouse "to bolster up the beet-sugar business".



Lipstick
intensifies natural color . . .
brings the beauty men admire

LIKE all fastidious women, she refused to look painted. But for awhile, she made the mistake of using *no* lipstick . . . with the result that her lips were pale, old-maidish. Every woman should avoid a conspicuous painted look. Men don't like it. But now it is possible to give lips the youthful color men admire without risking a painted appearance. It is Tangee Lipstick, for Tangee contains a magic color-change principle that intensifies your natural coloring.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

In the stick Tangee looks orange. But put it on and notice how it changes on your lips . . . takes on the one shade of rose most becoming to *your* coloring . . . the *natural* shade for you. Moreover, Tangee is made with a special cream base so that it soothes and softens lips while it adds to their allure. Prevents lips from drying or chapping. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look . . . make the face seem older.



PAINTED—Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.



TANGEE—Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.



TANGEE
ENDS THAT PAINTED LOOK

SALES AGENTS
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

Twenty-seven Japanese athletes together with four officials arrive in Manila to represent the Netherlands Indies at the Olympic Games.

May 6.—Guingona criticizes the fact that Mindanao and Sulu are given so little representation in the constitutional convention as compared with the Mountain Province.

May 7.—The Governor-General releases figures showing that the deficits in the consolidated funds of the central government, totalling over ₱20,000,000 for the three preceding years (1930, 31, 32) were wiped out and a small surplus of approximately ₱500,000 laid up for 1933.

The Governor-General has written to all provincial governors urging them to make every possible effort to raise the maximum amount of funds for schools locally as otherwise it would be necessary to close many schools in June.

One hundred thirty-two Japanese athletes, 31 officials, and 11 newspapermen arrive in Manila for the Olympics.

May 8.—The Chinese Olympic delegation, consisting of 134 athletes, 23 of them women, 29 officials, and 15 guests, headed by the noted former foreign minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, arrive in Manila.

May 9.—The President signs the Jones-Costigan sugar control bill, effective January 1 in spite of protests against this retroactive feature. The measure makes sugar a "basic commodity" under the Agricultural Relief Act, subject to a processing tax, and provides for quotas limiting sugar production of domestic beet sugar to 1,550,000 tons and cane sugar to 260,000 tons. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to fix quotas for insular areas and for Cuba, based on an average of any three years' production between 1925 and 1933.

The Federal Tariff Commission announces a tariff cut of from 2 to 1.5 cents a pound on Cuban sugar and from 2.5 to 1.87 cents on sugar from other countries, effective June 8.

The Governor-General appoints Miguel Unson, former secretary of finance, president of the National Development Company vice Carlos Young, resigned.

May 10.—The President signs the revenue bill providing for heavier taxes on the higher incomes, gifts, estate transfers, corporations, and personal

holding companies, and including the tax on coconut oil. The tax on Philippine coconut oil is to be returned to the Philippine Treasury, but may not be reimbursed to the producers.

May 11.—The Governor-General declares that with the approval of the sugar act and the tax on coconut oil, the Philippine Government will not remain passive, but will continue to press for adequate protection of the industries affected. Members of his staff are studying various courses of action.

Quezon, speaking before the American Chamber of Commerce, says that the continuation of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the Philippines are essential to the success and stability of the Philippines. He interprets the attacks on Philippine products as being due to a well-organized propaganda campaign and urges an educational campaign to counteract this, as Philippine products do not actually compete with American products, "If I can speak for my people, I want to say that I hope that not only the Americans but foreigners who have invested in the Philippines will keep their investments here. Where is the country that offers a better opportunity in the way of rapid development? I am positive that under the government of the commonwealth and the government of the Philippine Republic, when established, foreign capital here will receive due consideration. . . . I know that your government is not going to let the Philippines go to the dogs. They have a great, sincere, sentimental attachment for the people of these Islands. They feel proud of the work they have done. I am positive that they will stand by us. You gentlemen, are the only ones that can injure yourselves. If you get panicky and begin to doubt everything and export your money, you of course are going to suffer from that. But if you have faith in your government and your people, as I have faith in your government and people, and as I have faith in my government and people, I am sure that nothing will happen that will stop the onward march and the progress of this country". H. M. Cavender, president of the Chamber, stated in his introductory speech: "Americans do not want to go out of business in the Philippines. They will not go out of business unless it becomes apparent that conditions external and internal are such that they can no longer carry on."

May 12.—Secretary Vicente Singson Encarnacion and Mr. and Mrs. José P. Melencio return to Manila. Melencio declares that America will continue to legislate against Philippine products. Henry B. Day arrives to take charge of the problems arising from the immigration provisions in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

The Tenth Far Eastern Championship Games open in the new million-peso Rizal Stadium in Manila, with some 500 athletes participating.

The United States

April 17.—Theodore Roosevelt, former Governor-General of the Philippines, in an address as president of the National Republican Club, denounces President Franklin D. Roosevelt's régime as "reactionary and un-American" and accuses him of "violating constitutional liberties".

April 19.—Washington unofficially views the statement of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota as a continuation of efforts to create a Japanese hegemony in Asia. America has no advisers in China and American concerns have been selling airplanes in China on a purely commercial basis just as they have sold airplanes in Japan. Sen. W. E. Borah, head of the foreign affairs committee, states that "having insisted for decades on the Open Door in China, we oppose any new policy closing it." Sen. A. Robinson states that the "policy is unjustifiable by treaties or morals, and particularly disturbing after the recent good-will exchanges". Naval authorities consider the results of the next naval conference impaired by the disturbed public opinion.

April 20.—The situation in the Far East is considered in Washington as solidifying Anglo-American sentiment toward events there on a firmer basis than at any time since the occupation of Manchuria in 1931.

April 21.—The President signs the Bankhead cotton control bill.

The Japanese Ambassador tells the Washington press that the Japanese policy is not intended to obstruct the Open Door in China. He points to the American wheat and cotton loans, however, as having been diverted into political channels "detrimental to the peace of Asia". He states, also, that Japan fears that the recent aviation expansion in China might be turned against Japan. "The Japanese statement has been misunderstood".

April 23.—In another press interview, the Japanese Ambassador states that Japan considers itself the best judge of what might disturb the peace of the Orient and would not tolerate a policy on the part of "outsiders" which "might be founded on selfish motives". He does not want to see "China violating the Open Door", and declares that Japan will meticulously observe all agreements regarding China, but that it feels it "should be consulted by foreign powers regarding their transactions with China as Japan considers itself as being in a better position than other powers to correctly interpret potential commercial and other relations between China and the rest of the world."

The United States fleet on its way from the Pacific to the Atlantic, without previous warning, undertakes tactical maneuvers to determine how rapidly the entire fleet can be moved through the Panama Canal. Commercial traffic is tied up and a censorship established.

April 24.—In the absence of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Under-Secretary William R. Phillips

asks the Japanese Ambassador for an official explanation of the various newspaper reports regarding Japanese policy. Considerable annoyance is indicated in official circles with the manner in which Japan has issued its statements, making them through the press with no effort to contact officials.

The United States and Mexico sign an agreement settling the chief diplomatic questions that have existed between the two countries, some of them dating as far back as 1867.

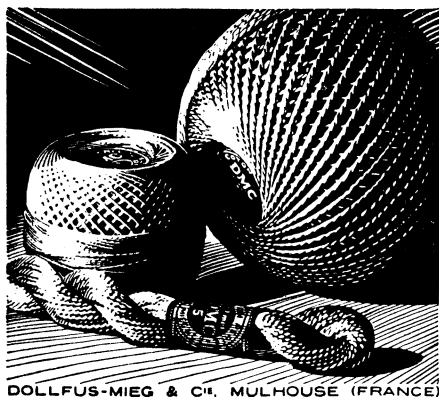
April 25.—State Department officials confer with the representatives of the various parties to the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty which declares that the signatories will "refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states".

President Roosevelt indicates that he will shortly submit a \$1,500,000,000 appropriation bill to provide funds for the initial construction under the Vinson navy building act.

April 26.—The fleet of 111 vessels passed through the canal in 47 hours under limited speed and it is said could in an emergency cut the time to 40 hours. Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson calls it a "remarkable performance" as it had been believed it would take two or three days. Japanese newspapers are calling the maneuver a failure inasmuch as it was not accomplished in 24 hours. The canal was heavily guarded and a smaller force will remain indefinitely. The fleet will remain at Colon until May 4 when maneuvers in the Caribbean start.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull publishes the details of a communication to Tokyo bluntly declining to recognize Japan's self-assumed right to scrutinize foreign loans to China and declining to consult with Japan before extending financial or other assistance to China. "It is the opinion of the American people and Government that no nation can without the assent of other nations concerned rightfully endeavor to make conclusive its will in situations where are involved the rights, obligations, and legitimate interests of other sovereign states". America acted independently of Britain.

May 3.—William H. Woodin, whose illness caused



DOLLFUS-MIEG & Co., MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

D·M·C

REGISTERED TRADE MARK..



pearl cotton
for embroidery & crochet
the pioneer

a most satisfactory very brilliant twisted cotton thread for general embroidery and crochet. Easy to work. Supplied in 5 sizes and in an extensive range of fine shades.

A D·M·C ball or skein of pearl cotton ensures complete satisfaction

high quality
fast colours

... can be procured from all art needlework stores



Karo Helps Babies Grow Healthier and Stronger
—say Doctors

ALL children enjoy Karo Syrup in milk, on puddings and cereals, or spread on bread. Give them plenty of Karo, for it helps to restore energy used up in play.

It's the quick-acting carbohydrates in Karo that does it—the dextrose (normal blood sugar) that revives tired muscles and glands and quiets the nerves. Easily digested by the most delicate stomachs. Get a can of Karo today at your grocer's, either blue or red label.

Write for a free copy of this valuable booklet—"The Food of the Infant and the Growing Child".

Be sure your grocer gives you this familiar can, with either red or blue label.

Connell Bros. Co., Ltd.
Insular Life Building
Manila



him to relinquish his post as Secretary of the Treasury some time ago, dies in New York, aged 66.

May 5.—Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings rules that Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, and Lithuania will not be classed as defaulters under the Johnson Act because they had made token payments. Cummings remarked to newsmen that Russia is a defaulter under the Act as it has not paid the debts of the previous governments of Russia.

The Fleet leaves Panama for the Caribbean where maneuvers will begin off Guantanamo Bay on the 10th.

May 6.—Russian resentment is expressed over the statement that the Russian Government is in default. Prospects of trade with Russia are dwindling.

May 7.—The Russian Ambassador calls at the State Department and protests against Cumming's interpretation of the Johnson foreign loan act, and the Department thereafter issues a statement to the effect that the Russo-Japanese debt situation is unchanged by this interpretation.

Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities magnate who has led the life of a fugitive for many months, is arrested in New York immediately on his arrival and taken to Chicago under heavy guard. He was indicted in connection with the fall of his \$2,000,000, 000 utilities combine in 1932 and was extradited from Turkey.

May 9.—The President declares that the United States stand for the collection of war debts is unchanged, but that hearings will be granted to those nations in distress who ask for reductions in the semi-annual payments.

May 12.—Reported that the United States has notified Britain that a token payment instead of the full June instalment on the war debt would be regarded as evidence of default.

The entire west coast is tied up by a strike of over 10,000 longshoremen who are demanding shorter hours and higher wages, and disorders are reported from various cities.

Other Countries

April 17.—The French cabinet orders Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian leader who has been living at Barabizon, to leave France because of his efforts to organize a world revolution which "violated political neutrality".

April 18.—A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman discloses that Foreign Minister Koki Hirota has communicated to Japanese Minister Arika Ariyoshi at Nanking a restatement of Japan's policy toward China under which Japan will object to any contact between China and other powers which it considers imperils "the peace of eastern Asia". "Japan must object" to efforts of other powers either in groups or individually to assist China in any way likely to assume military or political forms. Japan must be the judge whether foreign efforts to aid China imperil the peace. Japan's objections may take the form of "positive action" "if the other party employs force". Ariyoshi was empowered to communicate the new policy to the Chinese Government at a proper opportunity and Japanese ambassadors will shortly be instructed to enable them to explain Japan's position. The spokesman declines to state whether the policy is applicable to American aviation activities in China and to the American \$50,000,000 wheat and cotton loan, but asserts that the presence of the German General Von Seeckt at Nanking as military adviser "can not be pleasing to Japan."

France dispatches a note to Britain stating that Germany's attitude makes disarmament negotiations based on increased armaments for Germany impossible.

Ricardo Samper Ibañez, Republican leader, named premier yesterday, completes a cabinet.

April 19.—The Peiping Chronicle states "Here entirely naked is Japan's bid for overlordship of the entire Orient. It is a direct embargo on any attempt of China to defend itself and a challenge to the rest of the world to dare afford help to this end." The Chinese Government remains silent. The Japanese announcement stirs world capitals and opposition leaders in the House of Commons demand that the British Government make a statement. British leaders state that the Japanese fear that the powers will seize special influence in China is unwarranted. (For American comment, see under "The United States".) A Japanese spokesman declares there are "numerous rumors" that foreign powers are assisting China with loans to buy airplanes and build air-dromes. He admits the Foreign Office is not advised of specific instances, and states that the Japanese Government does not intend to send notes to China, the United States, or other powers unless conditions make this desirable. If China desires further information, the Japanese minister at Nanking will explain.

April 20.—Nanking declares unofficially that "no state has the right to claim exclusive responsibility for maintaining peace in any part of the world. Foreign loans and technical assistance have been strictly non-political. The purchase of military equipment and airplanes and the employment of military instructors have been solely for the purpose of national defense and chiefly for the purpose of maintaining internal peace. No nation which does not harbor ulterior motives need fear China's policy."

League of Nations officials state that Japan is opposed to League plans for the reconstruction of China which are non-political and include the extension only of technical advice on the development of communications, education, public hygiene, flood control, etc.

British officials state unofficially that Britain will stand by the treaties affecting China, including the open door, and will resist any attempts to override them if challenged.

April 21.—In official circles in Paris it is stated that France assumes that Japan does not refer to French Indo-China in its mention of foreign influences in eastern Asia. Criticism of Japan is outspoken in the Italian parliament and it is suggested that European nations present a united front. The Russian

press considers the Tokyo statement a serious impetus to the danger of war in the Orient.

A general strike is declared in Spain.

April 22.—Premier Gaston Doumergue tells a representative of Premier Benito Mussolini that France refuses to approve German rearmament or to restrict its own arms while military preparations continue in Germany.

April 23.—The Japanese Consul General at Geneva tells the press that Japan will oppose various forms of foreign aid to China "under whatever guise" which may disturb the peace, and confirms that the Japanese attitude affects the plans of the League of Nations. "Japan will act in close collaboration with other Asiatic powers, and such countries as Siam and the Philippines should be considered as participating in the responsibilities for peace in the Orient."

Foreign Minister Sir John Simon tells the House of Commons that he has communicated with Japan requesting that it clarify its position.

Britain and Italy begin conversations aimed at an agreement on policies for the reorganization of the League of Nations.

Disorder and riots between rightists and leftists continue in Spain and a number of churches are set afire.

April 24.—Minister of Finance H. H. Kung denies the Japanese charge that the American wheat and cotton loans are used for political purposes.

President Niceto Alcala Zamora signs the amnesty law passed by the Cortes last week freeing some 8000 political prisoners, mostly rightists. The act is opposed by the Socialists and other leftists.

April 25.—The Spanish cabinet resigns as a result of a difference with President Zamora over the amnesty act.

April 26.—The Chinese Government declares that China will not allow any country "to meddle in its domestic policies" and reminds Japan that China is a member of the League of Nations and obtained aid from the League before Japan withdrew. China wants the assistance of the League rather than that of any particular country as the latter "might violate the policy of the Open Door".

Reported from Geneva that Japan may attempt to block the League's ten-year reconstruction plan in China unless the powers recognize Manchukuo.

Reported that the British Ambassador at Tokyo has told Hirota that Britain would maintain all its treaty rights with China and support all its obligations under the multilateral treaties such as the Nine-Power Pact.

April 27.—A Chinese official states that Japan has completed plans for occupying the whole of western Inner Mongolia by means of a motorized force and that this move could be accomplished within a fortnight.

Astronomical Data for June, 1934

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Stse
June 5..	5:25 a.m.	6:24 p.m.
June 10..	5:25 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
June 15..	5:26 a.m.	6:26 p.m.
June 20..	5:27 a.m.	6:27 p.m.
June 25..	5:28 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
June 30..	5:29 a.m.	6:29 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
June 1.....	9:57 p. m.	8:34 a. m.
June 2.....	10:46 p. m.	9:38 a. m.
June 3.....	11:31 p. m.	10:38 a. m.
June 4.....		11:35 a. m.
June 5.....	0:11 a. m.	0:29 p. m.
June 6.....	0:50 a. m.	1:22 p. m.
June 7.....	1:29 a. m.	2:14 p. m.
June 8.....	2:09 a. m.	3:07 p. m.
June 9.....	2:51 a. m.	4:01 p. m.
June 10.....	3:35 a. m.	4:56 p. m.
June 11.....	4:23 a. m.	5:50 p. m.
June 12.....	5:13 a. m.	6:43 p. m.
June 13.....	6:05 a. m.	7:33 p. m.
June 14.....	6:58 a. m.	8:19 p. m.
June 15.....	7:50 a. m.	9:01 p. m.
June 16.....	8:40 a. m.	9:41 p. m.
June 17.....	9:29 a. m.	10:18 p. m.
June 18.....	10:16 a. m.	10:53 p. m.
June 19.....	11:03 a. m.	11:28 p. m.
June 20.....	11:50 a. m.	
June 21.....	0:39 p. m.	0:03 a. m.
June 22.....	1:32 p. m.	0:40 a. m.
June 23.....	2:29 p. m.	1:22 a. m.
June 24.....	3:29 p. m.	2:08 a. m.
June 25.....	4:34 p. m.	3:01 a. m.
June 26.....	5:41 p. m.	4:01 a. m.
June 27.....	6:44 p. m.	5:07 a. m.
June 28.....	7:44 p. m.	6:15 a. m.
June 29.....	8:37 p. m.	7:22 a. m.
June 30.....	9:25 p. m.	8:26 a. m.

	Phases of the Moon	
Last Quarter	on the 4th at.....	8:53 p. m.
New Moon	on the 12th at.....	10:12 a. m.
First Quarter	on the 20th at.....	2:37 p. m.
Full Moon	on the 27th at.....	1:08 p. m.
Apogee	on the 15th at.....	6:18 p. m.
Perigee	on the 28th at.....	8:42 a. m.

Season

Summer's Solstice on the 22nd of June at 10:48 a. m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:16 a. m. and sets at 8:08 p. m. It is in the constellation of Gemini and is an easy object for evening observation. It forms one corner of a triangle with Castor and Pollux.

VENUS rises at 3:01 a. m. and sets at 3:31 p. m. It is still a fine morning star and may be found in the constellation Cetus.

MARS rises at 4:29 a. m. and sets at 5:17 p. m. It is a morning star appearing above the eastern horizon about an hour ahead of the sun. It is in the constellation Taurus, a little to the north of the star Aldebaran.

JUPITER rises at 1:19 p. m. on the 15th and sets at 1:11 a. m. on the 16th. At 9:00 p. m. the planet will be very high in the western sky in the constellation Virgo.

SATURN rises at 10:44 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 10:14 a. m. on the 15th. It will be nearly overhead at sunrise.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
	Spica in Virgo

Mercolized Wax Keeps Your Skin Young

Anybody can have a clear, smooth, young skin if they use pure Mercolized Wax daily. It peels off the surface skin in tiny particles until all the discolored, blemished cuticle has been removed. The under skin which forms a new complexion is beautiful. It is clear, smooth and velvety-soft with cheeks radiant with youthful color. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in a half-pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug stores.

MENTHOLATUM

Don't Let Him Scratch!

Rub Mentholatum generously on the affected parts. Soon the little fellow will be free from the annoying irritation and his tender skin will again be soft and smooth.

A household remedy for 40 years, Mentholatum quickly relieves scalds, burns, cuts, and colds.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name.....
Teacher..... School.....
Address.....

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



Cagayan Valley

Alexander Kulesh

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

JUNE, 1934

No. 6 (314)

Politics in the Barrio

By Bienvenido N. Santos

I stood one afternoon watching a man from a distant barrio of our municipality unloading some sacks of copra my father had bought from him, when he suddenly turned to me and asked whether Quezon had returned yet from America. I was surprised at this question and somewhat taken aback and then told him what was only the truth: that I did not know. I had not seen any newspapers for some time.

I recalled the incident not long after when a big automobile came silently swooping down the road and stopped in front of our house. A handsome man and several others stepped out and smilingly shook hands with everybody, while one of them passed around a big box of cigars. I took one myself, although I don't smoke. The cigar bore a band on which was printed a name and a political party. I learned that the man was our Representative and that he was running for reelection.

A meeting was held that night in the town and a truck running back and forth picked up the people. They were told they need not wait until after supper. A sumptuous spread was awaiting them in the house where the Representative was staying. After the meeting the people were all taken back to their homes again in the truck. I did not go, but the next day I saw everybody smoking the cigars and they were all talking about how rich the Representative was.

One night in May, on the eve of my sister's marriage, when we had many people in the house, another car stopped in front of our gate. A tall, dark man stepped out and advanced toward us accompanied by a number of others. A whisper went around that he was another candidate. He was very friendly and called my father "Uncle" and my mother "Cousin", although he was no relative of ours. The man and his companions ate with us and after everybody was through he asked whether he might address the "crowd".

A kerosene lamp was placed on the window sill and one of the men advanced to speak. He praised the place and the people, but forgot to say anything about our good cook. Then he introduced the candidate. The candidate came closer to the light and began a loud account of his



career. He said that in his student days he had been poor and had often had to miss a meal or two. He said he was still poor. The peasants murmured approvingly. "I am poor like you. Therefore my cause is your cause. Your enemies are my enemies. . . ." Next he compared himself to a saint

waiting to be ordained. I looked at a woman, a crying baby on her hip, staring at the candidate. Then I glanced at the glistening body of the politician's automobile standing by the road.

A small Ford car stopped at our house one day at noon, and a man in it asked permission to put up a poster. The poster stated in big red letters that a meeting of the Representative's party would be held in a nearby barrio on Tuesday of the following week.

On Monday several trucks passed by loaded with seats especially made for such occasions. The trucks had to stop at a creek beyond which the road did not run, and the seats had to be carried the rest of the way. Lumber for a stage was also brought up. Later on in the day came a truck carrying a slaughtered carabao and a number of sacks of rice. This provender was taken to the house of the *teniente del barrio*. They sent us the liver and the heart.

Tuesday hundreds of people from the remotest districts came trudging in. The stage had been constructed near the little barrio *ermita* or chapel, and a "Delco" light had been installed and even a small moving picture outfit.

That evening a good-sized crowd of husky men and dark skinned peasant girls was congregated about the stage. Those who had come early had seats. Pictures were flashed on the screen to entertain them while they waited for the speaking to begin.

A sky-rocket was fired, the glaring lights on the stage were turned on, and the chairman came forward. He had a caressing, golden voice, and some of those present knew that he had recently been released from prison, pardoned for an offense of a type that Don Juan was noted for. For many minutes he held the people under his spell.

Another sky-rocket shot up and another speaker began. He roared loudly and swung his hands, and ducked and side-stepped like a pugilist. The people tired of him and

(Continued on page 257)

Facing The Facts

By Horace B. Pond

PHILIPPINE independence legislation, as approved by Congress, has now been unanimously accepted by the Philippine Legislature. The time has come, therefore, for us to face the facts.

Our problems here will be primarily economic. It is true we shall have social problems and political problems, but as has been repeatedly demonstrated in many countries throughout the world during these last few years of depression, monetary difficulties and financial distress have been the fundamental causes of social upheavals and political revolutions. We hear much these days of experiments being made for the purpose of solving the social problems arising from world conditions; but fundamentally those problems, and the efforts which are being made to solve them, whether they be by way of Communism, Fascism, Hitlerism, or New Deal-ism, are economic.

Anyone who gives serious thought to our situation here must come to two conclusions:

1st: That the present standard of living of the Filipino people and the present services of government are dependent on the production of surplus products for export; and

2nd: That our exports are overwhelmingly dependent on free trade with the United States.

The Philippines today is an agricultural country. Agricultural products, either raw or wholly or partly processed, make up the bulk of our exports. We do not produce,

nor are we likely to produce within any short period of time, many of those industrial products which are essential to the maintenance of present living standards. Metals and their manufactures, drugs, chemicals, paper, fuels, certain foodstuffs, most clothing materials, and many other products must be imported. Even if the Philippines had the fuels and the raw materials, the necessary capital is not available locally, or under present conditions, from abroad, for the production of most of these essential products, while for many of them the local market is so limited that they could not, even with capital, be produced here at any reasonable cost. Such products must be imported.

But to import them we must sell abroad the products which we here can produce. No nation can, taking into consideration the invisible foreign trade items, import more than it exports, unless it borrows money abroad, and even that can not be done indefinitely. At least for some time to come, we can not expect to borrow money from abroad unless the people of these Islands are willing, which I doubt, to accept political loans, with all that they imply. If we can not sell our products abroad we can not buy from abroad those products which we desire and which are required for the maintenance of our living standards.

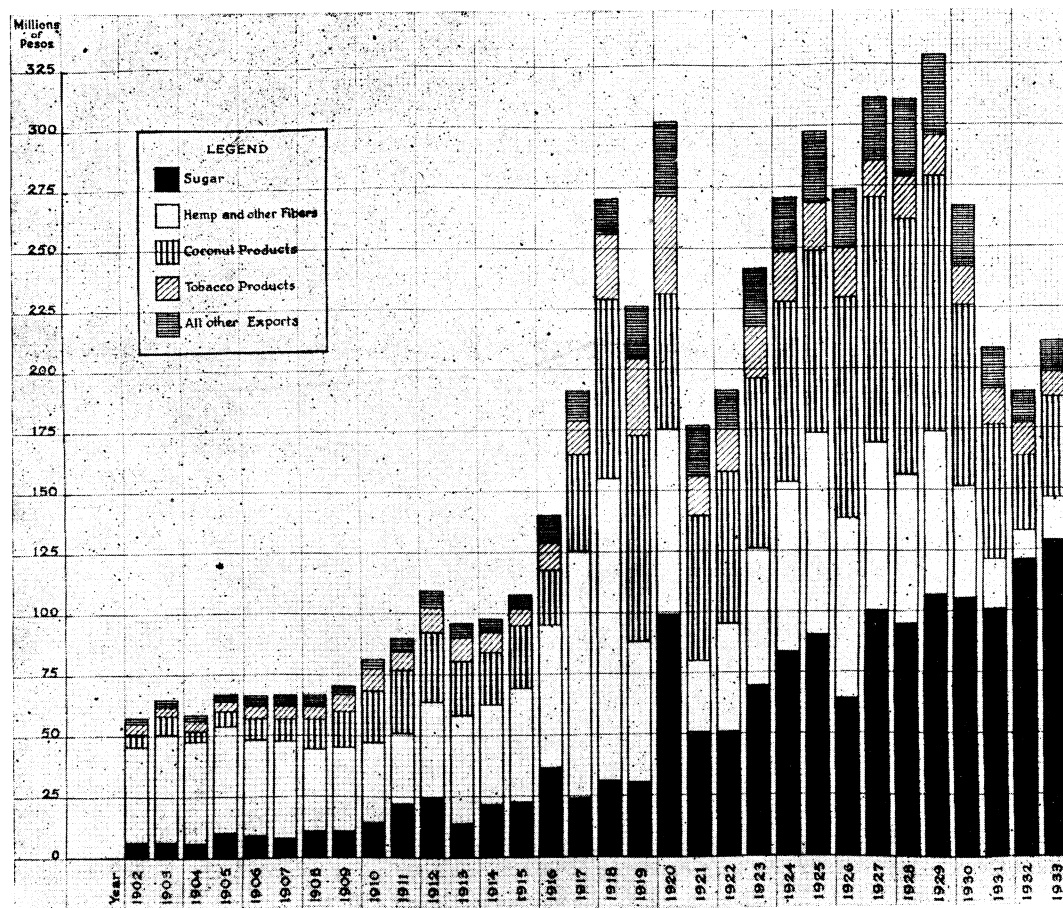
The question is, therefore, whether, in view of the independence act which has now been approved and accepted, it will be possible for the Philippines to sell abroad sufficient

exports to pay for the imports which are required. This is the question which I propose to analyse. In doing so I am assuming that the measure will not be amended as to time, and, therefore that on the 4th of July, 1946, Philippine independence will be formally recognized by the United States. If, of course, the period is shortened, the full economic effects of the act may be felt sooner. This is a bridge which will have to be crossed if and when we come to it. For the present we must consider the law as it now stands.

The economic provisions of the Philippine independence act may be divided into four periods:

1st:—From the present time up to the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, which probably will not be much before 1936, there will be no limitation on the present free trade arrangement with the United States ex-

Values of Philippine Exports
1902 to 1933 inclusive



cept such as has been or may be imposed by extraneous legislation, like the Jones-Costigan sugar control act.

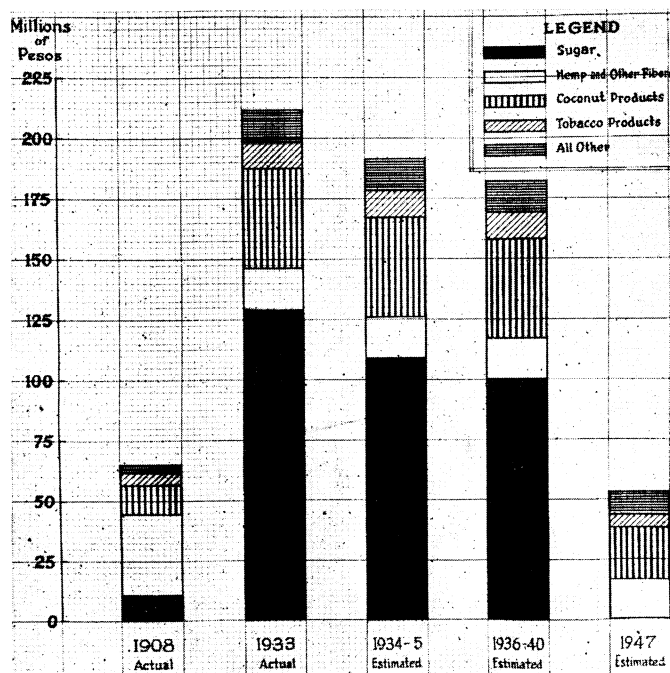
2nd:—During the five years following the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, free trade with the United States will continue, but the quantity of sugar admitted into the United States free of duty will be limited to 850,000 long tons, coconut oil to 200,000 long tons, and cordage to 3,000,000 pounds in each calendar year.

3rd:—From the sixth to the tenth years following the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, while limited free trade will continue, export taxes will be imposed here, 5 per cent in the first year, 10 per cent in the second year, and so on until the tax in the tenth year will be 25 per cent of the United States duties then in force.

4th:—On the 4th of July following ten years after the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, free trade with the United States ends, and Philippine products will be subject to the full duties provided for in the United States tariff.

During the first period about the only limitation which is likely to apply to Philippine products is on sugar. Under the Jones-Costigan act, recently approved, the quantity of sugar which may be shipped to the United States will be limited to about 925,000 long tons. This, however, is not part of the independence legislation, but is part of the United States program to control and limit the production of sugar for the United States market from all sources supplying that market. While this limitation will make necessary a considerable reduction in the production of sugar here, and while this will be difficult to accomplish, for the quota is retroactive to January 1, 1934, the quantity already shipped to arrive in the United States in 1934 probably exceeds the quota for the entire year, and the next crop will be substantially greater than the quota which has been fixed, thus giving us a surplus of unmarketable sugar of approximately 700,000 long tons; nevertheless, once the necessary readjustments are made, we shall on the whole fare well. We should remember that the maximum quantity of sugar which we shipped to the United States prior to 1932, only three years ago,

Past Exports and Probable Future Exports under the Tydings-McDuffie Law



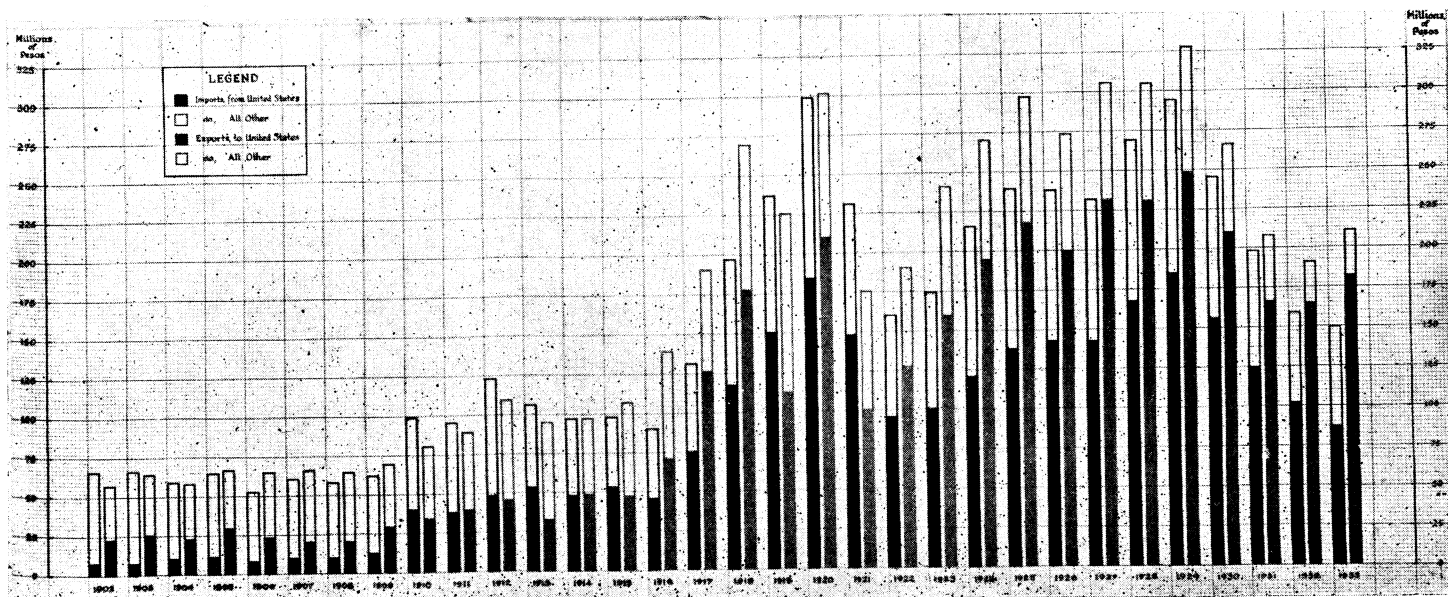
was 741,000 long tons, thus making the present quota about 184,000 tons more than that maximum.

During the second period, beginning probably in 1936 with the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, the quantity of sugar which we may ship to the United States duty-free will be limited to 850,000 long tons, or about 75,000 long tons less than the quota for the years 1934 and 1935. While this will mean an additional reduction, the quantity still is far in excess of that shipped by us to the United States in any year prior to 1932. The other limitations in the independence act are not likely seriously to affect us, for the largest quantity of coconut oil which we have ever shipped to the United States is about 185,000 long tons, while cordage is in value relatively unimportant in our export figures. Thus, during this second period, or until about 1941, there still is no reason for con-

(Continued on page 250)

Philippine Imports and Exports

Totals from and to the United States and from and to All Other Countries, 1902 to 1933



The Dalag or Mudfish

By Daniel M. Buñag

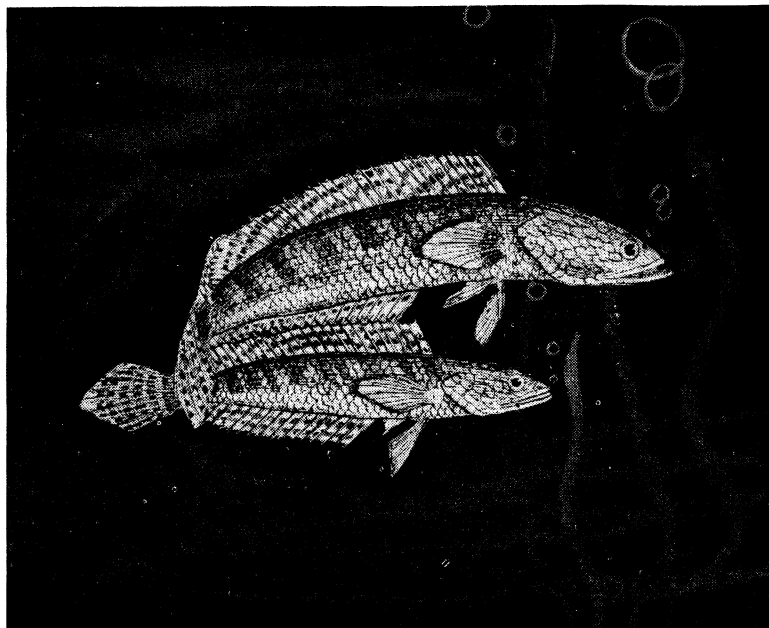
THE *dalag* or common mudfish is the most important fresh water food fish of the Philippines. Because of its ability to remain out of the water for a long time and to move overland, it is widely distributed here and in other countries in the torrid belt.

As shortly after the rainy season opens *dalag* are often caught in rice-fields and other depressions in the ground which are not connected with natural bodies of water, the people believe that they have rained down from the sky. Others believe that the *dalag* originates spontaneously from the mud and refer to the muddy color of the fish in support of this theory of its inorganic origin.

The *dalag* possesses the ability to breathe atmospheric air directly and, in fact, depends upon this for the most part, as its gills have become relatively inefficient in extracting the oxygen dissolved in the water. Indeed, the fish dies of suffocation if it is prevented from rising to the surface. The fish therefore lives in shallow rather than deep water, and can take its ease in imperfectly oxygenated water or in semi-fluid mud in which other fish could not survive. During the rainy season, when the ground is muddy and the grass wet, the *dalag* often leaves its watery habitat entirely and makes long excursions through the fields, in this way reaching isolated pools to the surprise of people who do not know of this habit. There is, however, a possibility also that as the eggs of the *dalag* float they are carried inland on the feet or bodies of fish-eating birds.

The *dalag* is a strictly monogamous fish and sexually mature *dalag* are often caught in pairs. Being monogamous, the fish is also jealous, and intruders into the *dalag* love-nest are fiercely driven away. The *dalag* does not believe in any such love free-for-all as do the sardine, the *kandule*, or the *dulong*, and in fact generally detests society. It is quarrelsome and even cannibalistic.

The *dalag* has its better side, however. When the female is about to lay her eggs, the male builds a nest among the lotuses and water-hyacinths near a shady shore by vigorously beating around with its tail, thus clearing a circular space, about 30 centimeters in diameter, which is also provided with entrance and exit tunnels. When the nuptial abode has been prepared, the female comes in and surveys her mate's work for a while before laying her eggs.



From a drawing by G. G. Ordoñez

A Dalag Pair

The eggs when laid, numbering from a few hundred to several thousand, minute, amber-colored balls, float in a cluster in the center of the nest. The male and sometimes both the partners then maintain a guard and any intruder is viciously attacked, carabaos and humans not excepted.

After two or three days the young *dalag* emerge from the eggs—brilliant orange in color with golden eyes, and though lively, they keep together. But the father fish does not suspect the mother of unfaithfulness, and his

trust is vindicated for after a few days the young take on the more sober hue of the older mudfish and become as solitary in habits as their parents.

From the time the eggs are laid until the young begin to disperse, the parent *dalag* jealously protect them. But when the parent fish become very hungry, they gobble up the young *dalag* as quickly as any other food that offers. In Nature's economy it is more important that the adult fish survive an oncoming draught than the delicate fishlets which, uninured to hardship, would die anyway.

The *dalag* reaches maturity in from eight to ten months. Because of its dark color, serpent-like head, and the necessity of cleaning it of the mud that clings to it, many people, especially foreigners, are prejudiced against the fish, and it is true that it is known to act efficiently as a scavenger. Nevertheless, its flesh is delicate and savory, and it can always be obtained as "real" fresh fish, for it is sold alive. Squeemish housewives often ask the vendor to club a fish over the head before taking it home.

The beauty of the young fish, called *anak dalag* by the people, has naturally attracted attention, and quack doctors catch them in large numbers and serve them to expectant mothers to prevent abortion. The tail of the mature fish is sometimes used to relieve a woman of the pains of child-birth. It is burned and the ashes are spread thick on the woman's abdomen! The raw flesh of the fish, tied over an ulcer, is believed beneficial.

The *dalag* is considered a symbol of monogamy as an ideal. As in the case of many kinds of fish, the female *dalag* is larger than the male, and the common Tagalog expression "*magasawang dalag*" refers to a human couple of whom the woman is larger than the man.

Barrio "Dentistry"

By Dr. Placido B. Matta

IN spite of efforts to bring the people of our barrios the benefits of modern dental science, the people in many regions still cling tenaciously to their primitive beliefs and practices with regard to aching teeth. At best the *tao* will go to some barrio *mediquillo*. Else he will try out some "cure" that he had heard about from the older men and women in the village.

Many of these cures are based on the belief that toothache is due to the presence of *ulud* or worms in the decayed tooth cavity. The throbbing nature of the pain is ascribed to a worm's wriggling about.

In one such cure, called the *dapoh*, seeds of the ripe fruit of a plant called *catchobong* are secured and these are laid on the table or floor in three lines of seven groups of seven of the seeds each—147 seeds in all. Other necessities are some pieces of broken pottery, some coconut oil, a funnel made from the half of a coconut shell and a very slender bamboo tube about six inches long, a stone about the size of one's head with a flat side, and a wooden bowl.

The medicine man, having gathered all these properties, is ready to begin. The stone is placed in the bowl with the flat surface just out of the water. The pieces of pottery are heated in a fire. The medicine man tells his patient to sit down near the bowl containing the water and the stone. He takes one of the heated pieces of pottery and places it on top of the stone and the seeds are dropped on top of it. Next he pours a little coconut oil over the seeds. This produces a thick smoke. The doctor then inverts the funnel over the smoking seeds and oil and directs the smoke through the stem of the funnel into the aching tooth cavity of his patient. Once in a while the suffering man forcefully puffs the smoke out through the funnel without lifting it from the stone. This action is supposed to expel the worms from the tooth.

One old medicine man told me that he often found the worms, at least small, white objects resembling worms. These were probably the embryos (plumules) of the seeds. I asked him why he arranged the seeds into three lines of seven groups with seven seeds in each group, and he just shook his head, saying that he merely followed the procedure handed down to him.



Where there is a swelling of the face a few handfuls of the mud under the *pantao* or kitchen are obtained, and this dubious material is wrapped in a piece of cloth and applied to the face as a poultice. After a time, the cloth is opened and the contents examined for worms. These are sometimes found, quite naturally, but it is believed that they have passed through the skin of the face and through the cloth into the mud! The cold compress is, of course, a valuable means of reducing inflammation, but this is a rather unhygienic type. Another form of the cold compress hit upon by the medicine men is one made of the young shoots of the *sab-a* variety of the banana.

For reducing inflammation of the gums, scrappings from a branch of the *tuba* or *kasla* tree (taken after the bark has been removed) are applied fresh to the sore gums.

Other toothache cures resorted to are the following:

The bark of the *bogo* tree is boiled in water and taken into the mouth for a few minutes as hot as can be borne.

Scrappings of the wood of the *gaway-gaway* tree are used in the same way or are directly applied to the aching tooth.

Twenty-one ripe tomatoes of the small, wild variety are wrapped in a banana leaf and placed on the fire. When hot, they are chewed, seven at a time. After chewing the material is spit out on the banana leaf. This is supposed to drive out both the pain and the worms.

All these devices seem to be of use only in so far as they apply heat, also sometimes useful in reducing inflammation.

When some barrio unfortunate is really driven frantic by the toothache, the rib of an old umbrella, a nail, or a small wire is sometimes resorted to for relief. It is heated red hot and jammed into the nerve cavity of the tooth. This, of course, if done thoroughly enough, destroys the nerve in the tooth and ends the pain—for a time, at least.

Extraction is not often tried, although it may occasionally be done with a strong cord or a pair of rusty pliers.

We in the dental profession hope that the day will not be far off when our common people will realize the value of the dentist's work not only in eliminating much pain but in maintaining the general health.

Scarlet Poem

By C. M. Vega

THE slanting spears
Of the setting sun
Stab the wide, blue breast
Of the silent, unstirring sky—
And draw from its bosom
The scarlet blood of sunset.

Sunset is a scarlet poem
Singing Day's death-song.

Philippine Regional Architecture

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

ARCHITECTURE has been defined as the art of building so as to apply both beauty and utility. No conception of a civic design, to paraphrase another writer, is adequate that does not envisage a city or town, in its ideal form, as a work of art. The architect is called upon to recognize a communal group of buildings as a "complete being", not merely as an aggregation of disparate building units.

These principles have to a large extent been disregarded in the Philippines, and one finds in many localities buildings which painfully clash with their surroundings.

"We are prone to follow the Occident in matters of art as in other respects", said Mr. Juan Arellano, Supervising Architect of the Bureau of Public Works, "and this, in architecture at least, is perhaps unavoidable in so cosmopolitan a city as Manila; but in our regional architecture we should carry out our own historical tendencies wherever this is possible."

In his designs for proposed government buildings at Banaue, Ifugao, and Glan, Cotabato, Mr. Arellano has made a brilliant beginning in the solution of the architectural problems involved in developing the autochthonous architecture of these regions.

In other countries architects have had to adapt old principles to modern requirements—this in itself is nothing new; but perhaps nowhere else in the world and by no other architect has so simple an architecture as that of Ifugao been adapted to large modern buildings, and that this should have been accomplished with such striking success is a most notable achievement.

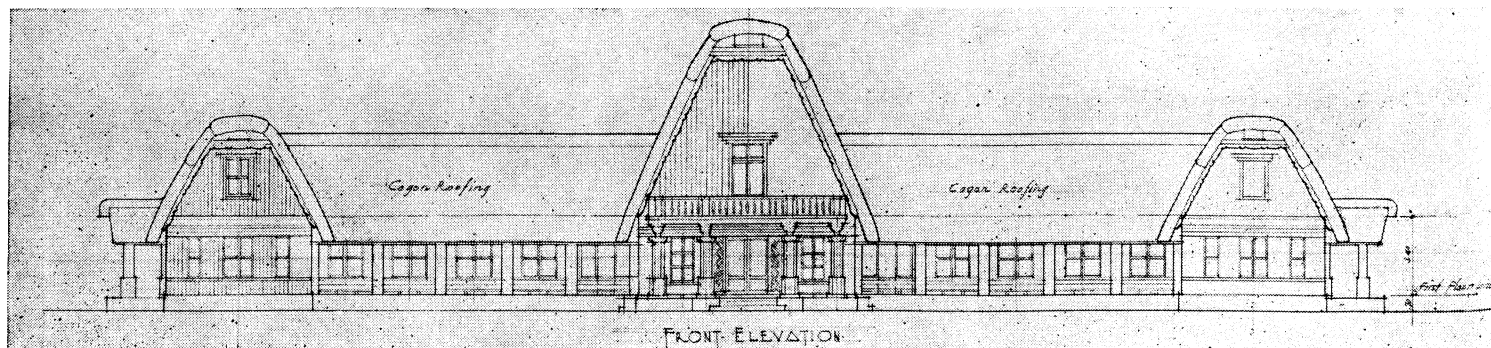
He had nothing to base his plans upon other than the small groups of snug, one-roomed, windowless little houses, constructed of wood, and raised over stone-flagged terraces on wooden posts, six or seven feet high, equipped with circular wooden guards to keep out the rats, and their steep and picturesque cogon-grass roofs. These dwelling houses

are admirably adapted to the resources of the Mountain Province, to its often wet and cold climate, and to the peculiar family system of the people. Larger native buildings are non-existent.

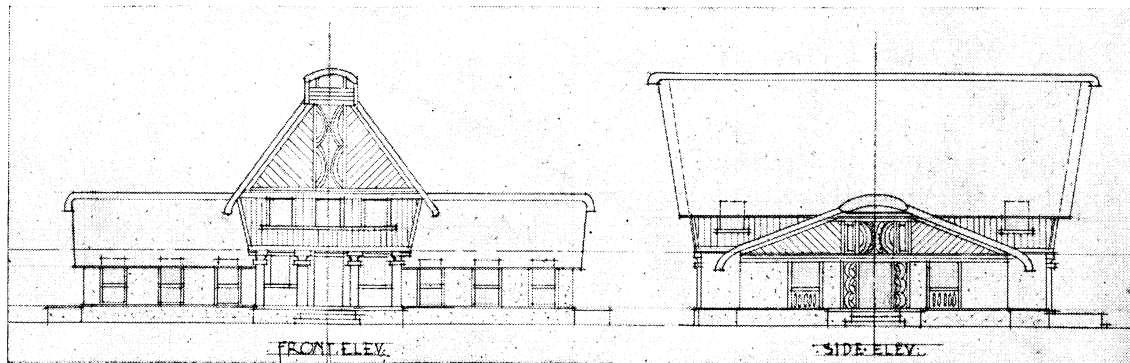
Mr. Arellano singled out the roof and its pitch and the posts with their rat-guards, together with the wall-angle and the carved beams as the most significant elements in these houses and incorporated them in the structure and form of his buildings. The roof and the walls, the posts and the rat-guards are all represented in his design for a large hospital—in the gable and the portico of the central section and elsewhere, and the posts have become pillars and the rat-guards capitals! The necessary enclosed space is obtained by a general increase in the scale and by extensive wings which have the same characteristic roof-pitch and harmonize in other structural and ornamental respects with the central section of the building.

But not only has he adopted native structure and design for his purpose, but also local materials, for the lower stories of the Ifugao buildings are to be constructed of stone, the superstructures of wood, and the roofs of cogon. Runo reed is to be used in the interiors for partitions.

The proposed municipal district building at Glan, Cotabato, is not as original in so far as the design is concerned, although it *is* new that the Central Government should adopt Moro architectural ideas for public buildings. Mr. Arellano utilizes the space between the posts for a lower story, which the Moros do not do, and he has changed the style of the windows, the Moro windows being usually nothing more than horizontal slits in the wall, probably for protection from enemies and also answering to characteristic Mohammedan ideas of family seclusion. The Moro windows would obviously be unsuitable in an office building. However, the roof and gable and the ornately shaped and carved beam-ends are typically Moro. Here also, native materials will be used—wood; and, as lumber



Proposed Sub-Provincial Hospital, Banaue, Ifugao



Proposed Sub-Provincial Building, Banaue, Ifugao

is plentiful, shingles instead of galvanized iron will be used for the roof.

These buildings will fit into their respective landscapes. They will constitute integral parts of the communities in which they will be situated. They will appear to belong there. They will not seem foreign to the people. The people will feel that these public buildings do indeed belong to them, and that the activities carried on within them are a part of their own lives.

It has been said that architecture is the art of building wisely. What could be wiser than this type of building—not only architecturally, but socially?

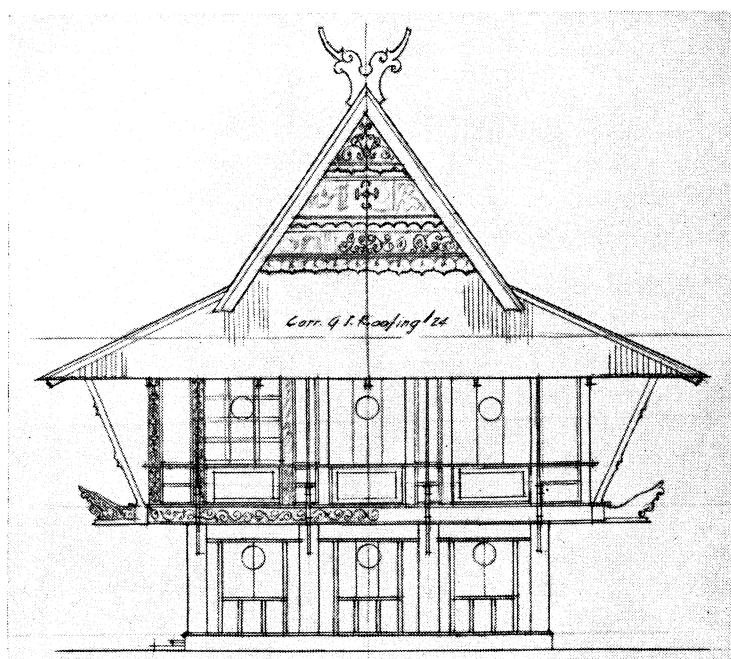
Such buildings can not be said to be “permanent” in the sense that concrete and steel construction is permanent. But permanency is a questionable quality in almost all types of building—even of tombs! Conditions change and changes are often unforeseeable. Permanent buildings have frequently had to be razed to the ground at great expense. A well constructed wooden building can stand for a hundred years or more—surely long enough. And such construction as is planned by Mr. Arellano for the government buildings in question is far more economical than concrete and iron. Built of native materials, locally obtainable, construction cost will be greatly reduced. Native craftsmen will also be extensively employed, especially in the decorative work, thus saving on labor costs.

The plans reproduced on these pages should be viewed with eyes reenforced by the imagination. The working plans of architects, drawn in only one plane, and without color or shadow, are inevitably somewhat stiff. But let the reader picture in his mind the mountains about Banaue, with their magnificent terraced rice-fields of bright green, like giant staircases, against the darker greens and browns of the general scene. Let him picture the little, dark-roofed houses, so in harmony with their surroundings that they almost disappear from the view. Then let him picture a harsh-angled building of glaring red brick with a galvanized iron roof stuck in the midst of such a landscape! That is not “Modern”; it is barbaric. Picture instead, one of Mr. Arellano’s buildings in these surroundings. It detracts nothing from the beauty of the scene, but adds to it. It will appear to draw the native dwellings about it; will

dominate the scene, but only as a center of interest, wholly harmonious and entirely satisfying. Besides being a thing of beauty, such a building represents genuine, because an inner, progress and faithfully expresses, as good architecture always must do, its time.

Mr. Arellano has taken a notable step, a step such as only genius can take, a step from the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, European and American Modern, and what-not, to the native and the local. With the awareness of the eye of the artist, he has seen beauty in what was near and promise in what was despised among us.

Note: It will interest members of the Philippine Association of Fine and Applied Arts and others to know that Mr. Arellano drew upon the material submitted from various parts of the Philippine Islands by the public schools in the Native Decorative Design Contest sponsored by the Association last year. The prize-winning collection from the Lanao High School was found especially useful. See the *Philippine Magazine* for January, March, April, and May, 1933. This is an example of the type of coöperation which is often so fruitful, in this case between an art organization, the public schools, teachers, pupils, and finally the Supervising Architect of the Philippine Government.



Proposed Municipal District Building
Glan, Cotabato

The Xth Far Eastern Championship Games

By Pedro D. Villanueva

THE curtain was rung down on the last series of games of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, otherwise known as the Xth Championship Games. The Association, in existence for twenty-one years, which fostered champion athletes of the Far East who later became point winners in the World Olympics, appears to have passed into history and a new association, the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient, has arisen to replace it. The new organization adopted most of the provisions of the constitution of the old Association except the famous Article III, requiring unanimous approval of an application for membership, which blocked the admission of Manchukuo, desired by Japan and opposed by China.

That the Tenth Far Eastern Championship Games ended with the dissolution of the Association was the climax of a meet of great interest from many points of view. In so far as attendance and the financial returns were concerned, it was the most successful athletic meet ever held in the Philippines, and the number of new records established constitute a glorious achievement.

Japanese swimmers, acclaimed as world champions after the Los Angeles World Olympiad, swept the waters at the new Rizal Natatorium breaking all existing records of the Far East except the 200-meter breaststroke which for the second time in as many Far Eastern Olympics was won by our own king of the pool, Teofilo Yldefonso, who negotiated the distance in 2 minutes 45.9 seconds thereby lowering his own Tokyo record. Yldefonso's spectacular victory over Reizo Koike in the breaststroke was the only bright spot in our team's showing in the aquatic events. It was the only first place victory of the local tankers in the meet, in fact the best event for the Filipinos who scored third and fourth places also. Outside of the breaststroke, the Japanese swept through the rest of the meet almost unopposed.

Swimming against a real galaxy of Los Angeles point winners from the Land of the Rising Sun, our tankers did the best they could and finished second. China and the Netherlands Indies failed to score.

Track and Field

Our athletes did well enough in the track and field events to give the best of Japan a fight except in the endurance events where again the Japanese excelled, as in the past. Rafael de Leon's unexpected victory in the 100 meters against Y. Yoshioka, Japan's sprinting express, was as great an achievement as Yldefonso's triumph in the

breaststroke. The Japanese questioned De Leon's victory and submitted proofs that he had beaten the gun. Whether the local boy beat the gun or not is immaterial as Yoshioka caught up with him half way to the finish but failed to keep his pace to the tape. De Leon won the race by a few inches by his stamina and grit.

Simeon Toribio, Philippine point winner in two World Olympiads and undefeated champion of the Far East, failed to increase his record in the running high jump, winning the event after a long duel with Asakuma of Japan. Toribio announced his retirement after the meet believing that he had been in the competitive field too long.

Our boys were supreme in the relays, winning the long event by a close margin over Japan's quartet of speedsters. The Japanese came back strong in the 4x100 relay, winning the event by as close a margin. Yoshioka sprinted his way to victory in the event.

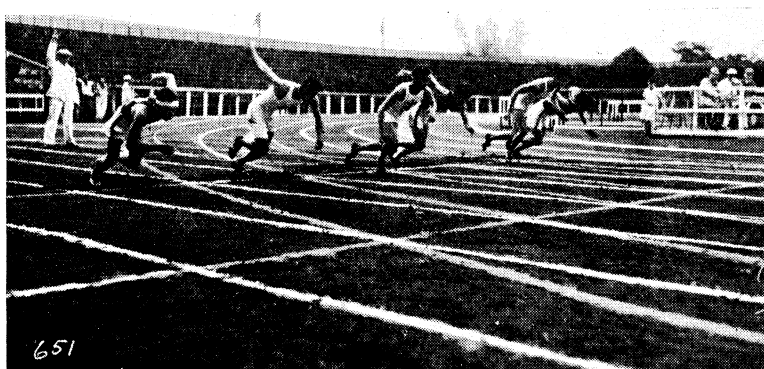
Aurelio Amante, strong man of the Philippines, pushed to the front in the discus throw, heaving the steel disk for a new Far Eastern record of 139 feet 7-1/4 inches, the only weight event won by the local boys. The Filipinos met their first real set-back in the track events when Murakami of Japan, lone entry in the finals of the 110-meter high hurdles, outraced Casia and Bansale of the Philippines, our best bets, in the record time of 14.08 seconds. Casia was a strong favorite to win after Shimizu of Japan was disqualified in the trials.

The 400-meter low hurdles was the best event for the Philippines in track. White, Alambra, and Roa of the Philippines took three places in the event against a third place of Japan. The 400-meter dash was a clean-up for Candari, de Guzman, and Estrada of the local team. But the Japanese overcame this showing of the Filipinos in the 400-meter run, with shut-out victories in the 10,000 meters and two or three other events.

In the field events the Japanese were supreme again with a grand total of 51 points against 19 of the Philippines.

Baseball

After seven long years of watchful waiting, the Philippines regained the Far Eastern baseball championship from Japan, keeping a clean slate during the series. The Chinese failed to send a team as strong as in 1927 and 1930, and the baseball championship proved to be a duel between Japan and the Philippines.



Third and Final Start in the 100-Meter Dash, Final. This photograph appears to show that De Leon, third from the left, beat the gun.

Summary of Winners Championship Events

Baseball.....	Philippines
Basketball.....	Philippines
Volleyball.....	Philippines
Track.....	Japan
Field.....	Japan
Football.....	China
All-Around.....	Japan
Swimming.....	Japan
Tennis.....	Unfinished (P.I. leading 2 to 1 against Japan)

Invitation Events

Boxing.....	Philippines
Volleyball (Girls).....	Philippines
Tennis (Girls).....	Philippines
Swimming (Girls).....	China
Rifle Shooting.....	Philippines
Pistol Shooting.....	Philippines
Fancy Diving.....	Netherland Indies

vious championship teams from Japan. They lost the opener 7 to 0 after a very exciting fight in which the local boys outhit and outfielded the visitors. Credit for this decisive victory of the P. I. boys over Japan is given Big Boy Regino Bertulfo, veteran moundsman, who mowed down the opposition in clean-cut fashion. The strong hitting of the local players was another asset.

In the second game against Japan the local boys did not look as effective as in the curtain-raiser, the visitors threatening to deadlock the series. Bertulfo again saved the day by relieving Armando and pitching his team to a 2-all tie. As the Japanese had lost their previous game, the Philippines came through with a perfect series and the championship.

The highlight of the baseball series was the shut-out victory of the Philippines over China in the second game, with Jose Bautista pitching airtight ball. Ramon Onician's home run, the only circuit clout during the series, was another feature of the game. Had Bautista not walked a man late in the game, he would have established a lasting record in the Association of a perfect shut-out without men reaching first.

Basketball

The Filipinos again reasserted their superiority in basketball by winning the ninth championship in the Olympic series. China and Japan furnished strong competition throughout, the Japanese, as in the 1930 series in Tokyo, having the distinction of blurring the Philippines' otherwise perfect record by beating the locals in the second round, 40 to 38 points. This defeat of the Philippines tied them with China for the championship.

China barely nosed out Japan in the second round, while the Shanghai boys lost to the local champions in their first game, 37 to 27. In the wind-up contest, played at the Santo Tomas Gymnasium, the Filipinos again pulled through with a clean-cut victory over China, 44-33.

China and the Philippines practically played three games against each other in the series. On May 15 they played

The Nippon nine that carried the colors of their country in competition against the Philippines this year lacked the punch and the smoothness of pre-

their first game at the Tennis Stadium before the biggest crowd known in the history of the sport in the Far East. At half time, the local boys were leading 26 to 12. A heavy downpour prevented the staging of the second half, and although the referees awarded the game to the P. I. boys by default when the visitors refused to take the wet floor, the contest committee overruled the decision and ordered the game replayed. The loss of Bibiano Ouano, pivot man of the P. I. team after the first game against China, plus the fact that the locals had to play three hard games in a row, almost deprived the Philisles of the championship this year.

The deciding game between China and the Philippines on May 20 at the Santo Tomas Gymnasium proved to be an uphill battle for the locals. After the third quarter the Chinese looked stronger and better than the champions. But the Filipinos rallied behind the excellent dribbling of Martinez and Ciria Cruz and managed to annex the pennant in the last five minutes of play.

The China-Japan, Philippines-Japan, and Philippines-China games in the second round were the best played in the last series.

Volleyball

The Filipinos showed considerable improvement in their style of volley-

New Far Eastern Records

Track

100-Meter Dash—10.6 by R. de Leon, P. I. and Yoshioka, Japan.
200-Meter Dash—21.6 by Yoshioka, Japan.
800-Meter Run—1 min. 57.2 sec. by Aochi, Japan.
1500-Meter Run—4 min. 3.5 sec. by Tanaka, Japan.
400-Meter Relay—42.3 sec. by Japan (Suzuki, Taniguchi, Anno and Yoshioka).
1600-Meter Relay—3 min. 20.3 sec. by Philippines (Estrada, White, Candari, Alambrá).
110-M. High Hurdles—14.8 sec. by Murakami, Japan.
400-M. Low Hurdles—53 seconds by White, Philippines.

Field

Discus Throw—139 feet 7-1/4 inches by A. Amante, Philippines.
Shot Put (16 pounds)—42 feet 8.3 inches by Abe, Japan.

Swimming

(All the existing Far Eastern records were broken)

50-M. free style—26.45 sec. by Toyoda, Japan.
200-M. breast stroke—2 min., 25.1 sec. by Koike, Japan, in the trial heat.
400-M. free style—4 min., 52.7 sec. by Simma, Japan.
100-M. free style—59.8 sec. by Yusa, Japan.
100-M. back stroke—1 min., 10.8 sec. by Katawatsu, Japan.
1500-M. free style—19 min., 45.2 sec. by Makino, Japan.

ball playing. They developed a strong smashing and placing game that had the strong Chinese players worried in their two games. The only match lost by the Filipinos during the tournament was against China in the second round. The first game between the Philippines and China was the best of the season. The local boys outplayed the visitors in every de-

Individual

Roll of Honor

Track

100-Meter Dash—Rafael de Leon, P. I.
200-Meter Dash—Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan.
400-Meter Run—German Candari, P. I.
800-Meter Run—Kumao Aochi, Japan.
1,500-Meter Run—Hideo Tanaka, Japan.
10,000-Meter Run—Choshin Ryu, Japan.
110-Meter High Hurdles—Tadashi Murakami, Japan.
400-Meter Low Hurdles—Miguel White, P. I.

Field

High Jump—Simeon Toribio, P. I.
Pole Vault—Sueo Ohe, Japan.
Hop, Step and Jump—Oshima, Japan.
Shot Put (16 lbs.)—Ko Abe, Japan.
Discus Throw—Aurelio Amante, P. I.
Javelin Throw—Saburo Nagao, Japan.

All-Around

Decathlon—Daniel May, P. I.
Pentathlon—Takeshi Yoshizumi, Japan.

Swimming

50-Meter Free Style—Kimiyoishi Takemura, Japan.
100-Meter Free Style—Masanori Yusa, Japan.
100-M. Back Stroke—Kentaro Kawazu, Japan.
200-M. Breast Stroke—Teofilo Ydefonso, P. I.
400-M. Free Style—Rokuhei Shimma, Japan.
1,500-M. Free Style—Shozo Makino, Japan.

Fancy Diving (High and Low Board)—H. Haasman, Netherland Indies.

Swimming (Women)

All-Events, 1st Place—Miss Yeung Sau King (China).

Tennis (Men's)

Singles—Hyotaro Sato, Japan.
Leonardo Gavia, P. I.
Doubles—Mauricio Zamora and Alfredo Diy, P. I.

Women's

Singles—Mrs. Elisa Ochoa, P. I.
Doubles—Mrs. Elisa Ochoa and Miss Belen Calma, P. I.

Shooting

Rifle—Teodoro Kalaw, Jr.
Pistol—Patrolman Galang.

(Continued on page 254)

Editorials

This issue of the Philippine Magazine will be printed before the elections are held on June 5, and this comment is therefore written before the outcome is known, although it will not be read by many readers until afterwards.



The election campaign, as all previous ones in the Philippines, has been and at this moment continues to be fought on almost purely personal lines, and this with some reason, as with the unanimous acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act by the Philippine Legislature last month, apparent former differences of principle between the so-called "pros" and "antis" with reference to the attitude they respectively adopted toward the precursory Hawes-Cutting Act—have dropped away.

As the Philippine Magazine is not the organ of any political party, but follows a politically independent policy, no attitude has been adopted by the writer of these monthly comments toward the "Quezonistas" or the "Osmeñistas", and the writer only hopes that able and honest men in each district will win and no such men will be eliminated merely because of personal feeling, because during the coming days we will need the best talent available in forming and establishing the new commonwealth government.

The more enlightened voters everywhere are supposed to vote on the basis of principle rather than of persons, but the writer recently heard it stated with some persuasiveness that it is better to vote for persons than for principles and policies because, while the latter may change according to the time, individuals remain what they are regardless of changing circumstances. If a man is chosen as a leader at one time because of his qualities of leadership, incidentally holding certain beliefs, why should he not be reelected for those same qualities even if he has in the mean time considered it wise to change his beliefs? Under present political conditions in the Philippines, when everything is in a state of flux and it is difficult to formulate opinions on anything in advance, there is much to commend such a personal view of politics.

Let therefore the best men everywhere win—for what they are, rather than for anything they may profess.

In the last issue of this Magazine, attention was called in these columns to the desirability of some definite and authoritative pronouncement being made as to the attitude of the coming commonwealth government of the Philippines toward the economic development of the country, American and foreign capital invested here or seeking investment, and continued general trade relations between the Philippines and the United States.

Only one sensible attitude could, of course, be taken by the government soon to be established, but it is nevertheless gratifying that Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, in speaking before the American Chamber of Commerce last month, voiced this attitude so clearly and so definitely.

He said:

"I believe it essential for the success of the people and for the success of the government of the Philippines that the trade relationship [with the United States] continue. It is a guarantee, not only of the economic stability of the people of the Philippine Islands, but likewise of the stability of the government of the commonwealth and the future government of the Philippine republic. . . . If I can speak for my people, I want to say that I hope that not only Americans but foreigners who have invested in the Philippines will keep their investments here. Where is the country that offers better opportunity in the way of rapid development? I am positive that under the government of the commonwealth and the government of the Philippine republic, when established, foreign capital here will receive due consideration. As a matter of fact, as far as the Americans are concerned, the Tydings-McDuffie Act gives them special rights with Filipinos. . . . I know that your government is not going to let the Philippines go to the dogs. . . . They [the American people] feel proud of the work they have done and they are not going to let anything happen that will destroy the noble ideal that has been theirs in the Philippines. I am positive that they will stand by us and that they are going to extend to us a helping hand until we have succeeded at arriving in a safe port. You, gentlemen, are the only ones that can injure yourselves; if you get panicky and begin to doubt everything, and export your money, you of course are going to suffer. But if you have faith in your government, if you have faith in your people, as I have faith in your government and in your people as well as I have faith in my government and my people, I am sure that nothing will happen that will stop the onward march of the progress of this country. . . ."

Although there was a worried look on many of the faces of those who had come to hear him, Mr. Quezon was received in a most friendly manner, all present rising to their feet and applauding him when he entered. Mr. Quezon spoke extemporaneously, and frankly and from the heart, and at times reached genuine eloquence. Although he did not attempt to deny the serious nature of the "inequalities and imperfections" in the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which the Legislature has, under his leadership, unanimously accepted, he spoke with hopefulness and confidence, and did not fail in communicating some of his own spirit to this hearers.

No one can speak for the Philippines with greater right than Mr. Quezon, and no one could have spoken more to the point.

Gold mining, an industry probably at least two thousand years old in the Philippines, is entering upon a new era, largely due to the stimulation of the

success of the Benguet Consolidated, the Balatoc, and the Itogon mining companies and, more recently, to the increase in the price of gold bullion from \$20.67 to \$35.00 an ounce.

While the outlook for some of our other products is not so favorable, there is and probably always will be a universal demand for gold, and quotas and other market restrictions are not to be feared. There is no other limit to Philippine production of gold than the ore that can be discovered and mined at a profit.



Authoritative and to the Point

Our Gold Mining Industry



I. L. Miranda

Not Solving Our Economic and Social Problems

The gold mining industry, which already employs large numbers of men at good wages, spends large sums of money for equipment and supplies of all kinds, distributes substantial dividends on investments, and is an important source of Government revenue, holds out—especially under present economic and political conditions—more promise than any of our other industries for it is potentially of vastly greater importance than it is today.

Even were economic and political conditions more favorable, the mining industry would probably still be potentially our most important industry. A recent writer has said: "The great accumulation of wealth in the advanced countries of the West during the past century has been largely due to the unlocking of buried mineral treasures." The Philippines lies in one of the great mineral belts of the world. It would be folly not to take full advantage of this situation especially at a time when the national income from other sources is likely to be seriously curtailed.

Filipino as well as American capital in ever larger amounts is being invested in gold mining enterprises, and many new

exploration and development companies are being organized. Whereas mining ventures formerly, because of lack of capital and antiquated methods, progressed slowly and development expenses had to be met out of earnings, the new companies are developed with capital subscribed in advance, and, under capable management, the period of time between investment and the receipt of dividends is thereby greatly shortened. And due to the expert geological and engineering ability now available, the element of risk has been greatly minimized. Money need no longer be invested in mere holes in the ground, for by wise control thorough exploratory work is now carried out before mills are built.

The foregoing is not written to encourage careless investment for that would only harm the industry as well as mean loss to the investors. Reasonable caution and expert advice are always necessary. But the principal personalities in our mining industry are well known men, of unquestionable integrity, and with long experience in mining. An industry is well served with men of such calibre, business insight, and public spirit to head it, and their lead may safely be followed.

The organization, some time ago, of the Gold Mining Association of the Philippines, to which the thousands of small investors as well as the big mining companies may belong, was an excellent step. The Philippines must organize economically, and such well-planned industrial organizations as the Gold Mining Association, are absolutely essential in the new economy upon which the Philippines, with the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, is entering.

One of the most soul-satisfying statements made in Washington in recent times is that of Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson: "The United States would have to consider strengthening its naval bases in the Pacific should Japan seek to build a fleet in excess of the limits set by the Washington and London naval treaties or to attain naval parity with the United States or Great Britain. The naval powers met in London in 1930 and thought they gave safety to each nation. I see no reason for reconsideration now."

The Japanese demand for naval parity, if acceded to, would, in view of Japan's geographical position, establish what would in fact be the greatest disparity and place every section in the Far East at the mercy of Japan. Why should Japan plan a still larger navy than the powerful one it already has built up? Japan is not threatened by any naval power. Present treaty ratios and non-fortification agreements guarantee Japan's security. No other country in the Far East has a navy worth mentioning. Recent history has shown that Japan can not be trusted with such power. We in the Philippines are especially conscious of this, and hence our relief in hearing it said once again, and by a high administration official, that the American Government realizes the importance of Pacific naval bases, and especially such bases in the Philippines.

It is ridiculous to say that the Philippines could not be defended. Fleets of nothing but submarines and airplanes could do it. It has been said that the Philippines is of no importance to the United States as a "defensive base"—perhaps so—but it would be of the greatest importance as a base of offense. And no war can be defensive merely, the fight *must* be carried to the enemy.

If Japan should prove to be unamenable to reason, the Philippines should be converted from a mere army and navy outpost into a "home" base. The resources of the Philippines and its man power are adequate enough. With America in Alaska and in the Philippines, Japan would be held as between the two jaws of a vise. To abandon the Philippines would be worse than folly.

It can not be too emphatically stated that the so-called "Philippine" acquiescence to the dissolution of the Far Eastern Amateur Athletic Association and the formation of the new "Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient" at the instance of Japan, which sought and failed to obtain the admittance of Manchukuo to the former organization, was nothing less—and also nothing more—than a piece of unmatched stupidity on the part of the representatives, not of the "Philippines", but of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation. Their addle-headed and wholly unexpected action aroused a storm of protest not only in local sports circles but in the country generally, and had not found a single defender outside the ranks of the dim-wits who were concerned in it.

The Far Eastern Amateur Athletic Association was (if it is actually dissolved) exactly what the name declares it to be and a wholly unofficial organization. Yet inasmuch as the Association was an international one, held meets at which athletes from different nations competed, and was ornamented with the names of various political dignitaries as officers or honorary officers, more than ordinary prudence was called for in those who conducted the affairs of the organization. And when any group—like the Japanese in this instance—sought to inject a political issue, all that the other member groups could justifiably do was to resist such an attempt.

That the Japanese object to secure the admission of Manchukuo into the Association was a purely political

one, is indicated, among other things but most strikingly by the fact that even if Manchukuo had been admitted, no athletes from that country could have been sent—nor was this even the intention—for *there was as yet none ready to participate in the Manila meet!*

In view of what Japan has done during the past three or four years to "maintain the peace of Eastern Asia", in view of the international status or lack of it of Manchukuo which, as all the world knows, was wrested by force of arms from China in disregard of all treaties, the attitude of the Chinese members of the Far Eastern Amateur Athletic Association toward admitting a sports organization from this mock-state as a member was wholly correct and they had the right to expect support rather than betrayal from the representatives of the Philippine organization.

All sorts of false interpretations—which will do the Philippines much harm—have been made of the action of the Philippine representatives, especially by those who are under the impression that this purely sports organization is a semi-political one. It has, for instance, been surmised that the "Philippines" was "coerced" by "Japan"; that in view of the prospects of early independence, the "Philippines" was afraid of "Japan" and ready to accept "Japan's dictation"; that, in fact, the "Philippines" are not only "anti-Chinese" but "anti-American" and generally "anti-Western" and are "pro-Japanese" and are "turning toward Japan"; that what happened at this sports congress in Manila indicates what may be expected to happen in case the Philippines become independent, etc., etc. All such interpretations are false and even somewhat ridiculous, but they have nevertheless been made and will do the Philippines incalculable harm just at a time when the country can not at all afford to alienate what little international and especially American good will it still enjoys.

The Governor-General's Office considered the whole issue as non-official and was neither asked for nor offered advice or guidance to the representatives of the Philippine sports organization, nor did these men even out of courtesy inform the Governor-General's Office of what they purposed to do. The attitude of Malacañang, though correct, was unfortunate as the Japanese Consul-General in Manila had no such scruples and took an active part in the proceedings of the congress, freely offering advice to both sides and succeeding in showing up the "local boys", to use a sports-page term, as doodles and mooncalves.

Whatever the interpretation outside of the Philippines may be of what transpired, the facts are simply that when the Japanese, with their characteristic sportsmanship, threatened to boycott the Manila games, in preparation for which large sums of money had already been spent, unless Manchukuo was admitted to the Association, the officers of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation made certain commitments which the Japanese chose to interpret as binding promises of support. The Japanese claimed that their athletes had come to Manila against the opposition of the various organizations to which they belonged, many of them even having been expelled from these bodies. They represented it as a fact that it would be impossible for them to return to Japan if they did not



**Stupidity—
Nothing More
or Less**

succeed in opening the Association to Manchukuo, that, in fact, they would be "murdered", and some of them even claimed that they would have to commit *harakiri*! It appears that all this impressed our Philippine ninnies to such an extent that they needed only the added irritation caused by waiting fruitlessly for three or four hours for the Chinese delegates to put in an appearance (who refused to discuss the issue any further after two days of disagreement) to bring them to the point of agreeing with the Japanese that the Association might as well be dissolved and a new body organized.

That is all that happened, but it was enough to expose

this country to misrepresentation all over the world as well as turning us into a laughing-stock.

If there is any way of doing it, the action of the Philippine representatives should be annulled and the Chinese contention accepted that the Far Eastern Amateur Athletic Association, created jointly by the Philippines and China in 1912 and not joined by Japan until 1917, be considered still in existence.

Our sports representatives might further be decorated each with an extra-large, thick, and squashy custard pie as a special decoration for their services to the cause of athletics and the good name of this country.

With Charity To All

By Putakte

"I had no hand in the preparation of the Tydings-McDuffie Act," said Gabaldon. It's bad enough as it is.



much of the world—a total moral and physical wreck, a pitiful caricature of what God and the Y. M. C. A. had intended me to be. . . .

"The first non-stop flight from Nagoya, Japan, to the Philippines will be attempted by Francisco Reyes, daring Filipino aviator, a student of the Nagoya Aviation School, before the end of the year," says a news item. The Japanese are such great imitators that I don't doubt thousands of them will soon follow Mr. Reyes' example.

"STOP LAMENTING AND GET TO WORK, SINGSON SAYS"—*Headline*. Slowly, Mr. Secretary. Who's to assure us that we shan't lament more for having gone to work?

"DIGNITY OF LABOR STRESSED BY G. G."—*Headline*. Well, he should know from experience, for I understand there's a visitors' book in town that bears the inscription, "Frank Murphy, laborer." But there are many of his fellow-laborers who don't see eye to eye with him. They fail to find any dignity in labor. That's why they try to be labor leaders.

"Rumors are rife that Japan has invited the leaders of the recent rebellion in Fookien to join Japan in the creation of another 'puppet state' to be known as Hwanankuo"—*News Item*. 12 YEARS FROM NOW—"Rumors are rife that Japan has invited the leaders of the recent rebellion in the Philippines to join Japan in the creation of another 'puppet state' to be known as Philippinekuo."

"Washington officials are becoming interested in reports of the construction of naval auxiliary craft by the new state of Manchukuo. They believe these might give Japan, sponsor of Manchukuo, a navy beyond existing treaty limits."—*News Item*. But, having been recognized by Japan, El Salvador, and Mr. Vargas, Manchukuo certainly has a right to a navy of her own. To deny her that right would be to slight Japan, El Salvador—and above all, Mr. Vargas.

"'MABUHAY' STEELE TO SELL PHILIPPINES"—*Headline*. Our politicians have already got ahead of him, though.

"FILIPINO GIRLS ARE NOW AIR-MINDED."—*Headline*. And to think that they were once simply hare-brained!

"China ignores the so-called dissolution of the F. E. A. A. and plans to hold the XIth Far Eastern Games in Shanghai in 1938 and invite all members to participate,"—*News Item*. Wouldn't it be a good idea to send our athletes to Shanghai and Secretary Vargas to Tokyo to represent the Philippines in 1938?

"There are certain types of books that can cause a lot of harm even if they get into the hands of experienced persons," says a magazine writer. I don't doubt it. Take for example, "*What A Young Girl Ought To Know*". . . . That book has made me—a man over thirty who has seen

"No matter what explanations are offered, the action of the Philippine delegates in consenting to the formation of a new association with China out of it, was a breach of neutrality"—*Herald*.

"The dissolution of the F. E. A. A. agreed upon in a meeting whose purpose was not previously announced and at which not all the three members were present, was in total disregard of elemental courtesy; and, in respect to the Philippines, it was also an act of base acquiescence"—*Tribune*.

"... the Philippines has clearly indicated that placating Japan is the summum bonum and that no consideration of mere trifles like fair play, tradition, honor, and real, not oratorical sportsmanship, can be so important as the major objective. . . . Japan has bluffed the Philippines into acquiescence. . . ."—*Bulletin*.

The perfect calm and equanimity of the target of these just and well-deserved criticisms are, to put it mildly, absolutely beyond praise. I take off my hat to him—the Filipino Henry Pu-Yi.



"SULU SULTAN'S POWERS WANING," *Headline*. Too many wives, perhaps.

"Communism has more chance in the East than in the West," says a writer. Not in the Philippines, though, where every laborer hopes to win sweepstakes twice a year.

Consul-General Kimura declared again the other day that he had always considered himself a friend of the Filipinos. I believe that was the eighth time he had protested his friendship for us. If my calculations are correct, exactly two months, seven days, and four hours from now he will be at it again. Japanese officials are so tireless in the performance of their duties. . . .

"Should tuberculosis serve as a cause for annulment of marriage? This is the question which Judge Pedro Ma. Sison, of the city court of first instance, will try to decide. The complainant in the case, the wife, claimed that shortly after the marriage ceremony, she discovered that her hus-

band was ill with tuberculosis," *News Item*. Love may be blind but it doesn't remain blind.

"If we sent a battleship out here, which would cost the Japanese government millions, we would be met with a hostile attitude. On the other hand, sending 167 athletes costs a trifle in comparison, and we are met with a spirit of friendship," said Hironuma. But Japan doesn't have to send battleships out here to get what she wants. Mr. Vargas, like Barkis, is willin'.

"Dean Jorge Bocobo comes forward with the suggestion that in the Philippines we should have an annex to the central government, something resembling the Council of the Elders, or *Genro*, in Japan. . . . And while it is not difficult to agree with Dean Bocobo, he should, to make his plan feasible, come out with the list of our venerable men whom we can blindly follow and respect and submit to as oracles."—*Tribune*. The good dean's failure to come out with the list of our venerable men whom we can blindly follow and respect and submit to as oracles is due without doubt to the great success of our new youth movements. Those who would have made ideal "elder statesmen" a year ago are now, thanks to our new youths' propaganda, so extraordinarily youthful you would think they were in their second childhood, and you wouldn't be wrong. So as it is, I do not see how Dean Bacobo could make his plan feasible, except by changing his Council of the Elders into a Council of the Youngsters.

"To die is to rest," said Rizal. Very often, however, to die is to enable others to rest.

The Dutch in the Philippines

By Percy A. Hill

THE modern belief in regard to history is that much of it should be rewritten and that a good part of it, no better than myth, should be deleted altogether. It is recognized that much has been taken as gospel which was only the product of the foibles of ancient chroniclers.



Philippine history is based on the politico-ecclesiastical records which are often not only untrue but amazingly so.

The space given in Philippine history to the attempts of the Dutch to "conquer" the Philippines might well be reduced to the following few lines: The animosity between Spaniard and Hollander was, like that between the Spaniard and the Mohammedan, transferred across two oceans to the Orient—from the banks of the Maas to the seas of Insulinde, this feeling being colored by that most intolerant of all states of mind—religious zealotism.

The "Glorious Victory" Over Admiral Van Noort, First Dutch Circumnavigator

According to Dr. Antonio de Morga in his "Sucesos en Filipinas", published in Mexico in 1609, Admiral Van Noort menaced the Islands with two ships in the year 1600, not attacking Manila, but contenting himself with capturing supplies coming to the capital by sea. Morga, a judge placed by circumstances in command of the Spanish fleet,

was himself the man who won what he called a "most glorious victory" over the Dutchmen.

Summed up Morga's account runs as follows: Van Noort sighted the Philippines on October 14, 1600. (It should be noted that the Spanish dates are one year ahead of the European.) The

Manila government was made aware of Van Noort's approach by his capture of an Englishman named Callendar when the two Dutch ships were watering at Capul Island off Samar. The *Maurice* was commanded by Van Noort and the *Concordia*, a very small ship, by Lambert Vliesman. The two ships had a complement of 140 men and 34 guns. At the end of the month the fort at Cavite was reinforced by 150 arquebusiers, and two galleons and as many galleys with 500 men were sent there to await the enemy. On December 12 (actually 1599) this squadron left Cavite and sighted the Dutch ships at anchor near Mariveles. A boatload of sailors left the *Maurice* to reinforce the *Concordia*, and the Spanish ships were greeted with a broadside. They could not reply to this as they "were tacking and the ports were closed". The Spanish flagship grappled the *Maurice* and a boarding party, headed by 30 musketeers, drove the Dutch back amidships. The rigging of the main and mizzen masts

were destroyed and the orange and blue banner of the States General was captured.

The *Concordia* had put to sea followed by the other Spanish galleon under Don Juan de Alcega who believed that the battle against the *Maurice* had been won. He captured the small ship with its crew of "thirteen men and six boys", losing four men in the engagement. Van Noort, seeing this, rallied his men and furiously drove the Spaniards back to their flagship which was sinking due to the broadsides it had received. As soon as the ships separated, the Spanish ship sank, drowning the greater part of the crew. Doctor Morga, who directed the fight from behind a pile of mattresses, an eyewitness says, escaped clinging to one of these floating in the water and with a few survivors landed on Fortun Island after some four hours in the water. Later he was rescued and taken to Nasugbu.

The *Maurice* was on fire after the engagement, but Van Noort extinguished the flames and, passing the other Spanish galleon and the two armed galleys, set sail south for Borneo and the Cape of Good Hope, finally reaching Rotterdam on August 26, 1601, the first Dutch circumnavigator of the globe.

The Spaniards computed their losses at over 100 Spaniards and 150 natives—by death or drowning. The *Concordia* was taken to Cavite with its survivors who were strangled on the ramparts of Fort San Felipe by order of Governor Francisco Tello de Guzman. The friars claim that the Dutch recanted their heresy, but this did not save them from death. An Englishman, who refused to renounce his religion, was "first hung and then his body thrown into the Bay".

This summary vengeance was taken by the Spaniards in view of the fact that the independence of Holland was then not recognized and the sentence was carried out as against "pirates and heretics". (Spain recognized the independence of Holland in 1609.) *Te Deums* were sung in the churches for the glorious victory obtained over the heretics by the divine aid of Santa Lucia, and a gate and a street still remain to attest the fact.

Such was the first episode in the so-called "Wars with the Dutch in the Philippines", according to the Spanish record.

The Dutch Needed Supplies And Had No Thought of "Conquest"

Admiral Oliver Van Noort, himself, gave the following account:

A small fleet of ships were fitted out by the merchants of the Low Countries or Holland, principal among whom were Peter van Beveran, Hugo Geritz, and Jan Hoekbaker. There were two large ships, the *Maurice* and the *Henry Frederic*, and the yachts *Concordia* and *Hope*. They sailed with letters patent from Amsterdam on September 15, 1598. An English pilot named Mellish was picked up at Plymouth, who was afterwards made captain in place of James Claafs, marooned for misconduct in the Straits of Magellan.

The entire force numbered only 147 persons, and this was reduced by the loss of the *Henry Frederic* and the *Hope* off the South American coast. The trans-Pacific traverse took time and further losses resulted from scurvy, dreaded by all early navigators. The two remaining storm-

tossed ship appeared off Manila Bay on November 6, 1599, in great need of provisions and water and with not the slightest idea of "conquest" in any Dutch head. The following is based on Van Noort's log:

"November 7, 1599, they took a Chinese junk laden with provisions for Manila, the master of the ship informing them that there lay in Manila Bay two great ships that came every year from New Spain (Mexico), and a Dutch ship bought in Malacca. November 15, 1599, took barks laden with hogs and hens, which were the tribute paid the Spanish, but became meat most welcome to the Dutch. Sent some bolts of fine linen in exchange. They cruised off the island of Loubou (Lubang) until December 1 awaiting the Japan ships. They took one of these which had been 25 days on the voyage. The Japanese aboard her were all bald except for one tuft of hair left behind. December 9, took two barks laden with aqua-vitae and coco-wine, the other with hens and rice. December 14, met with two Spanish ships returning to Manila and a lively engagement took place. The Dutch being overpowered by multitudes were reduced to very bad circumstances, their Admiral (flagship) being boarded once by the Spaniards and almost in their possession. She was at the point of yielding to the Spanish Admiral (Doctor Morga) when Van Noort threatened to blow up the ship if his men did not beat off the enemy. At this, the Dutch, hurried on by fear, rage, and the despair of preserving themselves any other way, fought to such good purpose that in a short time they cleared their ship of the enemy, boarded the Spanish galleon and at last sunk her. This action cost the Dutch five killed and twenty-five endangered by wounds, the whole company now left being but thirty-five. Of the Spaniards several hundreds perished, partly in fight, partly by drowning, or knocked on the head after the fight was over. The greatest loss the Dutch sustained was that of the pinnace (the *Concordia*) which encountered the Spanish Vice-Admiral (ship) and was taken. This was not strange, considering she had but twenty-five men, against 500 Spanish and natives."

Summing up the accounts from both sides, it appears that the Dutch needed food more than they wanted conquest, that their numbers were less than a hundred all told, and that they destroyed almost three times their own number. This, in addition to the loss of the flagship, was certainly no "glorious victory". It also appears that the supplies taken and paid for by the Dutch enabled them to continue their voyage, and all this in spite of the "miracle" performed by Santa Lucia.

The Battle of Mariveles

The Dutch Admiral, Francis Wittert, appeared off Manila Bay with four small ships in 1609, after an unsuccessful attack on Iloilo. He held his position as a blockader for over five months. The Spanish Governor was furious and fitted out five ships to drive away the audacious intruder. Churches melted down their bells to cast bronze cannon, and iron grills and railings were used to make cannon balls. On April 25, 1610, De Silva sallied out with six ships and attacked the Dutch squadron.

Spanish historians state that Admiral Wittert lost his head by a cannon ball early in the battle and that this threw

(Continued on page 248)

The Preparation of Toilet and Laundry Soap from Coconut Oil

By Dr. F. T. Adriano and Miguel G. Ampil

SOAP is a commodity of universal use. While there are many kinds of soap for different uses, the layman usually thinks of only two classes, laundry and toilet soaps. Toilet soap is mostly imported although some foreign-owned firms are now manufacturing different brands of this kind of soap. The manufacture of laundry soap is done mostly by Chinese and other foreign-owned factories.

The Philippines imports annually nearly two million pesos, or to be exact ₱1,875,575, worth of soaps. The last figure represents the average annual importation of this commodity from 1927 to 1931.

With the low market prices of the coconut and its products, especial attention is now directed to finding proper ways of utilizing its oil and other Philippine oils for local industrial uses. The manufacture of laundry and toilet soaps from coconut oil, offers commercial possibilities.

Information on the preparation of laundry and toilet soaps from coconut oil is often requested. The directions here given show that the manufacture of laundry and toilet soaps is not as mysterious and difficult as many people believe.

The Preparation of Toilet Soap from Coconut Oil

Materials and Equipment

1. *Coconut Oil*.—Preferably of the first quality although the oil sold in many Manila oil mills is satisfactory.

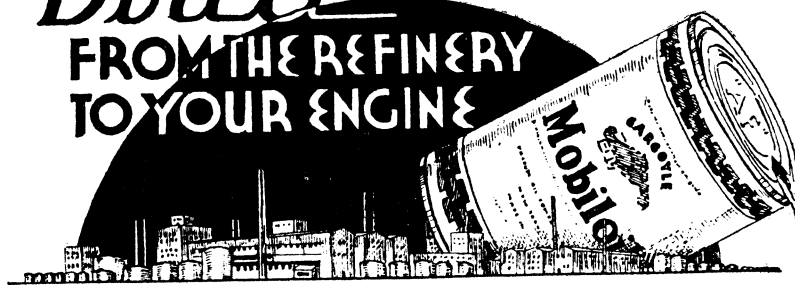
2. *Caustic Lye or Commercial Sodium Hydroxide*.—Prepare a very concentrated solution, about 36 degrees Baumé, corresponding to about 30% solution. Commercial caustic lye suitable for soap making can be bought from many firms in Manila, such as the Philippine Manufacturing Company, Pacific Commercial Company, Botica Boie, Botica de Santa Cruz, etc. If the concentrated solution prepared reads over 36 degrees Baumé, dilute with water.

3. *Sodium Silicate or Water Glass Solution*.—About 40 degrees Baumé. This can be bought from the Philippine Manufacturing Company, which is the agent for the Philadelphia Quartz Company, San Francisco, California. U. S. A., the latter being a big manufacturer of this material.

4. *Brine*.—Prepare a brine solution by dissolving 25

(Continued on page 247)

Direct
**FROM THE REFINERY
TO YOUR ENGINE**



At Last—

The makers of Mobiloil have found a way to bring the world's quality oil to you exactly as it leaves the refinery—uncontaminated, undiluted, free from dust or grit.

The new TAMPER PROOF TIN offers added protection to your motor. With this protective package, you see with your own eyes how the tin is opened.... how rich, full-bodied Mobiloil is poured direct, so to speak, from the Refinery into the crankcase of your engine, *untouched by hands*.

Ask today for Mobiloil in the new

TAMPER PROOF TIN

75c. quart—₱3 gallon

At all Socony Service Stations and Agents.

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY



1930

Ramon took all his savings
And a tienda he did buy
He was sure he'd make much money
Then he'd try farming palay.



1

1930

But Juan had saved his money,
His first, which he invested
In a life insurance policy
Which was what his wife suggested.



2

1934

Years passed; and Ramon's last scheme
Dark were the days ahead,
His tienda, house and pigs were sold
To buy his family's bread.



3

1934

But Juan knew that his family
Was safe in the future years
For his insurance would pay the bills
When he was no longer here.



4

Strange as it may seem, there is a lot of
truth in this jingle. There are few people
in your acquaintance who still have the first
securities they ever bought, or who still
have their first savings account.
Yet how many people there are who
still possess their first life insurance policy!
Doesn't that prove that, considered
from an investment standpoint alone, insur-
ance must play one of the leading parts in
our financial life today? "A sound invest-
ment with the greatest returns for the least
boast of that record!"

"There must be a reason"

5

Without any obligation to me, please send me infor-
mation for my age regarding policy checked below:

Name
Address
Date of birth
Occupation (10, 15, 20, 25, 30 year.)
Endowment (10, 15, 20, 25, 30 year.)
With Dividends Participating
Endowment at Age 55, 60, 65
Limited Payment Policy
Joint Life Policy (Husband and Wife)
Family Income Policy
C. S. SALMON, General Agent
Insular Life Assurance Company, Ltd.
Box 734, Manila, P. I.

6

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

A Plea For The Child's Self-Development



DOES the child have a right to any time to itself? The average young mother is so anxious to have everything just perfect for her new little baby that she is apt to worry too much. Babies are the most common and natural thing in the world although, of course, every new born baby has the right to every care and attention and to all the love the parents can bestow upon it.

Long before they understand it they need loving, cuddling, and affection to help make them into little human beings. Perhaps it is that lack of early attachment to some person close to the baby that is largely responsible for the "lonely man or woman" one so often sees. Do not make your child too self-sufficient.

On the other hand, a little baby should sleep most of the time, just awaking for food, physical attention, and a change of position now and then. Do not be tempted into rocking, jiggling, and all the other tricks to make baby happy or to put him to sleep. You are doing untold harm to the child and forming bad habits that will take him years to overcome.

And how about you? Are you not a little selfish and just satisfying your own desires in holding and rocking the baby? A sick baby's place is in bed. A well baby sleeps and does not want much attention. But by all means pick the baby up once or twice a day in your arms and love it. Thus begins the natural affection that should exist between all parents and children.

As the child grows older and sleeps less it naturally wants to play more. Its little muscles need development. The arms and legs, and in this warm climate even the little body, can be exposed, and the child can kick and twist and squirm to its heart's content. Put the child on a bed or the floor, leaving it alone, and watch it play. Those ten little fingers and ten little toes are the greatest wonder in the world to the little one. See the little legs stretch as he tries to get his foot in his mouth. See him reach out as far as he can with his arms to pick up something with his fingers. Try to curb your own desire to see him accomplish these tasks quickly, and refrain from giving him any help whatever. Let him have all the time there is to learn the trick of it. A little praise or expressed pleasure at what he has accomplished is right and natural, but do not deny the child the right to self-development.

If a child is inclined to be slow, a little suggestion, such as putting pretty colored objects within easy reach of his fingers, may stimulate the child's mental processes. But be careful not to force him. Each child is an individualist and must not be expected to do things just the same or as soon as another child.

MANILA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY & DENTISTRY

Felix Huertas, Mayhaligue, Sta. Cruz, Manila

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

ALL OUR REGULAR GRADUATES have passed the Board Examinations. Equipment, instruments and supplies costing more than six thousand pesos were imported directly from foreign countries during the last school term and are now at the disposal of students. This makes our clinic and laboratories the best equipped in the Islands. The location of the college makes a great number of patients available in our clinic. We invite the public to see the finished work of our students which is now on exhibition.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

OUR COLLEGE OF PHARMACY is the oldest and biggest College of Pharmacy founded and managed by Filipinos. The fundamental principles of the important chemical industries, with practical demonstrations especially those common in the Islands, are taught in the Chemistry classes besides those pertaining to pharmaceutical chemistry. In the practice of pharmacy department the seniors are required to prepare different kinds of patented medicines and a large variety of toilet preparations. The pharmacologic and pharmaco-therapeutic study of the native plants in comparison with the imported drugs are given in the classes of Botany and Pharmacology.

STRONG FACULTY—EFFICIENT INSTRUCTION—SPACIOUS AND WELL EQUIPPED LABORATORIES

The professors of the principal subjects of this college have more than twenty years' experience.

MATRICULATION fee for the First Year PHARMACY..... P 55.00
MATRICULATION fee for the First Year DENTISTRY..... 50.00

Laboratory deposit of P10.00 returnable to the students.

No registration fee. FREE USE of materials and instruments in the Laboratories. Students can read FREELY all the books in the well supplied Library of the institution.

NO OTHER FEES REQUIRED

Registration..... June 1st
First Recitation Day..... June 11th

A special discount of 10% is offered to students who pay their annual fees in full not later than June 20th. Special discount of 5% is offered to students paying their semestral fees not later than June 30th and October 30th.

PRIVILEGES OFFERED BY THESE TWO COLLEGES

All high-school valedictorians, free tuition fee for the first year course. Salutatorians one-half tuition fee. More privileges are offered in following scholarships:

ALEJANDRO ALBERT AND LEON MA. GUERRERO SCHOLARSHIPS



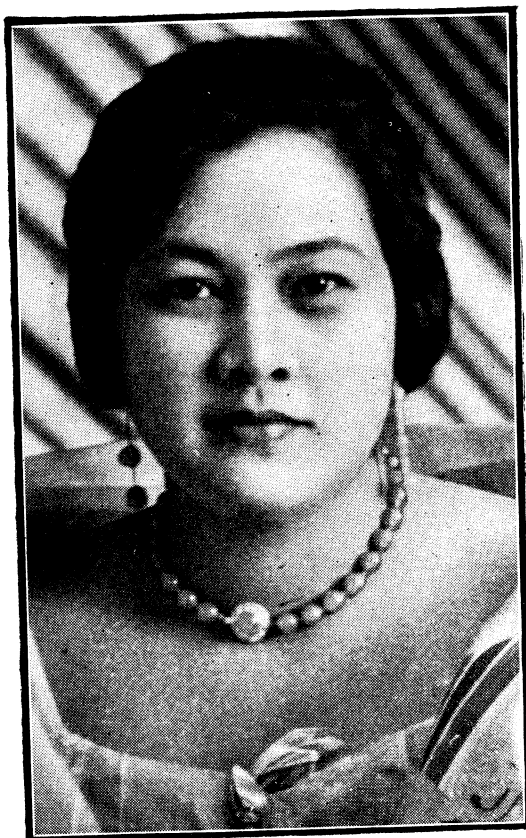
The ACADEMY of MUSIC of MANILA

44 A. Mabini

Season 1934-1935
Registration Open Now
For particulars apply or write to the
REGISTRAR

INDIAN HEAD CLOTH

"With the Guarantee you Know"



F. E. Zuellig, Inc.
90 Rosario, Manila

May 20, 1934

Dear Sirs:

I have used "Indian Head" cloth extensively in the furnishing of my home, using it for curtains, runners, pillows, and in many other ways, and have found it very good and durable too, in clothing for the children.

What I like about "Indian Head" is that it can be obtained in various widths, narrow and wide, to suit the purpose, and in different colors and shades making many attractive color combinations possible.

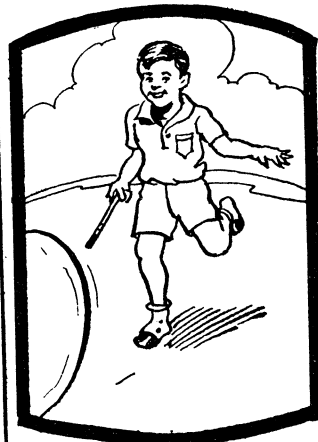
The cloth has the appearance and wearing qualities of fine linen, and the colors do not fade even in this climate.

I am always glad to recommend it to my friends.

Very sincerely yours,

Trinidad F. Legarda

THIS IS WHAT MRS. TRINIDAD F. LEGARDA PROMINENT SOCIETY LEADER, SOCIAL WORKER, PATRON OF MUSIC, AND A FORMER QUEEN OF THE MANILA CARNIVAL HAS TO SAY ABOUT THIS EXCELLENT CLOTH



Insist upon **GENUINE
INDIAN HEAD**
36 INCHES WIDE IN 29 DIFFERENT SHADES
WHITE ~ IN 6 DIFFERENT WIDTHS
FOR ATTRACTIVE
Ask also **INDIAN HEAD**
PRINTS ON FINE CLOTH



One woman tied a football in the bottom of her baby's carriage, and her baby spent many happy hours kicking at it and later pulling itself up in order to touch the ball with its hands. That was great development for the muscles of the baby's back, and soon the baby was sitting up. Another milestone reached and passed, and baby is on his way to the walking stage. Now he is ready for a large play pen.

Some day a toy will fall a little out of his reach while he is sitting still. Watch him twist and turn and reach to get his toy. But it just escapes him. All at once he moves forward or side ways and gets it. He does not understand just what he did, but some other time he wants something else and crawls again to reach it. Thus if left alone he naturally learns to move from place to place. Soon he is standing up, holding to the side of his pen.

At this stage he should be placed on the floor and left to try to stand alone. But do let him make this wonderful discovery for himself. He sees those about him moving from place to place. Of course he does not understand just what it is all about. But anyway he would like to get up. I remember one little girl was sitting on the floor near a rather thick book. She picked the book up, pulled herself up on her feet, and took several steps to give the book to her daddy. And what a happy smile and look on the little face as she realized that she had really done something. For a long time after that she had to clasp her hands together in front of her, as if she were holding a book, when

she walked. But she had learned to walk and found it easy from that time on. Of course she had just been ready to walk and had actually taught herself to do so. It was a long stride toward an independent development in the many things the little one must learn.

As the little ones grow older, be sure to set aside some part of the day when they may be alone for a while. In this way they acquire the poise and calmness so much needed all through their lives. They also learn to entertain themselves—a very valuable and worthwhile trait in the child. It is a fine way to develop originality, for they must think out for themselves each step in their play. There is no one near by to run and fetch for them, and they learn to wait on themselves. So give the babies, the little children and also the older ones their opportunity to develop and grow in a natural and individual way.

School Days And The Child's Health

A CHILD who is confined to a school room for several hours a day, and who is under a certain amount of mental strain in mastering his daily lessons, must keep physically fit.

Plenty of nourishing food is a very important consideration in the mental and physical development of the child during school days. There are so many GOOD foods that may be obtained at comparatively small cost that there is little excuse for failing to provide the child with the correct diet.



Save Lives—

Keep Babies Healthy
and Happy—Feed Them—

CARNATION Evaporated Milk is the safest milk you can obtain for infant feeding. Sterilized—free from disease germs—rich in nourishment which delicate baby stomachs can easily digest—Carnation Evaporated Milk solves the problem of pure, safe food for infants and growing children. For a few centavos you can obtain Carnation Milk at your nearest store. Be sure to ask for "Carnation."

C a r n a t i o n Evaporated Milk

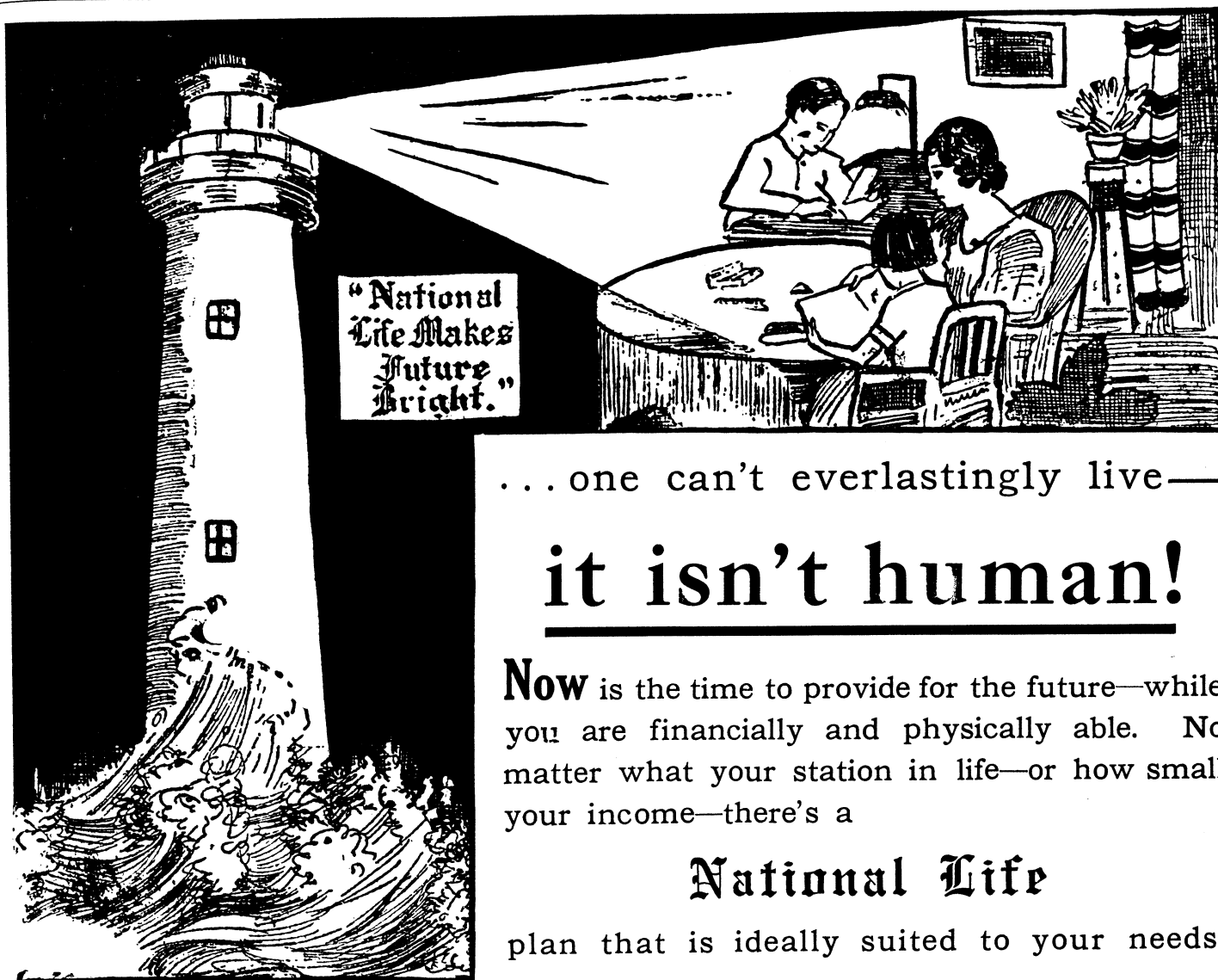
2 sizes of tins—large or small

At All Dealers

Carnation Condensed: For those who prefer sweetened condensed milk, CARNATION Brand is offered at a most reasonable price. The Carnation label guarantees quality.



Write Pacific Commercial Company, Manila, For Free Carnation Premium Catalog



...one can't everlastingly live—

it isn't human!

Now is the time to provide for the future—while you are financially and physically able. No matter what your station in life—or how small your income—there's a

National Life

plan that is ideally suited to your needs!

*Our Endowment Policy with Guaranteed Bonus assures you of a **MONTHLY INCOME** for 20 years, or for life, for yourself or beneficiary in lieu of cash settlement.*

What a National Life ₱10,000 Endowment Policy offers you:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ₱10,000 to spend as you please at the end of the endowment period. | Or ₱20,000 if death is caused by accident |
| ₱10,000 for your family in the event of untimely death. | A substantial BONUS every five years while the policy is in force. |
| | ₱1,000 every year for ten years should you be totally disabled. |

National Life Insurance Co.

"National Life Makes Your Future Bright"

Miguel Unson
President

Arsenio N. Luz
General Agent

Hipolito Barrenengoa
Assistant General Agent

Telephones:

Home Office: 2-32-29
2-37-34

General Agency:

2-39-07—2-39-08

Offices:

Regina Bldg.

Escolta, Manila

P. O. Box 676

Fill this Coupon and Mail to Us

THE GENERAL AGENT
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Dear Sir:

I am interested in your policies and would welcome further details without obligation on my part.

Name.....

Address.....

Date of Your Birth.....

How much Protection would you need.....

Milk, of course, belongs in every child's diet—either as a beverage or mixed with other foods, or both. Cocoa, served to the child at breakfast, is a very nourishing drink and food, and I have never known a child that did not love the taste of cocoa or chocolate. Especially for these rainy days a cup of hot cocoa is very stimulating and strengthening.

The Preparation of Soap

(Continued from page 241)

kilos of common salt in 100 liters of water. This will give a reading of about 21 degrees Baumé.

5. *Perfumes.*—Many different kinds of essential oils such as lemon grass oil, citronella, ylang-ylang, and the more expensive kinds like Bergamot, methyl anthranilate, etc., are used for perfuming toilet soaps. These perfumes can be bought in wholesale drug stores in Manila. For ordinary cheap toilet soaps, citronella which costs about ₱6.00 per kilo will be sufficient. Only a small amount of the perfume is needed, the amount depending on individual taste, but ordinarily about $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo for every 500 kilos of soap will be found sufficient.

6. *Coloring Matter.*—For producing yellow soap, achuete or annatto is used. To produce a blue colored soap, indigo and other aniline colors may be used. Various shades of colors may be produced by mixing different proportions of aniline colors. These colors can also be purchased in many big drug stores in Manila.

7. A soap kettle or any convenient sized "cawa" pro-

vided with good stirrer.

8 Soap and stamping moulds of any desired size and form to give a finished product of good appearance.

9. Thermometer and Baumé spindle.—These can be bought in the drug stores.

10. Any tall cylinder of about 400 cc. capacity for making Baumé readings. If large quantities of soap are made, the cylinder will not be needed as the Baumé spindle can be immersed direct in the tanks of the ingredients being prepared.

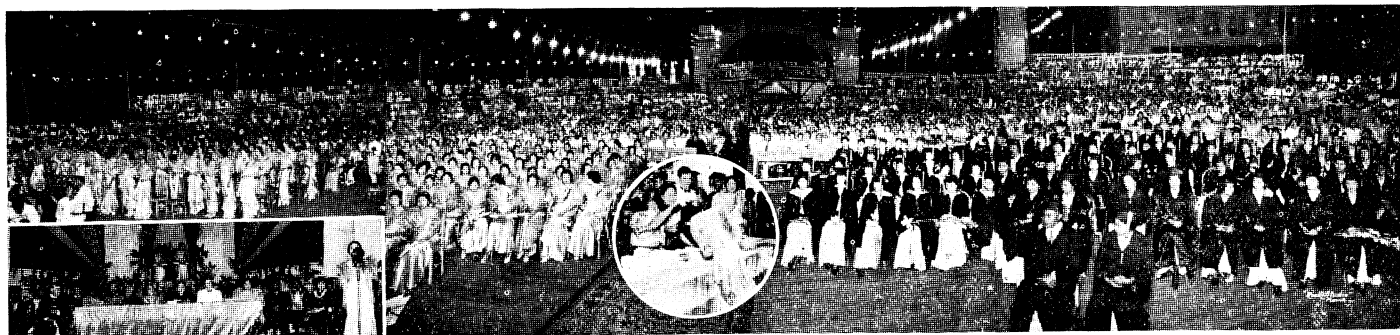
Proportions of Ingredients to Take

For every 100 parts of oil
add 35 parts of caustic lye
40 parts of brine
5 parts of silicate

These proportions are not necessarily fixed, but may be altered to suit individual, market, and local factory operation requirements, but they will be found useful in deciding on factory proportions.

Procedure

Measure any quantity of oil and heat to about 40°C. but not higher. Then mix the caustic lye and brine and add this mixture to the oil all at once, stirring thoroughly, and when the consistency of the mixture resembles that of condensed milk, add the coloring matter and the perfume. After thorough incorporation of the coloring matter and



CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY

MENDIOLA STREET, MANILA

PHARMACY (B.S. Phar., M. S.
Phar., Analytical Chemist)
DENTISTRY (D.D.M.)
EDUCATION (B.S.E.)
HOME ECONOMICS
(B.S.H.E.)

NORMAL AND COLLEGE
COURSES (E.T.C.) General
and Home Economics
OPTOMETRY (Gr. Op.)
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
Spanish, German and French

LIBERAL ARTS
General Course:
(A.A., B.S., A.B., B.Ph.,
B.S.Ch.)
Pre-Law (A.A.)
Pre-Medicine (A.A.)

Pre-Commerce (A.C.S.)
Pre-Education (A.A.)
COMMERCE AND BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION
(B.S.C.)
LAW (LL.B., LL.M.—Manila
Law College)

COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY (Coeducational)

The first and only Government recognized college of optometry in the Philippines. Day and evening classes.

COMBINED COURSE IN LAW
AND BUSINESS (B.S.C.,
LL.B.)

GRADUATE COURSES LEADING
TO THE MASTER'S
DEGREE IN ARTS AND
SCIENCE (M.A., M.S.)

MANILA LAW COLLEGE (Coeducational)

Formerly the Escuela de Derecho de
Manila.
No. 53 Plaza McKinley, Intramuros.

CENTRO ESCOLAR DE SEÑORITAS—Azcarra Street, Manila

KINDERGARTEN, PRIMARY

SECONDARY ACCELERATED
COURSE (3 years)

SECONDARY COMMERCE

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPE-
WRITING, FINE ARTS

INTERMEDIATE, SECOND-

SECONDARY HOME ECO-

COMBINED COURSE IN

MUSIC: Piano, Voice Culture,
Violin and other Stringed
Instruments

ARY GENERAL COURSES

NOMICS

ECONOMICS

CENTRO VOCATIONAL SCHOOL—389 San Rafael Street, Manila

Day and evening classes in Cutting and Dressmaking, Home Decoration, Decorative Painting, Painting, Photography, Embroidery, Artificial Flower and Fruit Making, and Different Arts of Cooking.

Special courses in INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY—the manufacture of inks, pastes, varnishes, starches, waxes, oils, and fats, paints, glycerine, candles, fertilizers, glass, textiles, etc., the preservation of food products such as fish, ham, bacon, sausages, butter, cheese, ricebran, flour, fruits, vegetables, alcoholic beverages, etc., and the production of such toilet preparations as soaps, powders, toilet waters, hair tonics, lip salves, rouge sticks, skin creams and lotions, theatrical requisites, manicure and dental preparations, perfumes, etc.

For complete information, please address: **The DIRECTRESS or SECRETARY**
Centro Escolar Administration Building—2265 Azcarra Street, Manila

perfume, pour the mass into soap moulds and keep in a warm room for about two days. After the soap has become firmly solid, it can be cut to any desired size and form. With the use of stamping equipment, the cut soap may be stamped with any required label and decoration. To give it a better appearance the individual cakes may be wrapped in paper or cellophane.

The Preparation of Laundry Soap from Coconut Oil

Materials and Equipment

1. Coconut oil.
2. Lye solution prepared by dissolving commercial sodium hydroxide (about 20% solution).
3. Iron vat or "cawa".
4. Wooden soap moulds.
5. Fine steel wire for cutting the soap into small cakes.

Method

Depending on the amount of soap to make, place in the "cawa" a definite volume of the lye solution. Then heat the lye solution to boiling and add while stirring an equal volume of coconut oil. At first two layers, an oil layer on top and a heavier lye layer at the bottom will be produced. But as the cooking is continued the two layers will slowly disappear until a homogeneous mixture is formed which shows no further evidence of oil globules. This is the end of the cooking or "saponification". For small amounts of oil, say two to three liters, an hour or so of heating is sufficient, but for larger amounts, a correspondingly longer cooking time will be required. In big factories the heating is continued for a week or so. But in any case, the absence of oil globules will indicate when to stop the cooking. Towards the end of the cooking, some common salt is added in order to effect a better settling of the soap in the moulds.

The cooked soap is then placed in wooden moulds. After a few days the soap becomes hard and is ready to be cut into small cakes. In big soap factories, special cutting machines are used, but a small steel wire may be used for the operation at home.

The Dutch in the Philippines

(Continued from page 240)

the enemy into confusion. An extract from an old Dutch history, printed in Rotterdam in 1725 in connection with Wittert's death, reads as follows:

"On June 10, 1609, the Admiral (Wittert) while unloading some junks near Manila was surprised by a Spanish squadron of twelve vessels, four of which attacked the Dutch flagship *Amsterdam*, the Admiral being killed in the action and with his ship taken to Manila together with 51 dead. The *Falcon* was captured with 34 dead, the *Eagle* and the *Pavon* were blown up by the Dutch, and only the *Delft* escaped."

This was known as the Battle of Mariveles, over 200 prisoners being taken besides merchandise. This time Victory perched on the banners of Spain. The ecclesiastics did not have the prisoners summarily executed as they did those of Van Noort's small ship ten years before, but claimed they converted them to Catholicism.



For Formal Occasions!

THE successful hostess always serves soup for formal dinners. And what a help Campbell's Soups are! So quickly prepared. So appetizing and healthful. And such a wide variety to choose from. Tempting vegetable purees such as Tomato, Pea, Celery, Asparagus and Bean, Hearty, substantial soups such as Vegetable, Beef, Mock Turtle, Ox-Tail, and Chicken. Dainty, clear soups such as Consommé, Bouillon and Julienne. A soup to suit any occasion. And to please any appetite! Visit your local dealer and get acquainted with the different kinds of

Campbell's

Condensed Soups

A different Soup
for every day!

Asparagus	Mulligatawny
Bean	Mutton
Beef	Ox Tail
Bouillon	Pea
Celery	Pepper Pot
Chicken	Printanier
Chicken-Gumbo	Tomato
Clam Chowder	Vegetable
Consommé	Vegetable-Beef
Julienne	Vermicelli-Tomato
Mock Turtle	

Campbell's famous 21 kinds



For Sale By All Dealers

Admiral van Spielbergen Fought No Engagement in Philippine Waters

The next attack on Spanish interests by the Dutch took place seven years later under Admiral George van Spielbergen.

According to van Spielbergen's narrative, the fleet set sail from Holland on August 8, 1614, and was composed of six ships: the *Great Sun*, the *Full Moon*, the *Huntsman*, and the *Seamew* of Amsterdam, the *Aeolus* of Zealand, and the *Morning Star* of Rotterdam. In a fiercely contested action this fleet attacked and destroyed a much superior force of eight galleons under Admiral Mendoza off the coast of Peru, and, crossing the Pacific, sighted Samar on February 9, 1616.

No mention is made of any engagement in Philippine waters by Spielbergen and it is likely therefore that Spanish historians in speaking of him, confused him with Admiral Jan Dirickson Lam whose fleet cruised off Manila during 1616-1617.

Spielbergen's story referred to the Philippines as follows:

"On February 28, 1616, they anchored before the island of Mirabelles (Corregidor) behind which the city of Manila lies. On March 15 they took several craft bringing tribute to Manila from the surrounding provinces. Received intelligence of twelve ships and four galleys en route to drive the Dutch from the Moluccas, manned by 2000 Spaniards under De Silva. Upon this news they discharged their prisoners taken, and resolved to go after De Silva. March

11, almost lost amongst the small islands, but the Spanish pilot got them out safely. March 14, rode at anchor before Panay by reason of the shoals. March 18, made Mindanao. March 20, left Cayo de Cadera (La Caldera), the watering place of the Spaniards for the Moluccas."

The Battle of Playa Honda

Spielbergen arrived at Ternate and transferred to another flagship as chief of operations near the Moluccas, which may have been the reason why the Spaniards were not aware that he did not command the *Sun of Holland* flagship.

Philippine histories say that he appeared with a fleet of six ships and met Don Juan Ronquillo with seven galleons and two galleys near Playa Honda off the Zambales coast, in front of the capital—then Paynauen, now Botolan.

The naval battle began with a general cannonade on Friday, April 13 (Spanish dates) and continued throughout the day, both fleets being unable to maneuver because of the lack of wind. The following day they came to close quarters, the Spaniards boarding the Dutch ships, and a fierce, hand-to-hand conflict ensuing. Three of the Dutch ships were destroyed, the *Sun of Holland* by fire, but the other three escaped. Just before the battle, the *Sun* had intercepted a vessel from China laden with provisions for Manila—rice, hogs, sugar, and "12,000 capons".

Ronquillo returned to Manila after the engagement, but Captain Vega in the *San Marco* galleon sailed for the Ilocano coast where he encountered two of the Dutch ships that had escaped. He defeated one in a fight, and the

NOT MERELY TRAVEL

When you plan a trip, either on business or for pleasure, consider the means of transportation as carefully as you consider your journey.

Look for Comfort and Safety in a Dependable means of Transportation.

These are important features found in Manila Railroad coaches which are provided with all travel conveniences.

For parties preferring to travel by train a RECREATION CAR appropriate for Dancing and Music during the trip is furnished without additional charge.

Our Bus Service for excursions and sightseeing trips is second to none. Our equipment is of the latest type. It pays to investigate what the Manila Railroad has to offer in the way of travel comfort, safety and service either by train or motorbus.

REMEMBER ALSO

our RADIO and TELEGRAPH SERVICE is offered to you when other means of communications are not available in your hours of need.

For further information, inquire from the local station agents or call up
Telephone 4-98-61, Central office, 943 Azcarraga, Manila

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY

other coming up, this officer ran the *San Marco* ashore and set fire to her. The opponents were so close during the engagement that one Dutchman who spoke Spanish called out to De Vega, "Vile traitor, would it not be more creditable to lose your ship in battle than to destroy it with such cowardice?" Vega returned to Manila but was not punished for his unworthy exploit, as he had high relatives in the Government. This is the Spanish version of the Battle of Playa Honda. Admiral van Spielbergen took no part in it, although his ships may have been under the command of Jan Dirickson Lam of Hoorn who cruised in these waters about that time.

It should be noted that all these engagements took place in the vicinity of Manila, the home base of the Spaniards, while all the Dutch ships had come way from Holland either by the Straits of Magellan or around the Cape of Good Hope, were under-manned, storm-worn, and in poor condition for battle. The Dutch settlements in Bantam and Jacatra were then but a toe-hold and did not become important until later in the century.

The only time to Dutch bid for a base to annoy the Spaniards was nearly thirty years later when they had consolidated their Indian conquests, and this was in the nature of a reprisal against the Spanish part in the three-cornered fight for the Moluccas or Spice Islands, then believed to be the richest in the world. It is a curious thing that these islands, so opulent and so much desired three centuries ago, should have in our day sunk into insignificance—due to climatic conditions, loss of population, and the restrictions on commerce which cost them the spice industry. Today they are the least important of all of Holland's conquests in the Netherlands Indies, a prime lesson on the folly of striving to hold and keep a monopoly.

(To be continued)

Facing the Facts

(Continued from page 228)

cern. On the contrary, with even a slight recovery in world conditions, these Islands should prosper.

In the third period, however, when export duties begin to be applied, we shall face a different situation,—a situation in which the exports of a number of our products will slowly but steadily diminish, and in some cases, finally end. The imposition of export duties on coconut oil, even though but 5 per cent of the United States duties, will probably finish the coconut oil industry in the first year; if it is not finished in the first year, it surely will be in the second year, when the export duties are raised to 10 per cent. It is also probable that when the export duties begin to be applied, cigar shipments to the United States will cease, for the United States import duties on cigars are very high, amounting to several times their value. Any imposition of export duties, therefore, probably will close the United States market to Philippine cigars. The same thing probably is true of buttons, hats, embroideries, cordage, and a number of minor products. If exports do not cease in the first year, they are very likely to cease in the second or third years. Sugar probably will be able to survive the 5 per cent duty which will be imposed in the first year, and possibly even the higher duties in the second and third

FAIR EASTERN UNIVERSITY



You will have to get yourself a university education if you expect to attain the heights reached by university graduates. This is obvious.

Considered by all the known standards, the FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY is the university to which you will want to entrust your future. It has a strong faculty of men and women who are not only successful educators but are also successful professionals. It has a complete plant consisting of big spacious buildings, modern laboratories and libraries, a vast playground, and comfortable and modern class and lecture rooms. It is centrally located in downtown Manila. It offers day and night classes. It gives facilities for the easy payment of fees. It charges a straight fee—collects no such painless impositions as student council, alumni and library fees. It fosters scholarship. It encourages sane social life.

The FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY offers you unsurpassed training in the following schools and colleges:

INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES—a college devoted to the preparation of students for the professional schools, such as law, education, business, medicine; and to the endowment of students of a broad education and general culture. Students can work for the degrees of Associate in Arts and Bachelor of Arts, majoring in any of the well-known liberal arts and science subjects including the social sciences, English, journalism, modern languages, botany.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION—a college offering courses in education, social work, home economics, dress making, interior decoration and other allied subjects, and awarding the degree of Bachelor of Education and certificates of proficiency in several vocations including dress making, cooking, interior decoration and social work.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTS, BUSINESS AND FINANCE—a college offering a thorough business training in all the majors required in modern business, such as accounting, banking, salesmanship, advertising, general economics, finance and currency. It awards the degrees of Associate in Commercial Science and Bachelor of Science in Commerce, the Certificate in Commercial Science and Diploma in Commercial Science.

INSTITUTE OF LAW—a college of exceptionally strong faculty of judges, fiscals and attorneys-at-law, prepared to train students for the bar examination and to award the degree of Bachelor of Law.

GRADUATE INSTITUTE—a school offering graduate courses with majors in business, law or liberal arts courses and awarding the degrees of Master of Science, Master of Arts and Master of Laws.

GENERAL HIGH SCHOOL—a secondary institution giving general instruction to students intending to enter college or university.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL—a secondary school training students in the commercial arts and sciences, such as stenography, typewriting, secretarial work, and preparing them for advanced studies in commerce in college or university.

HIGH SCHOOL, HOME ECONOMICS—an institution mainly devoted to the welfare of the home and catering to girls and women desirous of mastering the art of making homes happy and enjoyable.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—a school admitting graduates of the primary school, and preparing them for admission to the high school.

Send for our free 1934-35 catalog and compare the Far Eastern University faculty list with those of other institutions. After all, a strong faculty makes a great university. Do not be satisfied with anything less than what the Far Eastern University can offer. Enroll now.

REGISTRATION IS NOW OPEN

-----Fill out blanks and mail-----

The Registrar
Far Eastern University
2006 Azcarraga, Manila

Please send me a copy of your free catalog by returning mail.

Name.....

Address.....

years, although this will to a considerable degree depend on the price of sugar. Estimates which have been made, however, and in particular by the Philippine Economic Association, indicate that before the tenth year the United States market will be closed to Philippine sugar. This third period will therefore be a period of liquidation and of the drying up of the flow of exports to the United States.

In the fourth period, that is after the independence of the Philippines has been recognized, the flow of exports to the United States will practically cease. No sugar, no coconut oil, no cigars, no buttons, no cordage, no embroideries can possibly be sold in the United States over the tariff wall which there has been erected.

It therefore becomes important to determine what the loss of the United States market means to the Philippine Islands. One of the accompanying graph shows Philippine exports from 1902 to 1933 inclusive. It shows that the real increase in exports began in 1909, when free trade began. There was a great increase during and immediately following the War as a result of the artificial conditions and the very high prices which then prevailed. After the War period and the period of readjustment, exports steadily increased in value and enormously in physical volume, until today, despite low prices for practically all of our commodities, including sugar, they are many times what they were before free trade began.

This graph also shows the changing nature of our exports. Sugar has become our predominating export product, its value now being about 60 per cent of the value of all exports. Hemp, which formerly was the principal export product

of the Philippines, is today relatively unimportant in value. Coconut products, while much greater in volume, are today relatively low in value because of low prices.

Another graph shows imports and exports, both totals and also the exports from and to the United States. It shows that from 85 to 90 per cent of all Philippine exports are now sold in the United States, and that the increase in our external trade has been entirely due to the free access of Philippine products to the United States markets. While we have been free to sell our products elsewhere, we have not been able to do so, and now we are almost entirely dependent upon the markets of the United States. This is partly due to the free entry of our products into the United States, but principally to the fact that other markets have been closed to our products by the growth of economic nationalism and the erection of economic barriers throughout the world.

The small graph shows actual exports in 1908, the year before free trade began, and in 1933; what our exports will be in value up to the time of the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, with sugar limited to about 925,000 long tons; what they will be during the first five years following the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, when sugar exports will be limited to 850,000 long tons; and, finally, what they will be in 1947, after the end of free trade with the United States. This graph shows the facts which we must face. It shows that exports from the Philippines will, on the basis of present volume, when free trade ends, be reduced to less than what they were a generation ago. Imports, so essential to the maintenance

GENERAL

BLOWOUT-PROOF *Dual* BALLOONS

Give maximum safety—protection against blowouts—cushion your car against destructive jolts and jars—insure greatest riding comfort, utmost economy.

The Blowout-Proof Tire is made exclusively by General.

See Your General Tire Dealer for Prices

Pacific Commercial Company

Distributor



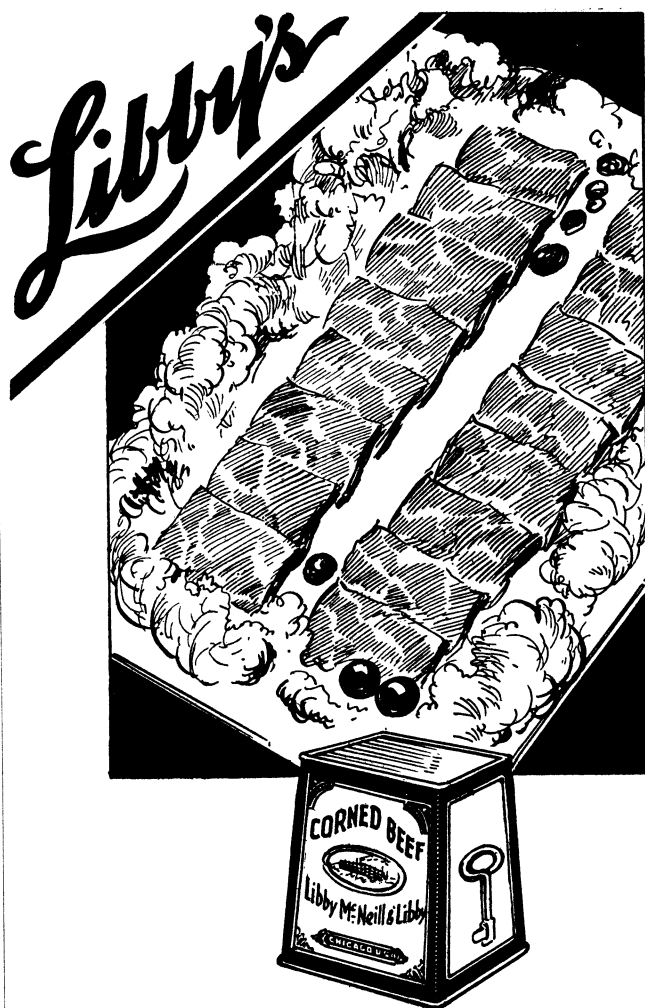
of living standards here, must of necessity be correspondingly reduced.

The last three columns are on the basis of 1933. Actually they will vary considerably, for no one can today say what the price level or what the relative prices of our export products will be two years hence, to say nothing of twelve years hence. These columns do show, however, what our exports would have been in 1933 if the conditions which we now face had then prevailed.

In the preparation of this graph I have eliminated all sugar. There are some people who believe that if sugar can not be sold in the United States it can be sold elsewhere. Personally I do not believe that that is possible, unless there is a complete reversion of present tendencies, which have been strongly toward economic nationalism and the erection of economic barriers, and in particular against sugar. Many years ago the Philippines exported sugar to Japan and to China. Today Japan takes little if any sugar, for in the last twenty years Japan has developed its own sugar industry in Formosa and there now produces sufficient sugar for its home consumption. China is now developing its own sugar industry. This year in South China three mills are being erected and a definite program has been arranged so that during the next few years China will find it unnecessary to import any material quantity of sugar. But even though we might sell some sugar to China we should immediately find ourselves in competition with Java, and what has happened in Java? Up to about three years ago Java was producing 3,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Java now has on hand about 2,500,000 tons of sugar for which it is difficult to find a market. This year the crop is being limited to 500,000 tons. The erection of economic barriers in India, and, as a result thereof, a large increase in the production of sugar in India, have reduced Java's outlet by a million tons a year. In Europe economic barriers have greatly increased sugar production so that with but few exceptions the countries of Europe import no sugar at all; in fact, several countries of Europe not only have sufficient sugar for home consumption but a surplus for export.

The situation in Cuba is similar to that of Java, except that Cuba does have a preference in the United States market. Only a few years ago Cuba produced 5,250,000 tons of sugar; now it produces about 2,000,000 tons. The closing of other markets to Cuba and the increased production of "flag" sugars have caused great economic distress and social and political revolutions in Cuba. Both Java and Cuba produce sugar much cheaper than does the Philippines. They surely have diligently searched for new markets for their sugar, but they have been unable to find them. If they can not find them, how can the Philippines expect to do so? There seems to be little hope, therefore, for the Philippine sugar industry, once Philippine sugar is placed outside of the United States tariff wall.

The reduction in exports of other Philippine products has already been commented upon. Exports of some products will entirely cease, others will be greatly reduced. New markets will be hard, if not impossible, to find. Is it not reasonable to suppose that our producers and our merchants have sought markets for Philippine products, not alone in the United States but throughout the world?



So Appetizing and Convenient

JUST the meat to serve during the coming hot days—Libby's Corned Beef, sliced cold ready for the table just as it comes from the tin. Here you have choice, lean beef—corned and canned in the world's largest meat packing plant. It's wholesome, satisfying, full of nutriment.

There are many different ways of serving Libby's Corned Meat—in sandwiches, in hash, with rice and vegetables, in casserole dishes. It is the most economical and convenient meat supply—and available at your nearest grocer's store.

Ask for Libby's Corned Beef At Your Dealers

University of Santo Tomas

MANILA
FOUNDED 1611

1934-35

Registration: June 1 to 13
Classes begin June 13

FACULTY OF CIVIL LAW

(Open to Men Only)

Degrees LL.B., LL.L. and D.C.L.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS

(Open to Men and Women)

Degrees Ph.B., Ph.Litt.L. Ph.Litt.D., Ph.D., and
A.B. (Journalism)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

(Open to Men and Women)

Degrees M.D. and C.P.H.

FACULTY OF PHARMACY

(Open to Men and Women)

Degrees B.S.Pharm., Pharm.D. and Analytical Chemist.

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

(Open to Men Only)

Degrees B.S.C.E., M.S.C.E., and B.S.Arch. To offer
a course leading to B.S. in Mining Engineer-
ing beginning June, 1934.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

(Open to Men and Women)

Degrees B.S.E., B.S.H.E., B.S.Com. and
M.A. Title A.C.S.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

(Open to Men and Women)

Degrees A.B., B.S., B.S.Chem. and M.Sc. in Math.
Title A.A. (Pre-Law and Pre-Med.)
To offer course leading to B.S. in Chemical
Engineering effective June, 1934.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(Open to Boys and Girls)

Conducts separate classes for girls.

Requests for catalogue must specify the course and should be
addressed to The Secretary, University of Santo Tomas,
P. O. Box 147, Manila.

They have been free to sell their products everywhere, but they have been unable to do so because they have found either that costs are too high, or, principally, that the erection of economic barriers has made sales impossible.

It has frequently been stated that an independent Philippines will be able to negotiate trade agreements with foreign countries which will provide outlets for our products. Isn't it chimerical to expect that a trade agreement can be made for sugar, our principal product, when most nations have by the erection of economic barriers, developed their own sources of supply? What are the other products which we have to offer that the world is today seeking? But even though we could find some nation willing to make a trade agreement with us, how could such an agreement benefit us? Most nations of the world have commercial treaties with other nations which provide for "most favored nation" treatment. No trade advantages could be given to the Philippines without giving the same advantages to every other nation, and thus we should have no advantage at all.

The outlook for the Philippines is, therefore, as the law now stands, very black indeed. Fortunately, however, we are not facing disaster immediately; but, on the contrary, as I have pointed out, reasonable prosperity, depending only on world conditions, seems to be assured during the next six or seven years. Only after that period is there any real reason for concern; and long before that time comes we may face a different situation, for the law may be changed. There is reason for hoping that that may be done.

When the Tydings-McDuffie Act was approved, there was a definite understanding with the President and with the leaders in Congress that a study would be made of the Philippine economic situation, and, while no definite promises were made, it was indicated that if it is found that the economic provisions of the measure are too onerous they will be amended.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a special message to Congress, stated:

"I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections or inequalities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples.

"May I emphasize that while we desire to grant complete independence at the earliest proper moment, to effect this result without allowing sufficient time for necessary political and economic adjustments would be a definite injustice to the people of the Philippine Islands themselves short of a denial of independence itself."

The Philippine Legislature in its resolution accepting the law quoted the first part of this statement of the President, and added that it "gives to the Filipino people reasonable assurance of further hearing and due consideration of their views."

Again, the measure itself provides in effect that at least one year prior to the date of the recognition of independence, a conference shall be held between the representatives of the Philippine Islands and those of the United States for the purpose of discussing and submitting recommendations for the trade relations between Philippine Islands and the United States after independence.

The door is, therefore, open and steps should now be taken to secure amendments to the law. Preparations also should now be made to demonstrate to the representatives

of the United States, and in particular to the Congressional leaders who are expected to visit the Philippines this year, first: that the foundation of the Philippine economic structure, the services of government, and the very standards of living of the Filipino people are based on free trade with the United States; and second: that if that foundation be destroyed, the entire superstructure of government and of society will collapse, and such a collapse will undo much of what here has been accomplished during the last generation.

The United States has, on the whole, played fair with the Philippines in the past, and, therefore, I can not believe that it was the intention of the United States, when independence legislation was approved, to give to the Philippine Islands both liberty and death.

Let's face the facts. Let's recognize and frankly admit that, as the law now stands, we are heading for economic chaos and disaster. But, facing these facts, and knowing that a way out has been left for us, let us try to find that way out by trying to secure those changes in the law which are necessary for our economic and social salvation.

The Xth Championship Games

(Continued from page 234)

partment of the game and surprised the fans by winning in straight sets.

The Japanese team likewise showed much improvement, judging from their showing against China and the Philippines.

Volleyball as played in the last series won more admirers than it had in the past. The teams played faster and better and in general the style was of higher caliber than in past Olympiads.

The invitation series between the girls of China and the Philippines also attracted much attention. The local girls took two matches in a row to win the championship.

Tennis

The prevailing bad weather spoiled much of the interest in the tennis matches in the championship round. Japan and the Philippines failed to finish their series, the local aces leading the Tokyo team 2 to 1 when the meet ended. Japan easily disposed of China in the first round, both Hyotaro Sato and Yamada keeping a clean slate in the first round. The Philippines likewise defeated the Javanese 4 to 1. Francisco Aragon and Leonardo Gavia won their first singles matches, while Alfredo Diy and Mauricio Zamora also won their doubles. Rodrigo Diaz lost the only match for the Philippines in the second round.

With favorable weather conditions, the Japan-Philippines championship matches would have attracted many fans to the games. Leonardo Gavia scored against Yamada while Francisco Aragon lost to the veteran H. Sato. The Diy-Zamora pair disposed of Sato and Yamagishi in doubles

Pleasing Luster

—that will last indefinitely and which is easily attained at minimum cost—is yours with

Y C O
FLOOR WAX

Sold Everywhere

—MANUFACTURED BY—

YNCHAUSTI & CO.

MANILA

348 Tanduary

Tel. 2-27-50

Everything That Is Desired In A Pen!

Supreme beauty,
Fascinating Oriental colors,
Perfect writing qualities,
Lifetime guarantee....

is found in this Pen!
the **EVERSHARP DORIC!**

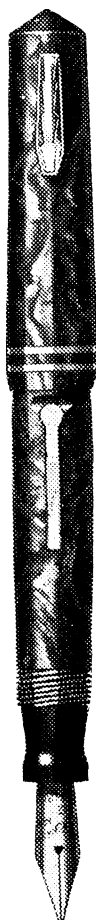
SEND US ₱2

And it's yours for life!

(The rest you can
well take care of
in 3 months' time)

*Write us for Contract Form
or
Drop in on our Third Floor*

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO.
MANILA

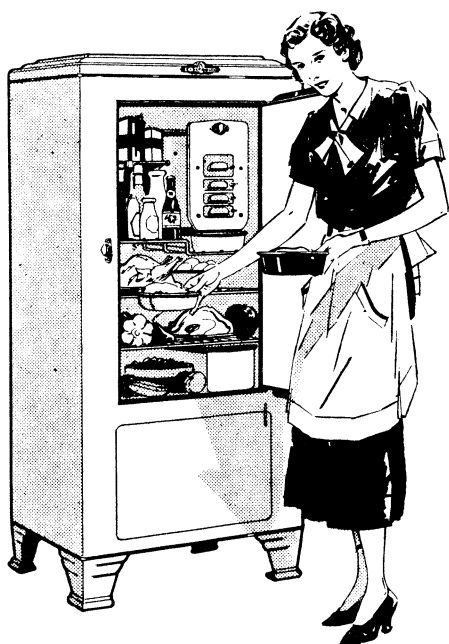


Satisfaction Is Doubly Guaranteed

THE intelligent buyers of today look beyond the product and consider the responsibility of the manufacturer and dealer. In this respect the new Air-Cooled "ELECTROLUX" Gas Refrigerator is unique in that it has the fullest backing of both the manufacturer and dealer—a double guaranty of satisfactory operation. This means greater economy in operation; greater safety to home and family; no expense for repairs; greater silence; all the worthwhile features that modern women demand.

We urge you to compare values against any other refrigerator made, irrespective of price, and arrive at your own definite conclusion as to which offers you greater values. Come in and get the complete information about the

NEW *Air-Cooled*
ELECTROLUX
THE SERVEL *Gas* REFRIGERATOR



**MANILA GAS
CORPORATION**

to give their team a 2 to 1 lead over Japan. The Japanese delegation had to sail before the matches could be completed and no championship was awarded. The stage was most favorable for the Filipinos as F. Aragon was strongly favored to beat Yamada in the second round although Gavia was not so sure against Sato. At any rate it was the first time the local players put up a showing against the Japanese.

In the dual series between China and the Philippines the city girls defeated their sisters, 4 to 1.

Boxing

Japan was represented by four of its best amateur fighters in the invitation bouts against the Philippines. In the first round the Japanese eliminated the Visayas fighters 4 to 1, while the Luzon boys eliminated those of Mindanao. The finals were fought between the Nippon and Luzon teams. Shoka scored the only victory for Japan in the bantamweight division by easily defeating Solomon Adornado. In the most questionable decision rendered in the finals, Carlos Padilla was declared winner over Sigami Saito. Cunanan, Nunag, and José Padilla scored victories over R. Boku, C. Nakano, and N. Sangle. The Japanese had no entry in the lightweight class. Had Saito been awarded the nod over Carlos Padilla, the final score would have been 3 to 2 still for the Philippines.

Football

The football game between China and Netherlands Indies was the best attended tilt of the series. Japan, Philippines, and Indies tied for second place, while China again kept a clean slate to win the championship. In the 1930 Olympics in Tokyo, the Chinese tied with the Japanese for first place.

This year the Chinese boys maintained the upper hand, beating the Filipinos 2-0 in their debut, Japan 4-3 in the final, and Java 2-0 in the best match of the whole schedule. The boys from Java scored the most decisive victory in the loop by beating Japan 7-1, but lost out to the Philippines in the biggest upset of the games, 3-2. The local boys also received their worst setback in their game against Japan, which they lost 4 to 3 in the second half. The Filipinos led the Japanese 3 to 1 after the first half but lost their wind and stamina and permitted the Nippons to run them out of victory at the end.

Had the Filipinos beaten the Japanese in their game, they would have taken second place in the League. The Filipino players put up a better fight in the previous series.

The Olympic Congress

After such a successful athletic meet, interest centered next on the Xth Far Eastern Olympic Congress held on the last two days of the Olympiad at the Philippine Columbian Association. For the first time in the history of the F.E.A.A. the meeting assumed the importance of a League of Nations conclave because of the much-publicized Manchukuo question that stared the delegates in the face.

It was, on the surface, a very friendly meeting. The Chinese delegates opposed any change in the Constitution

while the Japanese wanted it revised to permit the admission of Manchukuo, although they did not mention Manchukuo. The Philippines was situated between two fires and could not take sides without losing in the end.

The first day of the meeting was entirely devoted to preliminary discussions on rules and other items. Changes were indorsed to various committees for recommendation and study. The Constitution tangle was also indorsed to a committee composed of Secretary Antonio de las Alas, Kitano Abe of Japan, and William Z. L. Sung of China. The committee failed to agree or to submit a joint report, each member making his own report the next day.

The second day of the congress was the longest meeting held in the life of the Association. It lasted over four hours and ended in an impasse, with the Chinese delegates walking out of the hall, although this did not signify China's withdrawal from the Association.

The Japanese delegates voted with the Philippines on the proposals of Secretary Alas that Article III of the Constitution be left intact but Article X amended to permit the invitation of any country as a participating nation without it thereby becoming a member.

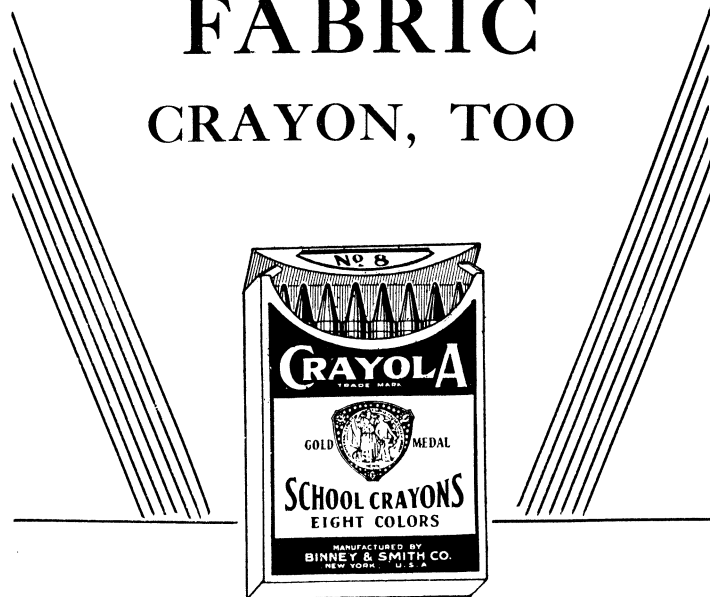
Although this left a loop-hole for the admission of Manchukuo, the Japanese delegates still not satisfied, tried to have the matter reconsidered at a third meeting called on Monday, May 21, on the day of their departure. Officials of the local organization tried to contact the Chinese delegates, but these made themselves scarce and could not be reached. Japanese and Filipino delegates alone, therefore: again met in another fairly long session, finally deciding to dissolve the F.E.A.A. and to organize the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient (A.A.A.O.) without China. Officers were elected for the new association and the first meet set for 1938 in Tokyo.

The dissolution of the F.E.A.A. was strongly criticised in the local press. Commenting on the dissolution of the Association which China and the Philippines jointly organized in 1913, William Z. L. Sung, Secretary of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, stated: "The alleged dissolution is completely illegal and nothing less than a farce. How can two out of five members dissolve any organization? We have labored for weeks to save the Far Eastern Association and the responsibility for wrecking it must be borne by Japan and the Philippines."

Jorge B. Vargas, Vice-President of the F.E.A.A. and the P.A.A.F., stated: "We exceedingly regret that the Far Eastern Athletic Association which has had such a glorious history and which was conceived and organized here in the Philippines, should have gone out of existence in our own country and under circumstances contrary to the spirit in which it was founded. We have nothing but the highest esteem and respect for our Chinese friends and we wish to assure them that our position has been dictated only by an impartial desire to adhere strictly to the language of the Constitution as already demonstrated by our firm refusal to favorably consider Manchukuo's entry under the Constitution. May I not express the hope that our Chinese friends will now realize that under the circumstances we could not have adopted a more correct position, and that they may see their way clear to again soon join with us in promoting friendly international athletic competition on this side of the globe?"

CRAYOLA

IS THE ORIGINAL FABRIC CRAYON, TOO

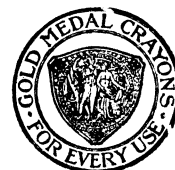


CRAYOLA, the most widely used of all schoolroom crayons, is also the original fabric crayon. It has never been equalled for stenciling and other fabric design work.

ARTISTA Water Colors mix easily, flow freely—and their colors are clear and brilliant. They are the ideal Water Colors for classroom use.

U V A Blackboard Chalk Crayon is pure and gritless—making a clear, white mark that is easy to read and easy to erase.

OUR ART SERVICE BUREAU
will gladly suggest practical fabric projects or other craft work involving elementary design.



BINNEY & SMITH CO.

41 East 42nd St.

New York

Sole Makers of the Complete Gold Medal Line
Including CRAYOLA Wax Crayon, PERMA Pressed Crayon, ARTISTA Water Colors and ARTISTA Show Card Colors, U V A and other Quality Blackboard Crayons.

Chinese officials, on the other hand, would not consider the F.E.A.A. dissolved and stated on the eve of their return home that they will continue making preparations for the XI Far Eastern Games in Shanghai in 1938.

Summary

No meet was ever held under the banner of the Far Eastern Association so replete with incidents as the Tenth F.E.C.G. in Manila. Protests of decisions, a walk-out of important officials in the track and field meet, the overruling of judges and other officials, and the prevailing bad weather four days after the start of the meet, added interest and publicity to the sport event. In no other meet did photographs of the starts and finishes in swimming and track play such a big part in showing the human element in decisions rendered. Local referees forfeited a basketball game in favor of the Philippines against China on May 22 with the local boys leading 26 to 12 at half time. The Chinese refused to play on a wet floor in the second half. The contest committee overruled the decision and ordered the game replayed. Chinese officials also protested a volleyball game between China and the Philippines in the invitation series without success.

The Japanese also registered a number of protests. They claimed that Shimidzu qualified in the high hurdles after leaving his lane and finishing third after that. This was the incident that caused the walk-out of the track and field referee and his assistants. The contest committee disqualified Shimidzu. They also disagreed with a decision in swimming and the 100 meters won by Rafael de Leon.

Over-enthusiastic fans mobbed the Tennis Stadium during the first China-Philippines basketball game, police and constabulary officers being unable to stop the mass of humanity from forcing their way into the Stadium.

As a whole, and despite all such incidents as have been referred to, the whole meet was a success despite the bad weather. The attendance was estimated at over 125,000, while gross gate receipts amounted to over ₱107,000.00. This attendance beat all previous records and the gate collections reached a new mark in the Philippines.

Politics in the Barrio

(Continued from page 226)

when he said "Only five minutes more," one frank individual shouted "Too long!"

One of the party men suddenly appeared in the crowd and asked, "Who is the patron saint of this barrio?" "San Lorenzo," he was told. Shortly he was on the stage and after being introduced by the chairman he declaimed: "Let me hear your applause, let me see smiles on your faces, and I'll weave a garland and place in on the head of your great San Lorenzo!"

The *presidente* of a neighboring municipality running for reelection was the next speaker. He had a big laugh and a big belly which shook as he laughed. He told the audience many jokes, but when the people failed to laugh with him, he would scratch his nose and look up at the stars.

The loudest voice of all, however, was that of the candidate for governor of the province. He was even fatter than the *presidente* and his voice was so big one could almost see it rolling out of his mouth. He talked about himself and among the things he said was that he owned more than a hundred hectares of rich, fruitful land. The barrio teacher sitting in the crowd whispered to his neighbor, "We were classmates in school. He always went barefoot then, but his voice always was big. He had no other name but Ichabod. . . ." Ichabod was now in the middle of a salacious story about a young man and a pretty girl who slept together with nothing between them but a pillow. Most of the crowd cheered, but some of the young men hissed and the young girls turned their faces. It appeared from Ichabod's speech that his opponent had said in a campaign speech in another town that the people might as well vote for a pig as for him. Ichabod was angry about this and spent some time explaining the difference between himself and a pig.

One of the politicians approached me—a young, personable fellow, and asked, "Say, I've forgotten. What river was it that Washington crossed? Do you happen to remember?" It was on the tip of my tongue to say, "The Pasig!" but thinking better of it, I said, "Wasn't it the Hudson?" He snapped his fingers and said, "That's it!" and disappeared. When I saw him again, he was on the platform, telling the audience of the obstacles Washington had had to overcome and of the wild Hudson that great man had had to cross.

It began to shower and several umbrellas were opened. Some of the people went inside the little chapel.

The Representative, who was said to have borne all the expense of the meeting, was the last speaker, and speak he did for two hours, regardless of the intermittent rain.

Leading Gregg Shorthand Books

For Beginning Students

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg).....	₱3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg).....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter).....	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott).....	3.30
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg).....	.65
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett).....	1.32
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg).....	.70
Progressive Dictation (Wilson).....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee).....	1.58

For Advanced Students

Gregg Speed Building (Gregg).....	2.64
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett).....	3.10
Transcription Drills (Ross).....	2.64
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg).....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg).....	2.20

For Teachers

Daily Lesson Plans in Gregg Shorthand (Zinman, Strelsin, and Weitz).....	2.64
Teaching Principles and Procedures for Gregg Shorthand (Skene, Walsh, and Lomax).....	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

Phelan Building — San Francisco

or

The Philippine Education Company

101-103 Escolta — Manila

He began by gently reminding the people that it was he who had furnished them the seats they were sitting on. He said he loved his people and could not bear the thought that they should listen to him while standing. Was his opponent as thoughtful? He spoke of the many bills he had introduced in the Legislature and as he described them their titles were flashed onto the screen. They had all failed to pass, but some of the people were saying, "Our Representative is really good!"

Toward the end of his speech the Representative spoke of the merits of the other candidates of his party in the district. As he praised the worthy candidate for governor, I glanced at Ichabod and noticed that he was soundly asleep in his chair, but the big-bellied *Presidente* turned away from the young girl he had been whispering to so he might listen to the Representative praising him.

It began to rain harder and Ichabod awoke with a start and looked at his watch. It was past two in the morning.

The Representative paused. He ordered another rocket fired and himself began to pass a box of cigars. The supply ran out and he handed around a jug of gin. "Long live our Representative!" cried the men smacking their lips. More sky-rockets flashed and burst. The meeting was over.

The Delco machine ceased panting and the lights went out. The people began to scatter. Lighted torches appeared, shadows dancing beside them. On the other side of the creek the engines in the truck started to purr, gears clashed, and one truck loaded with people roared away in the darkness, then another. The car of the Representative was crowded, too. The head-lights glared.

"Long live the Representative!" some one shouted, and all the people joined in.

The men in the car waved their hands and the car started smoothly down the road.

At dawn, the hills were quiet.

Vegetables, Flowers— Raise them Yourself!

We sell AMERICAN VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS

—Burpee's Seeds—

Grown by one of the biggest seed-growers in the world.

Fresh. Our seed shipments arrive in Manila very frequently, and are immediately placed in dry cold storage. Thus you are always assured of fresh seeds. Plant them immediately for best results.

Approved. All the seeds recommended by the Bureau of Education in Memorandum 8, s. '30, are available at our store. For better gardens, the Bureau urges the use of American seeds.

Low-priced. You pay exactly the same net prices for all vegetable seeds as the seed growers charge in the United States. Burpee's seeds are the cheapest good seeds you can buy. Cheaper prices for larger quantities.

Vegetables. Try the green, leafy vegetables—Swiss Chard, Kale, Spinach, or Loosehead Lettuce—

Swiss Chard (1 oz. packet)	₱ .30
Kale..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ lb. lot} \\ 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ lb. lot} \\ 1 \text{ lb. lot} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.20 \\ .80 \\ 2.00 \end{array} \right\}$

Flowers. Start in boxes today—Zinnias (in 18 colors), Petunias, Phlox, Snapdragons, Asters, Morning Glories, etc.—

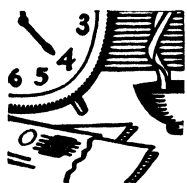
Zinnias (Dahlia-flowered)	₱.35
Petunias (bloom easily) .....	.25

Burpee's Seeds Grow!

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY
MANILA

Four O'clock

In the Editor's Office



Bienvenido N. Santos, whose mordant sketch, "Politics in the Barrio", is particularly timely, is already well known to the readers of the Magazine. He was recently in town and came to tea with his wife—a charming young woman, the original of "Toria" in some of his stories. She told me she isn't bothered by the letters her handsome Bienvenido receives from female "fans", but he thinks that she can not really like it and says he is no longer answering such letters.

Horace B. Pond is the President and General Manager of the Pacific Commercial Company, and a member of the directing boards of many other important corporations. He is noted for his public spirit and also devotes much of his time to various government and civic enterprises. He is a close student of economics and is recognized as an

authority on Philippine economic conditions. His article, "Facing the Facts", is based on his address before the Rotary Club of Manila last month, revised by himself especially for the Philippine Magazine. The graphs accompanying the article will serve as a valuable permanent reference.

Daniel M. Buñag played a trick on me when he sent his manuscript on the dalag or mudfish in the name of a girl. He had read my comments in this column on the desirability of developing more woman writers in the Philippines, and thought his manuscript would thus stand a better chance of acceptance. I had my suspicions about the article—what woman would write on fish anyway?—but it was a good one, and I accepted it, asking also to be furnished with some biographical material as regards the author. He (Miss Natividad X. X. X.) thereupon confessed the truth. Mr. Buñag has written for the Magazine before, is a graduate of the College of Agriculture, and was for some time connected with the Fish and Game Administration. His home is in Lemery, Batangas.

Dr. Placido B. Matta is a Red Cross dentist. He wrote me: "Reading your Magazine every month made me realize that it is an entirely different magazine from the others published here, and its articles on things Philippine aroused a desire in me to write similar articles."

THE BEST NOVELS AT ₱1.90 A VOLUME

To meet the demands for worthwhile books at a popular price, the best of recent novels that heretofore could only be had for ₱4.40 to ₱6.60 have been reprinted unabridged and full-size. This is a representative selection of such books, thousands of others are obtainable at all times from our stocks.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Anonymous</i> | Seventh Commandment | <i>Cullum, R.</i> | Sheets in the Wind |
| <i>Abbot, A.</i> | About the Murder of the Circus Queen | <i>Deeping, W.</i> | Bridge of Desire |
| <i>Abdullah, A.</i> | Love Comes to Sally | <i>Deeping, W.</i> | Captive Wife |
| <i>Abdullah, A.</i> | Mating of the Blades | <i>Deeping, W.</i> | Old Pybus |
| <i>Allain, M.</i> | Fantoma's Capture | <i>Delmar, V.</i> | Bad Girl |
| <i>Andrews, R.</i> | If I Had a Million | <i>Delmar, V.</i> | Kept Woman |
| <i>Arlen, M.</i> | Green Hat | <i>Dickens, C.</i> | Oliver Twist |
| <i>Bachelor, I.</i> | A Candle in the Wilderness | <i>Diver, M.</i> | The Wild Bird |
| <i>Bachelor, I.</i> | In the Days of Poor Richard | <i>Doyle, A. C.</i> | Adventures of Sherlock Holmes |
| <i>Bailey, T.</i> | Blue Window | <i>Doyle, A. C.</i> | A Study in Scarlet |
| <i>Bailey, T.</i> | Wall Flower | <i>Dunton, J. G.</i> | A Maid and a Million Men |
| <i>Baldwin, F.</i> | District Nurse | <i>Ellsburg, E.</i> | Hell Below |
| <i>Baldwin, F.</i> | Week End Marriage | <i>Fairlie, J.</i> | Shot in the Dark |
| <i>Baum, V.</i> | Grand Hotel | <i>Farnol, J.</i> | The Jade of Destiny |
| <i>Baum, V.</i> | And Life Goes On | <i>Farnol, J.</i> | Martin Conisby's Vengeance |
| <i>Beach, R.</i> | Men of the Outer Islands | <i>Faulkner, W.</i> | Sartoris |
| <i>Beach, R.</i> | Money Mad | <i>Fielding, A.</i> | Wedding Chest Mystery |
| <i>Beach, R.</i> | Son of the Gods | <i>Fletcher, J. S.</i> | Guarded Room |
| <i>Beeding, F.</i> | League of Discontent | <i>Freeman, R. A.</i> | Doctor Thorndyke's Discovery |
| <i>Beeding, F.</i> | Six Proud Walkers | <i>Frome, D.</i> | The Man From Scotland Yard |
| <i>Berkeley, A.</i> | Piccadilly Murder | <i>Gaborian, E.</i> | File No. 113 |
| <i>Biggers, E. D.</i> | Keeper of the Keys | <i>Oppenheim, E. P.</i> | The Man From Sing Sing |
| <i>Bindloss, H.</i> | Prairie Patrol | <i>Oppenheim, E. P.</i> | The Treasure House of Martin Hews |
| <i>Bower, B. M.</i> | Dark Horse | <i>Packard, F. L.</i> | Shanghai Jim |
| <i>Boyle, K.</i> | Year Before Last | <i>Parrot, U.</i> | Ex-Wife |
| <i>Brand, M.</i> | Night Horseman | <i>Peterkin, J.</i> | Bright Skin |
| <i>Brand, M.</i> | Twenty Notches | <i>Plum, M.</i> | Dead Man Secret |
| <i>Browne, R. C.</i> | Cynara | <i>Queen, E.</i> | Dutch Shoe Mystery |
| <i>Buchan, J.</i> | Blanket of the Dark | <i>Remarque, E. M.</i> | All Quite on the Western Front |
| <i>Buchan, J.</i> | Salute to Adventurers | <i>Rinehart, M. R.</i> | Miss Pinkerton |
| <i>Burroughs, E. R.</i> | Eternal Lover | <i>Rohmer, S.</i> | The Mask of Fu Manchu |
| <i>Burroughs, E. R.</i> | Jungle Girl | <i>Rolvaag, O. R.</i> | Their Father's God |
| <i>Burroughs, E. R.</i> | Moon Maid | <i>Sabatini, R.</i> | The Hounds of God |
| <i>Bush, C.</i> | Cut Throat | <i>Sewell, A.</i> | Black Beauty |
| <i>Caine, H.</i> | Woman of Knockaloe | <i>Sherman, S. M.</i> | Hold That Line |
| <i>Carpenter, H. K.</i> | Whistling in the Dark | <i>Bartlett, V. & Sherriff,</i> | |
| <i>Cauffman, S. H.</i> | Adventures of Polydore | <i>R. C.</i> | Journey's End |
| <i>Cauffman, S. H.</i> | Sun Sets Red | <i>Southworth</i> | Ishmael |
| <i>Chambers, R. W.</i> | The Common Law | <i>Southworth</i> | Self-Raised |
| <i>Chambers, R. W.</i> | Drums of Aulone | <i>Stone, G. Z.</i> | Bitter of General Yen |
| <i>Chambers, R. W.</i> | Gitana | <i>Stong, P.</i> | State Fair |
| <i>Chase, A. M.</i> | Party at the Penthouse | <i>Thayer, T.</i> | Call Her Savage |
| <i>Christie, A.</i> | Murder of Roger Ackroyd | <i>Thayer, T.</i> | Thirteen Women |
| <i>Coe, C. F.</i> | About 2 A. M. | <i>Tempski, A. Von.</i> | Dust |
| <i>Collate</i> | Gentle Libertine | <i>Wallace, E.</i> | The Black Abbot |
| <i>Collison, W.</i> | Blonde Baby | <i>Wallace, E.</i> | The Door With Seven Locks |
| <i>Connor, R.</i> | Arm of Gold | <i>Webster, E. R.</i> | Lipstick Girl |
| <i>Cozzens, J. G.</i> | Cock Pit | <i>Widdener, M.</i> | All The King's Horses |
| <i>Cozzens, J. G.</i> | The Son of Perdition | <i>Wolfson, P. I.</i> | Bodies Are Dust |

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.

101-103 Escolta

Manila

Tel. 2-21-31

Pedro D. Villanueva, sports editor of the *Philippines Herald*, was in charge of the press relations of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation during the Xth Far Eastern Championship Games, and therefore well able to write a general summary of events for this Magazine.

Percy A. Hill, who wrote so pessimistically of the future of the Philippines in this Magazine a few months ago, in this issue writes of the past—a safer topic, some will say—and clears away some errors in Philippine history as it is taught with regard to the Dutch. The article is based on logs and journals of the Dutch seafarers themselves, and we see that they were not so bad as they were painted by the old Spanish chroniclers.

Mindanao reader, A. D. Bernales, of Davao, writes: "I have not read your April issue yet as I could not get it on the news stands. I hope to get access to it through a friend of mine who is a subscriber. If I had three pesos these days, I'd subscribe right away. Your Magazine is gaining in popularity all over the country for its reliability and merit. I enjoy your Four O'Clock column especially."

A subscriber in Zamboanga, Dionisio R. Cubarrubia, in sending in his payment for the Magazine writes: "I beg to apologize for the delay in my remittance and wish to thank you for your consideration. I only hope that the faith and trust you have in your readers will continue. . . . Your Magazine has always been a rich source of interesting reading matter. It sees our Philippine life with great exactness. The discussion on the future of the Philippines was interesting and I certainly hope that you will give us more of such material. Arguella's story, "Midsummer", is unforgettable. Can you not get more stories and poems from Ben Dizon Garcia, Fred Ruis Castro, Conrado Ramirez, Amador T. Daguio, and Bienvenido N. Santos? We would certainly like to see more of these old favorites."

Josue Rem. Siat, of Pasay, Rizal, writes: "Your New Year editorial so affected me that about three o'clock in the morning I got up and wrote the following poem which I had forgotten and just recovered among some scraps of paper:

'Please God: Do not allow our sun to burst!

In Thy infinite scheme of things
What difference would it really make
Should our faithful little sun explode?
Oh, what are a sun or two
Where countless billions whirl. . . .
If the end must come, O God, I pray
For mankind's sun a beautiful, gradual fading out!]

You see, I had never thought such a calamity possible!" I am sorry I frightened Mr. Siat so!



BOIE'S EMULSION

50% COD LIVER OIL

Body·Bone·Blood Builder

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

WHOLESALE—UNITED ASSOCIATES
Call Order 08 100-00
New York 100-00
Chicago 100-00
London 100-00
Paris 100-00
Rome 100-00
Berlin 100-00
Hamburg 100-00
Frankfurt 100-00
Cologne 100-00
Düsseldorf 100-00
Bremen 100-00
Hannover 100-00
Munich 100-00
Stuttgart 100-00
Karlsruhe 100-00
Mannheim 100-00
Heidelberg 100-00
Frankfurt 100-00
Cologne 100-00
Düsseldorf 100-00
Bremen 100-00
Hannover 100-00
Munich 100-00
Stuttgart 100-00
Karlsruhe 100-00
Mannheim 100-00
Heidelberg 100-00

HOME-STUDY COURSES

Our Extension Department offers Professional and Educational Home-Study Courses (In English) in Law, Theology, Psychology, Business, Education, Navigation and Seamanship and many others. Write for complete list and description.

McKINLEY-ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
4238 Clarendon Ave., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The RIGHT 'food for your Baby

Mellin's builds up firm flesh, sturdy bone and a strong, vigorous constitution.

FREE SAMPLE—Obtainable from Philippine American Drug Co., Manila.



Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S

CREAM CRACKERS



WISE & CO. INC. DISTRIBUTORS

Fernando M. Braganza, a Manila attorney, whose article on sport fishing we recently published, writes: "I have sent copies of the Magazine to my home town and hope that subscriptions may come in as a result. I do not want my friends to miss the high privilege of reading such a publication. It is the premier magazine of the Orient."

This praise may be a little exaggerated, but I appreciate his effort on behalf of the Magazine. Also the kind thought of Miss Carmen A. Batacan, whose little story on "Petra's Wooden Shoes" was published in the last issue. It was her first story in the Philippine Magazine and when I sent her a check—and a small one at that—she wrote: "How can I repay you? Would you like to authorize me to solicit subscriptions for the Philippine Magazine? I take subscriptions for the *Philippine Examiner*. I might be able to repay you yet!" I shall be glad to have her send in subscriptions to the Magazine, but I want her to understand that I do not have to be repaid to publish a story that I think all the readers of the Magazine enjoyed. The obligation is ours.

Epifanio T. Ramos, of Calasiao, Pangasinan, writes: "When at last I decided to subscribe to some newspaper or magazine, it was the Philippine Magazine that I selected, and I now consider my subscrip-

tion to the Philippine Magazine a great event in my life. I enjoyed reading the first copy I received—the May issue—very much. As a matter of fact, I read it over several times—especially the stories and poems. I liked the article on sport fishing by Mr. Braganza and also Mr. Moreno's play. Both of these were Pangasinan in nature. What a coincidence! And what would I have lost if I had not subscribed!"

The reference of Mr. Ramos to the play in the May issue brings me to a disagreeable topic, which I have been putting off as long as possible. During the month I was forced to write Mr. Mariano Sa. Moreno in part as follows:

"I have recently learned that the play, 'Till Kaka Mateo Comes Home', which you submitted to me as an original work and which was published under your name in the May issue of the Philippine Magazine, is a version of the short story entitled 'Mrs. Adis', by Sheila-Kaye Smith. The plot and the dialogue are practically identical. I therefore do not wish to consider any further contributions for publication from you. Payment on the check recently sent you has been stopped. . . ."

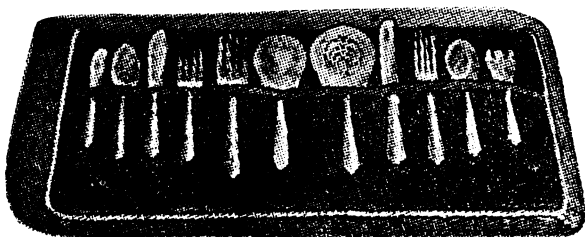
Mr. Moreno replied as follows: "I will be brief. I wish you only to hear my side of this case. In submitting the play to you I meant no offense. I did not state in my letter to you that it is not original because the story of Sheila-Kaye Smith is quite different from that of the play in the details. It may be an adaptation, but not entirely. If I have done wrong in so doing, I apologize for it. I assure you, dear sir, that I did not mean to cause you any trouble. If you think I unwittingly did so, I beg you and the readers of the Magazine pardon. I am returning the check and the two author's copies of the Magazine you sent me. Much as I regret to part with them, I thank you for the opportunity of having read them. Reiterating my apology and hope for mercy, I am, etc."

Readers who may be interested will find the original story, plagiarized by Mr. Moreno, in the *Golden Book Magazine* for November, 1932. The scene is laid in Sussex, England, and the murderer uses a gun instead of a bolo. Mr. Moreno skillfully adapted the story to the stage and laid the scene in the Philippines. It is a good play, especially well suited for amateur theatricals here. All would have been well if Mr. Moreno had stated that his work was a dramatic version of Sheila-Kaye Smith's story adapted to the Philippines, but he didn't. He claimed it as his own, and secured publication under false pretense. I am unable to shield Mr. Moreno from the consequences of his own misdoing. It would not be fair either to the Magazine or to the readers, nor to the many writers we are developing who are honest.

Fortunately, I need not end this column with this item. I have another letter from a reader of the Magazine who spent nearly twenty years in various parts of the Orient. He writes: "I have been much interested in the editorial and other opinion expressed in your publication during the last few months relative to our northern neighbors. Like you, I have good, intimate, and much appreciated friends among the Japanese, but that does not mean that I can agree with the policies nor trust the leadership of the General Araki school. . . . I merely want to tell you that I appreciate the stand you have taken. . . . I tremble for the future of the Philippines. . . ."

Personally I tremble for the Philippines only when I think that America may abandon the Islands or withdraw its protection too soon. But by adopting the proper attitudes I am convinced that we shall be still able to prevent this.

Empire Silverware

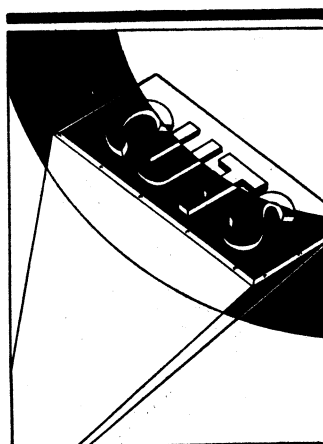


for smart table service

Among discriminating people
Quality comes first in the selection
of Table Silver. Our Empire pat-
tern is of the finest quality . . . yet
it costs so very little.

L.R. AGUINALDO

514-520 Juan Luna, Manila



**modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS**

A. GARCIA
PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA

Give us a trial and see a perfect fit according to the latest style.

MANILA EGUIA'S TAILORING

1354 Herran St.

Paco

Subscribe today to the *Philippines*
Quality Monthly

The Philippine Magazine

Alone in its field

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MINDANAO

AUG 20 1934

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

JULY, 1934

No. 7 (315)

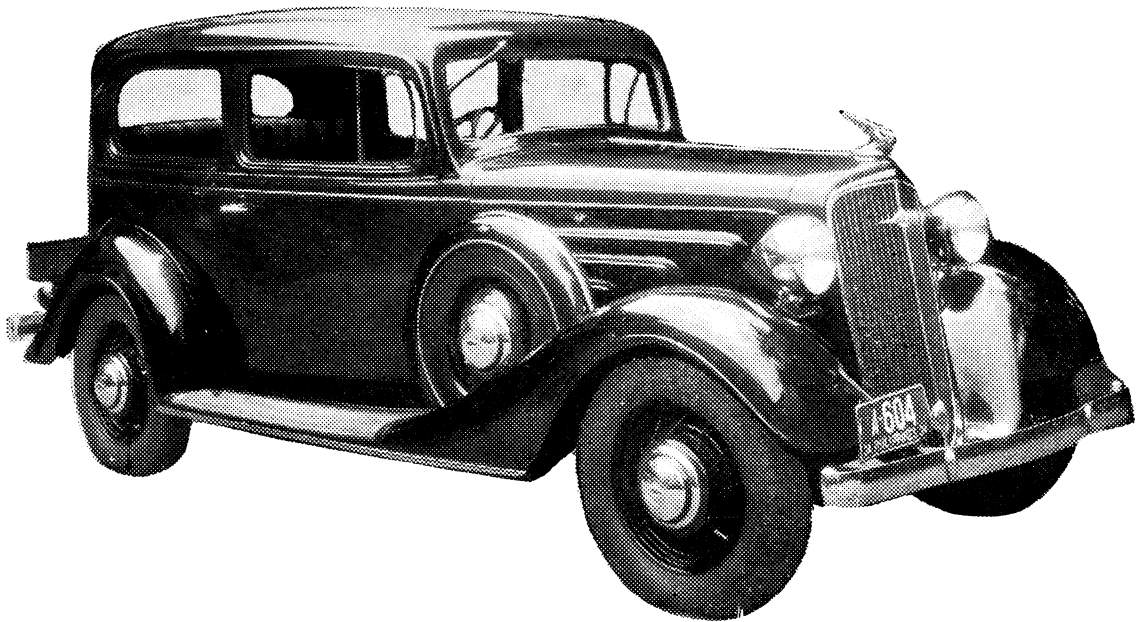


MOUNTAIN GIRL WITH FLOWER (BONTOC)

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

Drive It Only 5 Miles



And you'll never be
satisfied with any
other low priced car



Chevrolet for 1934

Leads the world in the field of low priced automobile fine riding. The "knee-action" front wheels and softer rear springs give you the "big car" glide on a low priced car. On the road, over bumps—across smooth stretches—on gravel—rough or smooth, the 1934 Chevrolet Six cylinder passenger car gives you that gliding ride that makes motoring so enjoyable. It is no secret that Chevrolet Economy is un-

equalled by any other car in the low priced field. The 1934 Blue Streak engine, built to obtain the greatest power from a minimum of fuel, is your 1934 assurance of economical operation. What about your cost of repairs, tires, oil and general upkeep? Chevrolet, by test, gives you a maximum economy on all of them.

The five-minute gliding ride is YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

The 1934 Low Priced Comfort Car

Pacific Commercial Co.

2 Isla de Romero

Iloilo



Manila



Cebu

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1934

No. 7 (315)

Cover:

Mountain Girl With Flower (Bontoc).....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	CARL H. BOEHRINGER.....	364
News Summary.....	.....	365
Astronomical Data for July, 1934.....	WEATHER BUREAU.....	369

Frontispiece:

In the Lowlands.....	C. CRUSE.....	270
Philippine Independence—A Japanese View.....	ROBERT WAIDA.....	271
Darkness (Story).....	BENJAMIN N. VILORIA.....	272
Bagumbayan (Poem).....	FIDEL SORIANO DUQUE.....	273
Madness (Poem).....	EUGENIA P. FRAYRE.....	273
The Elections.....	BERNARDO P. GARCIA.....	274
Dawn on the Cotabato River (Poem).....	MAXIMO RAMOS.....	275
Three Generations (Story).....	A. V. H. HARTENDORP.....	276
Cogon Grass (Poem).....	C. FAIGAO.....	277
The Homonhon Rocks.....	E. ARSENIO MANUEL.....	278
First Long Pants (Story).....	CONRADO V. PEDROCHE.....	280

Editorials:

The Constitutional Convention and the Constitution.....	THE EDITOR.....	281
Reply to Mr. Waida.....	THE EDITOR.....	282
Population and Procreation Pressure.....	THE EDITOR.....	283

Cartoon:

Uncle Sam Leaves the Cupboard Open.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	282
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	283
Stars (Poem).....	JUAN L. RASO.....	284
Sulu Proverbs—Collected and Translated by.....	JOHN M. GARVAN.....	285
The Dutch in the Philippines, II.....	PERCY A. HILL.....	288
Papeete.....	MARC T. GREENE.....	292
Song of My Seven Lovers (Lanao Song) Translated by.....	FRANK LAUBACH.....	295
Coffee in the Philippines.....	F. T. ADRIANO.....	298
The Game of Tupa.....	PRIMITIVO C. MILAN.....	302
The Philippine Home:—Keeping Children Happy on Rainy Days— New and Versatile Kitchen Utensils.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	307
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....	.....	308

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmarinas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,

Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE—MARINE

AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT-PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION



ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY



E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400

Telephone 2-24-28



For the best

Philippine Wines,
Liquors and Gins

buy from:

LA ROSARIO Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo
Manila, P. I.

Business and Finance

By Carl H. Boehringer
American Trade Commissioner



The economic and political consequences of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Law, accepted by the Philippine Legislature on April 30, 1934, received full attention during the month of May. It is true that there were several diverting and, in some cases, reassuring factors which tended to react favorably on the economic outlook in the Islands. These factors, however, fell into the background before the more serious discussions as to what the future holds for the Philippine Islands.

What might be considered an official statement of policy on the part of Filipino leaders was made by the President of the Philippine Senate during the course of an address before the American Chamber of Commerce at Manila on May 11. At this time it was pointed out that: *"The best guarantee for the future stability of the Philippine Commonwealth and the Republic is the maintenance of the present trade relations between the United States and the Islands. America is still the best market in the world, because she has not only vast possibilities of consumption but also the money to back it up."*

On May 10, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the 1934 Revenue Act which contained the clause imposing an excise tax of three cents a pound on coconut oil imported from the Philippine Islands and on oil extracted from copra brought from the Islands. Coconut oil from other sources is taxed five cents a pound, and other oils such as whale oil, sesame, palm and palm kernel oil, three cents a pound.

During May the Philippine sugar quorum, allowed free entry into the American market in accordance with the Jones-Costigan Sugar Law, was expected but information as to the quorum did not arrive here until early June. The uncertainty facing the sugar industry depressed sugar prices considerably.

The release on May 7, 1934, by Governor-General Frank Murphy of the financial statement covering the fiscal and calendar year 1933, indicating that for the first time in four years a surplus had been achieved as opposed to deficits, tended to react favorably on business and on the general economic situation. Governor-General Murphy, on arriving in the Islands, faced a serious financial situation marked by deficits in the consolidated funds of the Central Government totaling over ₱20,000,000 for the preceding years, 1930 to 1932, inclusive. Rigorous economy measures were observed in all branches of the Government and thus the dangerous trend towards a financial crisis was checked and a small surplus—₱500,000 in round figures—was laid up for 1933.

The activities in connection with the general elections held on June 5, 1934, tended to divert attention for the time being from the more serious aspects of the future. Interest in the election tended to become keener as the month drew to a close and steps were taken by the responsible authorities to maintain order in the provinces.

The increased Japanese competition in the textile market became intensified during May and business in many lines of goods was practically impossible for American suppliers. Some degree of tariff protection on the part of the Philippine Government has been requested by American textile representatives and local leaders have expressed a desire to protect American goods. It is predicted, however, that Japanese importers here will dump huge quantities of textiles into this market during the next few months in anticipation of higher import duties affecting Japanese goods. Japanese competition in flour continued to make itself felt during May and she strike on the Pacific Coast will undoubtedly enable the Japanese to secure an increasingly larger share of the flour market here.

Exceptionally heavy rains during the first three weeks of May tended to reduce activity in certain lines, particularly affecting sales of passenger cars. Construction activity in Manila continued unsatisfactory although the value of building permits for May, totaling ₱431,500, is slightly above the figure for the same month last year which is ₱323,000.

The total value of building permits for the first five months of 1934 amounted to ₱1,427,000 as opposed to ₱2,225,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Power production during May totaled 10,100,000 KWH as against 9,200,000 for May 1933. Production from January to May totaled 50,100,000 KWH as compared with 47,100,000 for the same period in 1933.

Banking

Declines were featured in all major items of the Bank report, although these figures were in some cases ahead of figures for the corresponding month last year. No improvement has as yet been noted in net working capital of foreign banks which has remained at ₱1,000,000. Bankers report that this continuous decline was partly due to steady increases in time and demand deposits. The unfavorable banking situation may be attributable to legislation passed by Congress adversely affecting Philippine export trade, especially in sugar and coconut oil. The Bank report for the month, in millions of pesos, showed the following:

	May 1934	Apr. 1934	May 1933
Total resources.....	240	242	221
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	96	98	102
Investments.....	51	54	44
Time and demand deposits.....	135	138	120
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	-1	-1	10
Average daily debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending.....	3.8	4.2	3.3
Total circulation.....	127	127	118

Credits and Collections

Credits continued to be more or less restricted. Banks generally have a fair amount of cash on hand and business houses have cut down their requests for credits. The abundance of inactive cash is causing a reduction in interest rates in Manila banks, this reduction going into effect on July 1, 1934. The present interest rate of 2 per cent per annum payable monthly on current accounts will be dropped to 1 per cent. This move will not affect fixed and savings accounts. As reported last month, sugar financing is now over and there is also little demand for loans for industrial and trade purposes.

Sugar

The sugar market was very depressed at the opening pending the President's signature of the Jones-Costigan Limitation Bill. When it was finally signed during the early part of the month, exporters withdrew entirely from the market, especially when it was announced that the tariff on Cuban sugar has been reduced to 1-1/2 cents per pound. The market became very quiet which condition prevailed until the announcement of the sugar quotas near the close of the month. The allotment of 1,015,000 short tons to the Philippines under the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act caused considerable concern as shipments to the United States since the first of the year have already exceeded this quota, and producers are in a quandary as to how to dispose of their surplus stocks. The opening quotation was ₱6.00 per picul which practically ruled throughout the month as there were no quotations at the close. Exports November 1, 1933, to May 31, 1934, totaled 1,081,909 long tons compared to 935,151 long tons for the same period the preceding years.

Coconut Products

The local copra market exhibited uncertain trends during May due principally to the approval in the United States of an excise tax of three cents per pound on Philippine exports of coconut oil to the United States or on such oil extracted in the United States from Philippine copra. Oil from other countries is subject to an excise tax of five cents a pound. It was expected that the administration at Washington would recommend either total or partial exemption from this tax on Philippine coconut oil, but to date nothing has as yet been done. As a result, local crushers have not purchased their usual volume due to the difficulty encountered in selling oil in the United States. Other export markets were likewise dull, especially during the last half when a general slackness set in. However, low

copra arrivals, due partly to heavy rains, saved prices from registering further declines although it is expected that the next few months will again bring normal copra receipts. Prospects for improvement appear to be very remote unless the oil situation in the United States is eased or new markets found. Considerable activity was noted in copra cake with prices stiffening towards the end of the month, particularly for forward positions, due to reluctance of sellers to trade on account of the probable limited supply. Unless sufficient oil can be marketed, it appears that prices for this commodity will continue to advance. It was reported that premiums were being offered for forward shipments. Schnurmacher's statistics follow:

	May 1934	Apr. 1934	May 1933
<i>Copra, rescada, buyer's godown, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:</i>			
High.....	3.60	3.90	5.80
Low.....	3.40	3.50	5.00
<i>Coconut oil, drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:</i>			
High.....	0.09	0.09	0.125
Low.....	.085	.085	.11
<i>Copra cake, f.o.b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:</i>			
High.....	16.80	17.20	21.65
Low.....	15.90	16.30	20.50

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

The abaca market was weak everywhere with prices tending downward due to the absence of demand which was accentuated by heavy receipts and selling pressure. Further declines were noted in prices, especially in UK grades, and some new record lows were established. There was practically no buying interest although production continued heavy, tending to weaken the already depressed condition of the market.

June 9 prices, f.a.s. buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per picul, for various grades were: E, P10.00; F, P8.75; I, P6.50; J-1, P6.00; J-2, P5.25; K, P4.25; L-1, P3.50.

Tobacco

The tobacco market during the month under review, both for local and export grades, was quiet. Too much rain which fell during May interfered with the proper curing of leaf which has not been put under the sheds in time. This will probably reduce to some degree the quantity of merchantable leaf that may reach the market later. It was reported

that the Spanish Tobacco Monopoly has advertised for bids calling for 8,000,000 kilos of Philippine tobacco. Alhambra's report on exports of rawleaf, stripped tobacco and scraps during May, 1933 and 1934, showed 1,446,012 and 261,174 respectively.

Rice

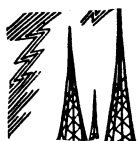
The market remained featureless throughout the month except during the second week when prices dropped from five to ten centavos per cavan. Limited transactions took place and the market closed at the opening quotations. Paddy was quoted at from P1.70 to P2.15 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan, at the opening which ruled until the close of the month. Manila rice receipts were considerably heavier than in April, being 113,500 sacks as compared with 72,300 for the previous month.

Lumber

The Bureau of Forestry's report for the month of May on mill inventory and mill cut is not yet available at this writing. Forestry officials report increased sawmill and logging operations due to increased foreign demand, especially from Japan. Orders have also been received from China, South Africa, Australia, and Great Britain. Lumber interests claim that outside of the United States, Japan is the best market for Philippine lumber with exports to that country consisting mostly of logs. Shipments to Europe continue to be hampered by high freight rates, the recent petition of the Philippine Hardwood Export Association to lower the rates having been turned down by the European Conference. Before the close of the month, a quota of 14,000,000 board feet was allotted to the Philippines for six months effective June 1. This quota is not permanent and may be changed every six months. Local lumber interests consider this quota satisfactory. Allocation of this quota for the various lumber companies shipping to the United States was received in Manila on June 19 from the Philippine Mahogany Import Association of the United States.

News Summary

The Philippines



rapidly replacing American.

May 15.—American textile manufacturers show concern that the tax on Philippine coconut oil will reduce the purchasing power of the Philippines and discuss the question of protecting the American cotton-goods market in the Philippines with Senate and House committees. The sale of American textiles has run as high as \$15,000,000 a year, but Japanese goods are now

May 20.—The Tenth Olympic Games close with the tennis and girls' tennis winners undecided. The Chinese delegation walks out of the congress following the games after hours of fruitless discussion regarding the admission of Manchukuo. The congress will be continued tomorrow.

May 21.—At a meeting presided over by Jorge B. Vargas and unattended by the Chinese, the representatives of the Japanese and Philippine athletic associations vote to dissolve the twenty-two-year-old Far Eastern Athletic Association and organize the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient, Manchukuo is given a special invitation to join the proposed Oriental Championship Games to be held in Tokyo in 1938 and in Manila in 1942. The Chinese delegates state they "hesitate to express our real sentiments while we are guests of the Philippines, but how can two out of five members dissolve any organization. The alleged dissolution is completely illegal and nothing less than a farce." The Japanese, leaving Manila immediately after the meeting, express their appreciation of "the cooperation of the Philippines."

Sen. E. Quirino, chairman of the tax committee and president of the Philippine Economic Association, states that the United States will continue to receive protection from the Philippine Legislature for imported goods, especially cotton goods.

Governor-General Frank Murphy is authorized by Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace to administer the Costigan-Jones Sugar Control Act in the Philippines and to establish subquotas for processors and handlers.

May 22.—Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese foreign minister now visiting in Manila, states that the action dissolving the Far Eastern Athletic Association is illegal and stupid. William Z. L. Sung, secretary of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, states that China is planning an appeal to the World Olympic Committee to block recognition of the legality of the dissolution of the F.E.A.A. Vargas declares that Java and Indo-China were not recognized as members of the congress and that Japan and the Philippines constituted a quorum.

May 23.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson tells reporters that the "United States would consider strengthening its naval bases in the Pacific should Japan seek to build a fleet in excess of the limits set by the Washington and London treaties or to attain naval parity with the United States and Britain. The naval powers met in London in 1930 and thought they gave safety to each nation. I see no reason for reconsideration now." He specifically mentions the Aleutian Islands but avoids committing himself as to bases in the Philippines, pointing out that a derision on this point need not be made until after the ten-year transition period is over.

May 24.—Dr. Wang and Mr. Sung, on board the *President Jackson*, radio the Chinese Consulate in Manila: "We feel keenly disappointed over the illegal action of attempting to dissolve the Far Eastern Athletic Federation. We maintain that the F.E.A.A. still exists and that the old officers should continue until new officers are elected. The China National Amateur Athletic Federation has filed a protest with President Quezon against the illegal action and has requested him as President to uphold the F.E.A.A. China plans to invite all members to the Eleventh Far Eastern Championship Games in Shanghai in 1938."

Catalino Lavadia, business leader and tax expert and former under-secretary of commerce and communications, dies in Manila, aged 54.

May 26.—The Governor-General signs the constitutional convention bill and announces the date



PHILIPPINE CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P. O. BOX 241

DIRECTORY

PHONE 49044

Paulino P. Gocheco
GO SENG GUE CO.
1219 Azcarraga
Lumber

Chip Bee & Co.
54-56 Rosario
Dry Goods

**Tan Chit Tuan & Sons
Company**
186 Rosario
Dry Goods

P. P. Tan Eng Hong
216-218 San Vicente
Dry Goods

Mercaderia Uy Guan
196 Rosario
Dry Goods

Hock Ban Hong
231 Gandara
Shoes

Cua Tin & Co.
209-211 San Vicente
Dry Goods

Insular Saw Mill, Inc.
330-344 Canonigo
Lumber

Lim Chay Seng
222 Rosario
Dry Goods

Kian Hwa

224 Rosario

Dry Goods



**It is Dry
and
Sparkling!!**



**It has the
mellowness
and subtle
tang from
age and
blend!!**



**It mixes
well with all
spirits and
fruit juices!!**

**It can be had at all leading
clubs, hotels, and
restaurants**

bottled by
San Miguel Brewery
132 Aviles Tel. 2-12-12

Tune in KZIB every Sunday Evening at 7:30 p. m. to hear the Grand Opera Period sponsored by the San Miguel Brewery.

of the election of delegates as July 10, the convention to meet on July 30.

Rep. F. R. Britten states that a powerful airplane base should be developed in the Philippines for the United States Navy. He says that Japan's seizure of millions of acres in Manchuria doesn't make a larger navy necessary and that the Chinese navy is no threat to Japan and that therefore its demand for a larger navy is part of a plan to dominate the Pacific. "Other powers in the Pacific must be on guard that Japan doesn't duplicate among their possessions the methods used in Manchuria. The Philippines, Guam, and Hawaii would be easy prey to Japan's ruthless militarism. If Japan insists on the navy it now indicates, these possessions should be fortified. We should develop air bases at strategic locations in the Philippines." Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate to Congress, contends that money and effort should be expended in Alaska and Hawaii rather than in the Philippines as the latter "would be extremely hard to defend by water, air, or land and it would be suicide to send the navy there. Alaska and Hawaii occupy the really strategic positions." He states that Japan has made military surveys of the Aleutian islands in 1932 and knows more about them than the United States.

The Tokyo *Asahi* quotes the Ministry of Overseas Affairs as stating that if Brazil is closed to Japanese emigrants, "the Philippines and Mexico would offer Japan suitable outlets."

May 28.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress requesting consideration sometime between now and next January of the tax on Philippine copra because the action of imposing the tax was "a withdrawal of the offer made by the Congress to the people of the Philippine Islands", because it will produce a serious condition among many thousands of families in the Philippines, and because no effort has been made to work out a plan less unjust to the Philippines which would nevertheless help the butter and animal fat industries of the United States.

John G. Latham, Minister of External Affairs of Australia, on a good will tour of the Far East, arrives in Manila. He states in a press interview that he was assured in Tokyo that Japan does not intend to fortify the mandated islands in the Pacific. He says also that Australia does not intend to join Britain in the trade war against Japan.

May 29.—Rep. John McDuffie introduces a bill providing that the excise tax on Philippine coconut oil will "not take effect until the President after an investigation of trade relations between the two countries, shall proclaim the tax."

May 31.—The Department of Agriculture of the United States announces the following sugar quotas in addition to the domestic quotas of 1,550,000 for beet and 260,000 for cane already made: Philippines 1,015,000; Cuba 1,902,000, Puerto Rico 917,000; Virgin Islands 5,000. Satisfaction is expressed in the Philippines and Cuba, but Hawaiian spokesmen call it "an outrage to legislate against the American flag for the benefit of Cuba."

The Osaka *Mainichi* states editorially that the United States is willing to abandon the Philippines not only because economic advantages of possession have proved insufficient, but because the "surprising development" of the Japanese navy has practically deprived the Philippines of their strategic value. "Such withdrawal reflects every wisdom on the part of America. . . . Japan is ready to guarantee the territorial integrity of the Islands. . . ."

June 5.—The bitterly contested by orderly general elections held throughout the Philippines today result in an overwhelming victory for the Quezon forces.

The Secretary of Agriculture sets the sugar processing tax at 1/2 cent a pound. The proceeds of the tax from the territories will be kept separate and returned to them. In the case of the Philippines this will amount to some \$10,000,000 which will be used by the Government for the benefit of agriculture or paid out as rental or benefit payments in connection with the reduction of acreage and production.

Ed. Chesley, prominent American old-timer, dies in Iloilo.

June 6.—Washington is reported as having watched the Philippine elections with interest and it is said that the Quezon victory will strengthen his hand when he returns to Washington. Doubts which Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias had created by his statements have now been removed.

June 7.—Senate President Manuel Quezon declares: "The fight is over. The country has given our party an overwhelming victory and I feel both happy and grateful. It is particularly gratifying to me that with the exception of Senator Osmeña and Representative Roxas every member of the Osmeña-Roxas Mission who was a candidate in the last elections and every member of the Legislature who has been very bitter in his personal attacks against me, such as Commissioner Osias, Representative Sabido, Representative Tirona, Representative Vemanta, Representative Ramirez, Representative Gomez, Representative Bonifacio, and Representative Remigio have all and every one suffered a most humiliating defeat. . . . In this hour of triumph my happiness and gratitude go parallel with my realization of the tremendous responsibility which I have assumed. This is no time for jubilation but rather for rededication to the public service and I solemnly renew my pledge that I shall devote my life to the service of my people unswervingly and wholeheartedly."

June 13.—The sum of ₱500,000 of the 1934 public works appropriation is released as emergency aid to the public schools, bringing the total insular aid this year up to \$1,538,791.30, believed to be sufficient to keep all the schools open provided the provinces and municipalities bear their share.

The American Senate approves the Philippine gold refund bill which now goes to the house. The bill would reimburse the Philippines for the depreciation in its currency reserve fund kept in the United States as a result of the depreciation of the dollar.

Ryozo Hiranuma, President of the newly created Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient, tells the Japanese press that "the level of Philippine sports is not high and the judges are inexperienced." He declares that the Japanese delegation in Manila was "pleased that it had attained better results than we expected, though we were handicapped by the climate and other matters". Regarding Manchukuo, he says: "We attended the congress with firm determination and were able to realize our hope, thanks to the Philippines' support".

June 16.—Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara in what he indicates is his farewell address to the House, makes a friendly summary of the good and bad effects of recent Philippine legislation, and predicts that before the commonwealth period is over, America will be forced to intervene because of the disturbances which will follow the impoverishment of the Philippines. "Another more critical situation may develop if the United States is unwilling to take the responsibility and some other nation may intervene to assume the responsibility which the United States refused."

Vice-President John N. Garner appoints the following to represent the Senate in the congressional inquiry into Philippine economic matters: Sen. M. F. Tydings, Sen. Carl Hayden (Arizona), Sen. Kenneth McKellar (Tennessee), and Sen. Ernest W. Gibson (Vermont). The committee is expected to sail on November 20.

June 17.—Brig.-Gen. Francis Lejau Parker, former chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, arrives in Manila to take command of Fort Stotsenburg.

The United States

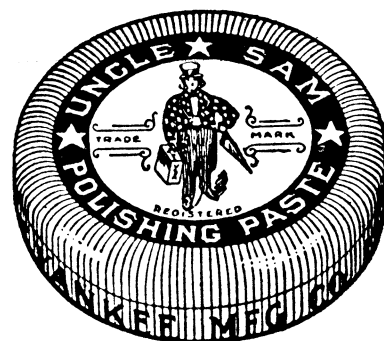
May 14.—Sen. D. U. Fletcher introduces a bill requested by the President that would authorize the creation of two government corporations with a capital stock of \$300,000,000 to cooperate with private companies in a huge program of home construction and improvement, involving the clearing of slums and the building of model apartment houses offered at low rentals.

May 15.—The President asks for an appropriation of \$1,322,000,000 for emergency recovery expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Of this \$100,000,000 is for road construction, \$40,000,000 to start naval construction, \$48,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, \$35,000,000 for public works construction, and \$5,000,000 for the new inter-American highway which is to link North and South America. The Civilian Conservation Corps will get \$285,000,000.

Violence spreads in the longshoreman's strike on the

POLISH THE OLD SHOE BRIGHT

WITH



UNCLE SAM

(Preferred by the World)

SHOE POLISH

Sole Distributor

Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc.

Iloilo—Manila—Cebu—Zamboanga

Pacific coast, and sailors unions vote to join it. Shipping is tied up in Vancouver also.

May 20.—Clarence Darrow, chairman of the National Recovery Review Board which investigated the N.R.A. codes, states in a report to the President that the N.R.A. is fallacious and incapable of ending competition, and fosters monopoly at the expense of small industry. He recommends socialized, collective ownership and control of industry, followed by a planned use of America's resources. General Hugh Johnson, N.R.A. chief, characterizes the report as superficial, inaccurate, and intemperate.

In the worst fire since 1871, when a third of Chicago was destroyed by fire, the Chicago Union Stockyards and surrounding business and residential blocks are destroyed, the devastated area covering more than 300 city blocks more than a mile in diameter, the loss being estimated at between \$10,000,000 and \$25,000,000. Although several firemen lost their lives, the loss of life was small in comparison to the extent of the fire.

May 21.—Labor unrest steadily grows with increasing strikes and riots in many centers.

Willis J. Abbott, former editor of the *Christian Science Monitor* and well-known political and editorial writer, dies.

May 22.—The President sends a message on silver to Congress asking authority to create a metallic reserve for currency that shall be twenty-five percent silver and to purchase silver for this purpose on payment of "just compensation", not more than fifty cents an ounce. He stresses the necessity for international action in an effort to reach some stable world gold and silver standard. Sen. Key Pittman of Nevada introduces a bill embodying the recommendations.

Reported that 12,000 longshoremen, 8,000 seamen, 1,000 marine engineers, 1,500 marine cooks and stewards, 2,500 marine firemen and water tenders, and more than 200 mates and pilots are on strike on the West coast.

May 24.—National guardsmen are called out in Ohio and in Minnesota as the strike situation gets out of hand.

Brand Whitlock, American diplomat and author, dies at Cannes, France, aged 65.

May 28.—The United States sends debt reminders to various nations.

Russia rejects a proposal for debt settlement.

The President signs a congressional resolution

giving him power to decree arms embargoes against belligerents and simultaneously establishes an embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay.

May 29.—A new basic treaty between the United States and Cuba is signed in the State Department abrogating the 1903 treaty containing the so-called Platt Amendment which authorized the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs. The new treaty contains provisions for an American naval base at Guantanamo. In a message to the Senate, the President points out that the treaty "the United States makes it clear that it is not only opposed to the policy of armed intervention but renounces its right to intervention or interference". Pittman calls the treaty "the nation's greatest pronouncement since the Monroe Doctrine... which should end all jealousy and misunderstanding with South America... Nonintervention does not, however, mean that we won't go ashore to protect our nationals when necessary." Cubans hail the treaty as elevating Cuba to the full status of a sovereign and independent nation.

Reported that the military guard of the Panama Canal has been doubled.

The President appoints H. L. Hopkins, head of the Civil Works Administration, to handle the huge new housing program.

May 30.—The strike situation becomes more threatening as steel union leaders reject the President's plan providing for government supervision of union elections. They stand on compliance with the collective bargaining provisions of the N.R.A.

Puerto Rico is transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior from the Bureau of Insular Affairs. This leaves the Bureau with only the affairs of the Philippines to handle.

May 31.—The Senate ratifies the Cuban treaty without a record vote and without even a sign of opposition. The treaty is still to be ratified by Cuba.

Further strikes are threatened in the textile industry.

Governor James Rolph of California dies, aged 64.

June 1.—The President reviews the United States Fleet in New York Harbor—a column of ninety-six ships, twelve miles long, 700,000 tons of sea-power, representing practically the entire United States sea-strength except the Asiatic Fleet and a few craft on the Pacific coast. Scores of airplanes blackened the sky.

The President sends a message on the war debts to Congress stating that "the American people would not be disposed to place an impossible burden on their debtors but they are nevertheless in a just position and ask that substantial sacrifice be made to meet these debts. People of debtor nations should bear in mind that the American people are certain to be swayed by the use debtor countries make of their available resources—whether they are applied to recovery as well as to reasonable payment of the debt owed to the citizens of the United States, or to nationalistic, unproductive expenditures."

June 4.—Britain sends a note to Washington stating that it has been found necessary to defer making any payment on the war debt, but that it is prepared to enter into a discussion of the debt whenever President Roosevelt feels such a conference would produce results of value.

It is intimated at Paris that France would make a token payment on its debt provided the United States will remove the stigma of default placed on it for several years.

Heavy rains relieve the situation created by the draught and heat-wave from which the United States has been suffering for some weeks, but come too late to save a majority of the crops which have suffered a damage estimated at \$1,000,000,000. Some 10,000,000 people on the farms have been rendered practically destitute.

The Cuban Cabinet ratifies the new treaty with the United States.

June 6.—Congressional action is completed on the bill authorizing the President to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements and to proclaim modifications of existing duties by not more than fifty per cent.

Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson approves a \$90,000,000 construction program this year under the Vinson Act stating, "We will move fast on this program". One heavy cruiser, three 10,000-ton cruisers, twelve destroyers, two destroyer leaders, and six submarines are included in the program.

June 10.—The Department of Commerce issues a report showing that Japan is making great trade gains in the Caribbean and that it furnished Haiti with fourteen per cent of its imports while taking only one hundredth of one per cent of its exports.

June 12.—The United States addresses a note to Britain reminding it that its credit standing is involved in its debts to the United States and stating that only the instalment due on June 15 would have to be paid to avoid default under the terms of the Johnson Act. The United States would consider proposals for the payment in goods or services.

The President signs the tariff bill.

June 13.—France notifies the United States that it will be unable to pay the instalment on its war debt because conditions which forced previous defaults remain unchanged. The note states that France recognizes the validity of the debt. The debt amounts to \$3,960,772,238. France has already defaulted on payments due amounting to \$82,308,312, and another \$59,000,218 falls due on the 15th.

June 16.—Announced that the longshoremen's strike is settled, the unions being recognized for collective bargaining and the wage and hour question to be submitted to arbitration, the adjustment to be retroactive to June 18 when the men will return to work.

Congress passes a joint resolution as a substitute to the Wagner labor bill, authorizing the President to investigate labor disputes, conduct employee representatives' elections, etc.

Other Countries

April 28.—The American and British ambassadors at Tokyo receive a conciliatory message from Hirota which merely states that Japan "can not remain indifferent to efforts of the other powers to aid China which endangers the peace and order of the Far East." This, it is declared, is "the only official" statement, and Japan has no intention of violating the sovereignty of China nor of infringing upon existing treaties, and supports the Open Door policy. London reports are to the effect that Britain, in view of this virtual retraction, will consider the matter closed.



MEN CAN TELL
by the Smartness
of her Make-up!

MEN compare her with other girls and find her lovelier by far! Men are attracted by beautiful lips, but no man likes "painted" lips. Her lips never shriek "paint," for she always uses Tangee Lipstick. It gives lips the youthful color men admire, without risking a painted appearance.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

Tangee contains a magic color-change principle. In the stick it looks orange. But put it on and notice how it changes on your lips to the one shade of rose most becoming to your coloring...the natural shade for you. Thus Tangee gives lips a healthy glow of youth not an artificial, painted look. Made with a special cream base, Tangee softens and soothes, prevents chapping. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

UNTOUCHED —Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look...make the face seem older.	
PAINTED —Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.	
TANGEE —Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.	



NEW...Tangee Face Powder now contains the magic Tangee color principle. Makes your skin look younger, fresher. Prevents powdery, mask-like effect, for like Tangee Lipstick, its color matches your natural skin tones.

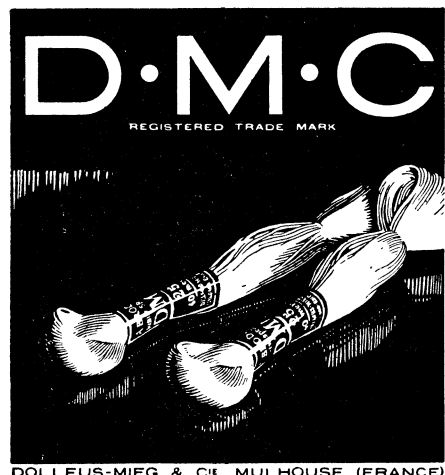
World's Most Famous Lipstick

TANGEE

ENDS THAT PAINTED LOOK

SALES AGENTS

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.



D·M·C
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

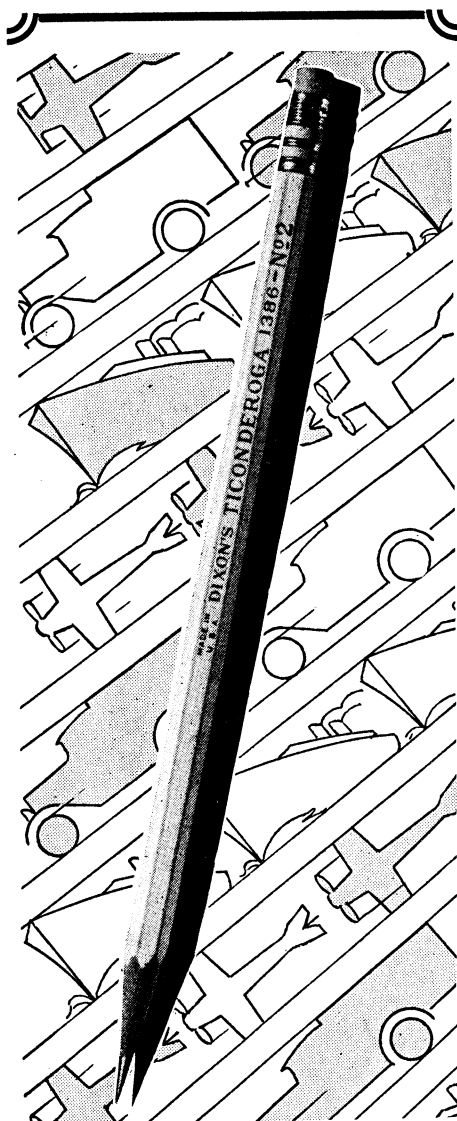
embroidery cotton
which was known as the best
a century ago
is still unsurpassed

... the cotton chosen by the greatest embroidery artists for embroidering initials, monograms, letters, and other fine decorative work on the choicest of linens, underwear, children's dresses, handkerchiefs, household linen, &c. ...

the highest quality still
and the fastest colours

A BRODER
Qualité spéciale
DMC
20
40 metres
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO.
Wholesale Import Paris

... can be procured from all art
needlework stores ...



You'll look long
for a better
bargain than
Ti-con-der-oga
— a superb
pencil for office
and home that
costs only
P1.⁰⁰ per dozen.

TICONDEROGA
Philippine Education Co., Inc.
Sole distributors

King Victor Emmanuel opens the Italian Parliament and states that the best guarantee of peace is efficiency in defense and that Italy will increase its military strength.

April 30.—The Foreign Minister tells the House of Commons that Japan has promised to maintain the Open Door in China and to observe the Nine-Power Treaty.

Chinese officials profess disappointment over dispatches from London indicating that Britain considers the matter of the Hirota statement of China policy closed, as the Japanese "explanations" do not alter the real issue.

The Austrian republican parliament, following the examples of Italy and Germany, approves the new constitution promulgated by Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and votes itself out of existence.

The Rubber Growers Association signs an agreement in The Hague to restrict rubber production to the end of 1938, involving 94 per cent of the world's rubber output. American observers are apprehensive as America consumes about half of the world's annual rubber production.

May 1.—London headquarters of the League of Nations discloses that the League intends to go ahead with its work of reconstruction in China regardless of the Japanese objections.

Dollfuss proclaims the new constitution of Austria which gives the President powers similar to those of Emperor Franz Joseph when he ascended the throne after crushing the republican revolution in 1848. The constitution is based on the principle that all power emanates from God rather than the people and that the latter will have the opportunity to express their opinion at the polls whenever the government thinks this advisable.

May 2.—The French Government decides to permit Trotsky to remain in France but he is restricted to a definite area and must promise not to participate in politics while in the country.

May 3.—France in reply to Japanese explanation of the Hirota statement declares that "in the opinion of the French Government, the only equitable and satisfactory solution of Chinese affairs" lies in the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty. "The French Government notes with satisfaction Japan's intention to remain faithful to international law."

Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, informs the Japanese Ambassador of restrictions which the Government contemplates placing on Japanese importations of cut-price goods into Britain and its colonies.

May 4.—Hirota states before the annual conference of prefectural governors that Japan will refuse to submit to a repetition of what happened at Geneva in 1933 "when unfortunately our view on the question of eastern Asia were rejected, compelling us to withdraw from the League of Nations. We have no objection to exchanging views if necessary with each individual power regarding treaty rights and interests."

May 6.—Announced that Italy will expend 480,000,000 lire to bring its navy up to that of France within the next five years.

May 7.—Runciman announces in the House of Commons the plans for a tariff and quota blockade against cheap Japanese goods. He states that Britain is ready at any time to consider most carefully any Japanese proposals, but that the Government has concluded it would not be justified in postponing action any longer. He states that the cooperation of the British colonies is voluntary.

The Australian Prime Minister declares that Australia will not cooperate with Britain in the threatened trade war with Japan unless for compensatory advances. Japan imports 96 per cent of its cotton from Australia, worth 157,000,000 yen in 1933.

May 9.—The Japanese Minister of War in an address before the prefectural governors makes a plea for united national support of the Army, saying: "Since Japan took action in the Manchurian case, the powers have regarded us with eyes of suspicion and mistrust. Today Japan is suffering from military and economic pressure from the powers. Soon our withdrawal from the League of Nations will become effective while the time for the revision of the Washington and London naval treaties is drawing near. Thus Japan is confronted with an unprecedented national crisis. If, at this juncture, we make mistakes, the ruin of the Empire is as plainly visible as a column of flame."

The Jamaica legislature fixes quotas reducing incoming Japanese cotton and rayon goods by 90 per cent—the first British colony to accede to the British suggestion as regards cheap Japanese goods.

May 14.—A London newspaper states that the King of Siam, who is in London on his way to the United States, is in England to negotiate a loan for the purpose of increasing the Siam navy and counteracting the growing influence of Japan in Siam.

May 15.—Although the world disarmament conference meets within two weeks, Premier Gaston Doumergue of France appeals to the Chamber of Deputies to support his defense program calling for a 13,500,000,000 franc expenditure.

May 16.—A League of Nations official states that the world is spending \$7,000,000,000 annually on armaments.

A Japanese official declares that the British import quotas on Japanese goods violate the favored nations clause in Anglo-Japanese treaties but expresses willingness to negotiate with a view to a modification and friendly acceptance of quotas.

May 17.—A League committee on which the United States is represented approves plans to aid further in the reconstruction of China and authorizes Dr. Ludwig Rajchman to continue his work though Japan recently gave warning to China and the League on "the advisability of suspension of Rajchman's plans". Another committee decides that League members may make working arrangements with the Manchukuo postal service without in-

fringing on the League's nonrecognition policy.

Fascists in Latvia, once a part of Russia but independent since the war, stage a successful coup and are in control of the government.

May 18.—Foreign Minister Sir John Simon states that Britain never signed any treaty "to preserve" the territorial integrity of China but only "to respect" it. Britain will not participate in applying direct sanctions against Japan or any other power unless the United States gives full cooperation—"economic sanctions can not be applied without the risk of war".

May 19.—Chinese officials state that the Simon declaration is "an open invitation to Japan militarists to bite of another chunk of China" and express fear of a British move to ally itself with Japan to counterbalance the Russo-American rapprochement.

Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, indicates that the entrance of Russia into the League is dependent merely on details. Russia is as yet not recognized by some League members.

King Boris of Bulgaria dismisses parliament and creates a semi-military dictatorship under martial law, removing men considered to be influenced by Italy. It is interpreted to be part of a plan to isolate Nazi Germany by a Middle-European military alliance.

The League radios thirty-one nations on behalf of the Council to join in a move to impose an arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay which have long been at war over the Gran Chaco region.

May 20.—The Chinese minister to the United States declares that while it is true Britain signed no treaty to "preserve" the integrity of China, it did sign the Covenant of the League which "preserves" all League members from aggression.

May 21.—A Franco-Russian defensive alliance against Germany is discussed in Geneva by French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou and Maxim Litvinoff, which would make possible a sensational rearrangement of European political affiliations.

Rumors of the construction of naval auxiliary craft by Manchukuo interests Washington officials as this might give Japan, sponsor of Manchukuo, a navy beyond treaty limits.

Revealed that Salvador, small Central American republic, with a population of 1,500,000, recognized Manchukuo on May 3, the first nation besides Japan to do so. The Japanese press hails it as a blow at the nonrecognition policy. A Salvador consul explains it was "purely a matter of business" as Salvador hopes to sell surplus coffee to Japan and Manchukuo.

May 22.—General Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist Government of China, states that "after China has reorganized and strengthened its armies, rehabilitated the economic structure, and revived the national spirit, we firmly believe we can recover our lost territories in the northeast."

The Japanese consul at Amoy demands that Formosans be allowed to colonize Fukien province,



Genuine Danish
Crown Malt Extract
(non-alcoholic tonic).
Contains nothing but
nourishing proper-
ties of finest Danish
malt barley. Rich in
food value, highly
recommended for in-
valids, convalescents,
anæmic persons, etc.
A wonderful remedy
for pulmonary trou-
bles, loss of appetite,
indigestion, intesti-
nal disorders, etc.

At all good drug stores
and groceries

Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc.

349 T. Pinpin

Tel. 2-39-36

MANILA

Branches: Cebu, Iloilo and

Zamboanga

the right to establish airlines between Japan and Formosa through Fukien cities, and to locate many Japanese police stations throughout the province to protect Formosans and other Japanese subjects.

May 24.—Rear-admiral T. Sakano, chief of the navy office propaganda bureau, declares that Japan insists that the Washington and London treaties be replaced by a "new agreement, fairer and more reasonable, affording Japan genuine assurance of security." "The Washington ratios are a menace to the safety of the empire. The London treaty was only a temporary compact."

The Brazil assembly passes a bill limiting immigration to two per cent of previous national totals in an attempt to stem the flow of Japanese immigration.

May 27.—World Olympic officials state in Berlin that Manchukuo will ask permission to take part in the 1936 Olympics.

May 28.—A Japanese foreign office official states that some Japanese compare British action with regard to quotas on Japanese goods as a "commencement of hostilities without an actual declaration of war."

May 29.—The world disarmament conference, in adjournment since Germany's delegates walked out last October, reconvenes after numerous postponements. Norman Davis, American representative, declares that the United States is ready to "join other interested powers in a substantial and proportionate reduction of tonnage", is willing to join in an international agreement for the control of the traffic in arms, and is also ready to consult with other powers in the event of a "threat to peace" "with a view to averting conflict".

May 30.—Barthou in an address before the League declares France's firm opposition to armament concessions to Germany without guarantees from Britain in the event of aggression. Sir John Simon makes a plea that France and Germany come to an understanding.

Admiral Heihachiro Togo, who destroyed the Russian fleet in the Sea of Japan in 1905, dies aged 86.

June 4.—A Dutch-Japanese trade conference opens at Batavia, Japanese representatives having been instructed to accept a modification of the quota system already imposed by the Dutch but not to yield to a proposed licensing system of Japanese

merchants. The trade balance between the Netherlands Indies and Japan stood at 157,000,000 to 57,000,000 yen in favor of Japan last year.

June 5.—Arthur Henderson, President of the disarmament conference, states he will resign if the French do not submit a proposal acceptable to the conference tomorrow and threatens to accuse France of responsibility for the failure of the conference if they do not do so. The French had insinuated that he was not impartial in his dealings.

June 6.—France agrees to make concessions to smooth the way for Germany's return to the conference.

June 8.—Japanese Vice-consul Kuramoto at Nanking disappears while on his way back to his residence after bidding farewell to Japanese Minister Aiyoshi who was returning to Shanghai after a conference with Chinese officials. It is believed that he may have been kidnapped.

Jamaica, largest British colony in the West Indies, imposes prohibitive duties on Japanese cotton and silk goods.

June 10.—Italy announces it will start work this year in two new battleships, utilizing the remaining 70,000 tons under the treaty quota.

June 11.—The disarmament conference adjourns without setting a definite date for reopening, various committees to continue work.

Japanese warships leave Shanghai for Nanking "to reassure" Japanese residents there, officials openly expressing dissatisfaction with Chinese efforts to solve the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Vice-consul Kuramoto. Chinese authorities offer a reward of \$10,000 for information as to his whereabouts.

June 12.—Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota informs China that the disappearance of Kuramoto is a "very serious affair" of the "gravest importance", Japan reserving the right to take whatever measures the circumstances require.

June 13.—Vice-consul Kuramoto is found in an exhausted state near the Ming Tombs by Chinese farmers. Chinese officials announce that he had said he had gone into the country to commit suicide because of his failure to achieve promotion in the Japanese consular service. Tokyo officials state they doubt the story.

June 14.—The German Reichsbank declares a moratorium in cash transfers and all middle and long-term loans beginning July 1 in an effort to bolster the mark.

Premier Benito Mussolini and Chancellor Adolf Hitler meet near Venice for a conference on the political situation.

Astronomical Data for July, 1934

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
July 5....	5:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
July 10....	5:32 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
July 15....	5:34 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
July 20....	5:35 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 25....	5:36 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
July 30....	5:38 a.m.	6:26 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
July 1.....	10:08 p.m.	9:26 a.m.
July 2.....	10:49 p.m.	10:23 a.m.
July 3.....	11:29 p.m.	11:17 a.m.
July 4.....		0:10 p.m.
July 5.....	0:09 a.m.	1:04 p.m.
July 6.....	0:50 a.m.	1:57 p.m.
July 7.....	1:33 a.m.	2:51 p.m.
July 8.....	2:20 a.m.	3:46 p.m.
July 9.....	3:09 a.m.	4:39 p.m.
July 10.....	4:01 a.m.	5:29 p.m.
July 11.....	4:53 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
July 12.....	5:45 a.m.	7:01 p.m.
July 13.....	6:36 a.m.	7:40 p.m.
July 14.....	7:25 a.m.	8:18 p.m.
July 15.....	8:13 a.m.	8:53 p.m.
July 16.....	9:00 a.m.	9:28 p.m.
July 17.....	9:46 a.m.	10:02 p.m.
July 18.....	10:34 a.m.	10:38 p.m.
July 19.....	11:23 a.m.	11:17 p.m.
July 20.....	0:16 p.m.	11:59 p.m.
July 21.....	1:13 p.m.	
July 22.....	2:15 p.m.	0:47 a.m.
July 23.....	3:19 p.m.	1:43 a.m.
July 24.....	4:24 p.m.	2:45 a.m.
July 25.....	5:25 p.m.	3:51 a.m.
July 26.....	6:22 p.m.	4:59 a.m.
July 27.....	7:13 p.m.	6:06 a.m.
July 28.....	8:00 p.m.	7:09 a.m.
July 29.....	8:44 p.m.	8:09 a.m.
July 30.....	9:25 p.m.	9:06 a.m.
July 31.....	10:06 p.m.	10:02 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 4th at.....	4:28 a.m.
New Moon	on the 12th at.....	1:06 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 20th at.....	2:53 a.m.
Full Moon	on the 26th at.....	8:09 p.m.
Apogee	on the 13th at.....	2:12 a.m.
Perigee	on the 26th at.....	6:18 p.m.

Eclipse of the Moon

On July 26th there will be a partial eclipse of the moon visible throughout the Philippines. The beginning will be at 5:50 p. m. and the ending at 10:40 p. m. About two-thirds of the moon will be eclipsed.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 5:16 a. m. and sets at 5:54 p. m. It is too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 3:19 a. m. sets at 4:07 p. m. The planet is now in the constellation Taurus a little to the northeast of Aldebaran. It is still conspicuous in the early morning.

MARS rises at 3:58 a. m. and sets at 4:51 p. m. The planet is in the constellation Gemini. It will be about twenty degrees above the eastern horizon at sunrise.

JUPITER rises at 11:28 a. m. and sets at 11:18 p. m. At 9:00 p. m. the planet will be about midway in the western sky in the constellation Virgo.

SATURN rises at 8:43 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 8:13 a. m. on the 15th. At 9:00 p. m. on the 15th the planet will be just above the eastern horizon.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Spica in Virgo
	Alpha and Beta Centauri

Use Mergolized Wax Have Young Complexion

The daily use of Mergolized Wax is all that the average woman needs to keep her skin radiantly young. Mergolized Wax seeps into the pores, flushing from their depths all accumulated grime and soil. It peels off the surface skin in tiny particles, making freckles, tan, blackheads and all other blemishes disappear. The new complexion is white, smooth and beautiful. Mergolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in one-half pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug and department stores.



Food— Delicious food!

Regale yourself and your family with the delectable dainties that you create when you add just the right amount of fragrant, delicious MAZOLA to your recipes.

Write for free recipe book

Agents:

CONNEL BROS. CO., LTD.
Insular Life Bldg.
Manila

84



MENTHOLATUM

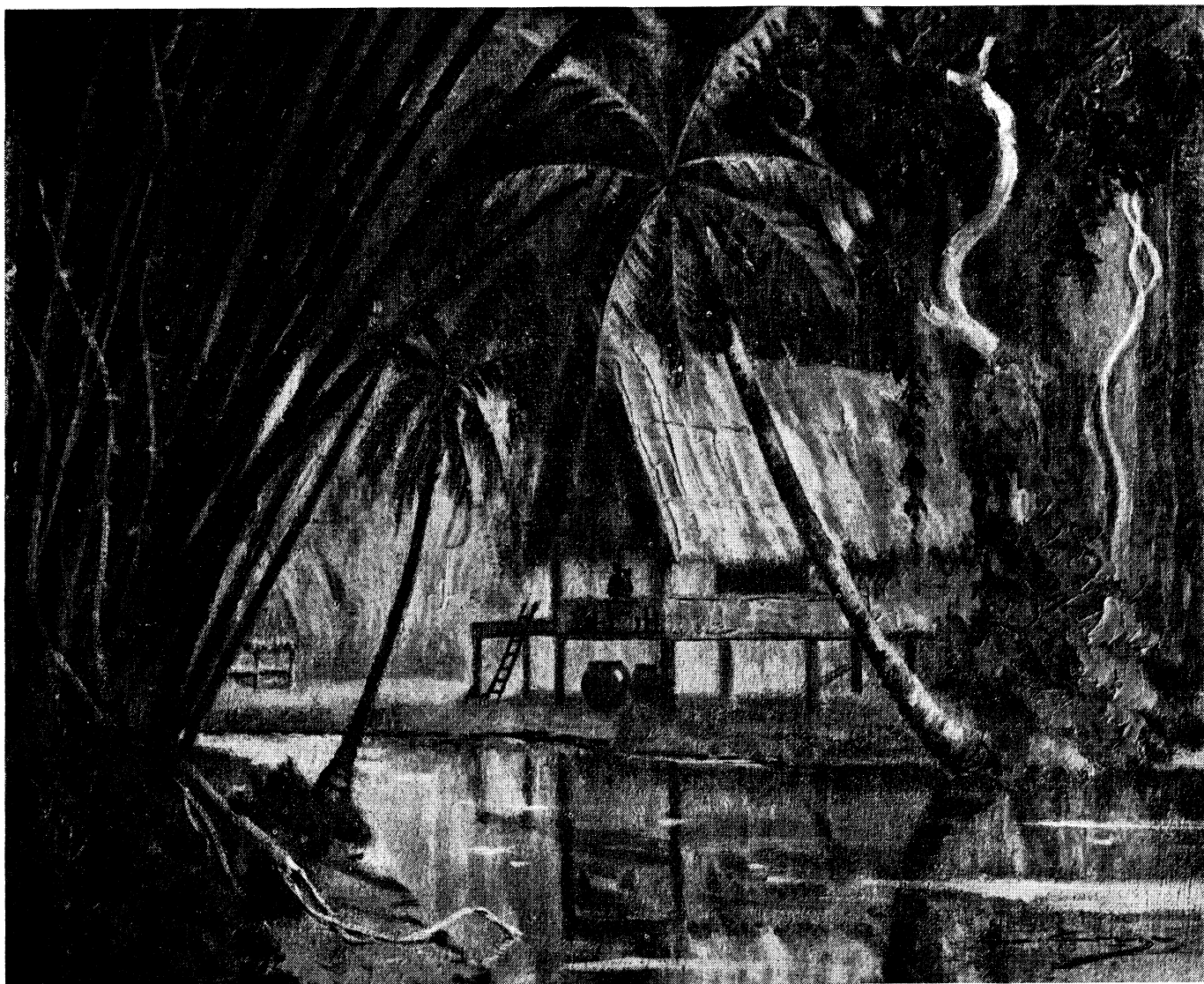
Avoid Infection

Ease the pain and avoid infection with *Mentholatum*. Apply liberally. Its antiseptic and healing properties bring quick relief. Indispensable for many household mishaps—burns, scalds, cuts, etc. In three handy packages—jars, tins and tubes. Your druggist carries *Mentholatum*.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name _____
Teacher _____ School _____
Address _____
Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



In the Lowlands

From an Oil Painting by C. Cruse

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

JULY, 1934

No. 7 (315)

Philippine Independence—A Japanese View

By Robert Waida

A SINISTER campaign against the actual realization of Philippine independence is now being waged, and prophets foretelling disaster if the independence movement is pushed through are legion. It is not difficult to trace this agitation to its source—those interests which would suffer from independence and who therefore oppose it for purely selfish reasons. Since the early independence of the Philippines is however practically a settled matter, such a campaign is useless and will only serve to discourage and demoralize the people.

Instead of allowing themselves to be discouraged, the Filipinos would be wise to live up to the slogan: "The Philippines for the Filipinos", and to insist that the situation is now exclusively their own, for it is they who must meet all the coming difficulties and successfully cope with them if they are to survive. Unity of mind and action is now required, the deepest incentives, the highest spiritual aspirations. The establishment of Philippine independence is not merely a matter of balancing the budget or of deciding whether or not to retain the American form of administration.

The Filipinos are today in the position of a man who has been receiving a salary for many years past and is now embarked upon a business venture of his own. He faces totally new responsibilities and problems, and naturally feels a sense of insecurity. But you can't keep a good man down. The Philippines has a great surplus of arable land. There are tremendous resources only awaiting hands to develop them. The climate is favorable. The people are intelligent. They have learned the technique of modern civilization. Under able leadership I can not see how they could fail.

Look at Italy. Look at Russia. Look at Germany, rising rapidly against all odds to the discomfiture of all the rest of Europe through only a few years of effort. If the Filipinos have the will and the determination to make their venture a success, there is no reason whatsoever to doubt the outcome. All the Filipinos need is an inspiring leadership.

A Democratic Form of Government Undesirable

At this point, it is worth while to consider the form of organization best fitted to carry on. Conditions the world over clearly indicate that the democratic and parliamentary



form of government is a failure. In times of emergency attempts at democracy are worse than useless, and even in times of peace "too many cooks spoil the broth". It is this inefficiency of democracy which produces the corruption that poisons the body politic and vitiates the national life.

Democracy creates an incompatible and uncompromising disunity. It is said that democracy is the only antidote to vicious despotism. But this is not true because no leadership can ever be established without popular consent, unless it be achieved through piracy or coercion. But once the leadership has become clear, it must be free in action to achieve its aims. Democracy is proving its impotence everywhere, and the only alternative is dictatorship. This may be in some respects "reactionary", but modern imperialist competition compels it in sheer self-defense. It will be forced upon the Philippines as upon every other people on the globe.

The Rôle of Youth Important

It is also worth while to point out the rôle of youth in all social evolution. Youth is the consummator of the future, and Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler have not failed to grasp this fact. Youth has vitality, enthusiasm, and no fixations. One may suspect that the Filipinos have developed a tendency—that would be so disastrous to independence—as a subject-complex. Three hundred and fifty years of foreign domination may well have instilled a fear of initiative and brought about an individual lassitude, destroying all daring. To offset this, here again youth would come to the fore.

A High Degree of National Self-Sufficiency Advisable

Although it is illogical to advocate self-sufficiency in a world so organically correlated, under the present imperialistic tactics of the nations, the immediate necessity may dictate it. To seek to establish a high degree of self-sufficiency is as wasteful and destructive of true progress in world economy as the economic rivalry between two gasoline stations in one city block, but there may be no help for it.

During five years in the history of a nation, much can happen and take shape if the nation is seriously determined. For example, take Russia's five-year plan. Look at Italy's

present position after fifteen brief years. A nation must have a vision and a definite program. I believe that there is time enough for the Philippines to remodel its whole structure before final independence is attained and that a stable foundation can be laid for a prosperous future, provided there is sufficient freedom in planning.

An Independent Philippines Probably Safe from Japan

In closing, I venture a conjecture, in disregard of many observers of the Far Eastern scene, as to Japan's attitude toward an independent Philippines. I am not privy to the inner workings of the Japanese Government, but I believe

that it is safe to say that a sound and well-organized independent government in the Philippine Islands would be of the greatest advantage to Japan, strategically as well as economically. Sound development in the Philippines would stabilize commerce, unlike conditions in chaotic China. Japan needs good customers. Strategically, a well-established and independent Philippines would be to Japan exactly what Belgium is to England. Apart from this, I believe that Japan is well aware, from past colonial experience, that a country such as the Philippines which has tasted of political freedom under the liberal American rule, would present grave difficulties of conquest, involving disastrous sacrifices, even if such a conquest were considered desirable.

Darkness

By Benjamin N. Vioria

SHE smiled at him encouragingly as he took his great kris from the wall and fastened it at his side. He looked back at her with a young, warm smile. If the light from the little stove in the room had been a little brighter, it would have revealed emotions on each other's faces that would have surprised both of them.



She hurried to a corner and took a sleeping child out of a rough hammock and raised it before the man. "You must come back," she said. He stroked the babe's forehead with his hand. "Don't worry," he said confidently as he strode out of the house.

She ran to the window to watch his torch flicker with the torches of other men and then vanish into the wild darkness. "He will come back," she sighed to her baby. "Doesn't he always come back?"

She felt there was something friendly about the darkness. It will be an advantage to him and his companions in killing the soldiers and to get safely away, she assured herself. She glanced at the trees that clawed the damp soil around their dwelling and hoped that the forest *diwatas* would be kind. Great vines, dangling gray between the trees, looked like arms stretched to Allah.

The breeze, laden with the pungent smell of mangrove and the musty odor of decaying wood, touched her face softly, and this and the jerky, metallic call of myriads of insects, of which she suddenly became conscious, reminded her of past ecstasies in dark places and caused her to tremble. She was startled by the call of a wild cat, but then smiled reminiscently as she recalled hearing the same wild cry when once alone with him and they had laughed together at the sound. Now and then another howl rolled down to her from the inky distance and it would have made her afraid had she not known that it came from a dog, too old to follow his master.

She felt as if the darkness had actually spoken to her. "Do not be afraid," it had seemed to say. "For centuries I have protected your people, covered their deeds, helped

their escapes. I will not forsake your people. I will protect them against the guns of the soldiers."

She breathed a prayer to Allah, invoked the grace of the forest *diwatas*. "Preserve us!" she whispered.

IT was still very dark. She sat by the little stove, the baby slumbering in her arms. "He ought to be here now," she said to herself. Her young face was tense and steely as she looked blankly at the flames. Bent over her child, she listened.

The room was suffused with an ominous glow from the fire, and her shadow, huge and deformed, trembled on the wall. Suddenly it came to her with a shock, as if she had not already known it, that her husband's kris was not hanging there on the wall in its wonted place. "Silly!" she exclaimed to herself. But in her growing fear she breathed to Allah: "Bring him safely home. He must not die!"

She arose and went to the window, and now a dislike for the darkness swept through her. The trees, the vines were too quiet, too still. She cursed that silence in her heart. It seemed to her the muteness of an impersonal powerlessness.

Is it possible that they could still be fighting? she thought. In that case, would not a messenger have been sent back to the village to call for help? "Oh, Allah, the Great, the One God, protect him from the soldiers!"

An owl hooted. Cursed bird! She listened intently again. She felt a heaviness in her body—a weakness as if she had just carried a sack of dried fish from the market at Tamparan. There was a numbing emptiness in her head. Her heart thumped in steady, anxious thuds. She clutched the child more closely to her bosom.

Almost ready to sink to the ground with weariness, she suddenly heard the faint moaning of distant agongs. *Gong-gong-ng-ng, Gong-gong-ng-ng*. Her heart began

to race wildly. "They are coming!" she shouted to the sleeping child. "Your father is coming home!"

Gong-gong... Gong-gong... gong... gong... gong... ng... ng. The faint moaning became a clanging din. Moving torches came into sight. And above the sound of the war-gongs rose the high, inarticulate cries of excited men—mad calls, shrill shouts, shrieking yells!

"They must have won!" she cried. "He is alive!"

The victorious outlaws came on. A lean, half-naked runner ran past her and yelled: "We won! We killed the soldiers in the great house!"—then disappeared in the darkness. A group of young warriors approached with the same shout, brandishing their scintillating kampilan. The rest came on in a demoniacal torrent. The savage odor of sweating savage men came to her nostrils. The light from the torches fell on sharply defined, glistening muscles. Some carried their crises on bloody shoulders, the undulating blades flashing quick gleams.

Tensely she leaned out of the window and watched the crowd, trying to pick out her man. "Ampon," she shouted,

but she was not heard. "Ampon, where is he?" "I don't know!" shouted a fierce-looking fellow. "He must be behind!"

Among all those men with their dark-eyed faces, red lips, and shaven heads, she did not see her husband. No kindly eyes met hers. She saw wounded men covered with blood, and was afraid. "Ampon!" she called again.

With terror in her eyes she watched the shrieking, exultant crowd grow thinner in the thinning darkness, for morning was approaching. A few elderly men came along the path with lonelier torches. She called to them. One of them came toward her. His eyes were kind—too kind. He looked up at her, but did not speak.

"Tell me!" she cried. "Where is Ampon?"

The old man didn't say a word, but slowly he handed her a great, familiar kris, then followed his friends.

The woman stared at the kris in her hands and walked slowly to the wall and hung it there. . . . There it would hang for a long, long time, she thought in the bewilderment of her grief.

Bagumbayan

By Fidel Soriano Duque

The waking East
Flowers in light,
The darksome West
Speeds in its flight,

And o'er the sky the waning stars are slain
By day's bright shafts that shoot in golden rain.

A bugle calls
As people wake;
Within the walls
The soldiers break

Their sleep, while nearer draw the shades of grief
To take a life from joy and love so brief.

And now must one
Within a cell
To a field be gone
To bid farewell

To all this shining glorious world of dreams,
While freely flow dark sorrow's crystal streams.

The martyr walks
Familiar ways,
Past sad kinsfolks,
And bygone days

Of soaring hours come like a myriad lights
To bear him through the distant, unknown heights.

Farewell, pure heart,
Exalted soul!
So high thy part
And dizzy goal—

Farewell; O dazzling star! O pillar strong!
How lone thy spirit in all this alien throng!

The sign is given—
The field is won!
Now mark, just Heaven,
This bleeding son!

In vain, Mother Spain, these *vivas* smite the skies;
From this red field a ghost of doom shall rise.

Madness

By Eugenia P. Frayre

HE didn't
Ask for my love;
He did not want it; yet,
I gave to him my lips, my heart
My soul.

The Elections

By Bernardo P. Garcia

WHAT at the outset threatened to be the most turbulent election ever held in the Philippines, turned out to be as tame as Mary's lamb. Governor-General Frank Murphy and Leon G. Guinto, acting Secretary of the Interior, in general administrative charge of the elections, both expressed their gratification over the peaceful and orderly procedure.



waged by both groups all over the Philippines. The arrival of Resident Commissioner Osias started to make things hot, then the Tydings-McDuffie Act was approved as a substitute measure for the Hawes Act—and the situation grew hotter. The Quezon mission returned at the end of April and a real inferno was created in Philippine politics.

Like in most elections, after the big issues before the electorate had been aired, the struggle came down to a contest between the *ins* and the *outs*. The *ins* remained in and the *outs*, out.

Just before the campaign started during the early part of last February, it seemed evident that the main issue was the rejection by the Philippine Legislature last year of the so-called Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law. At the same time the leadership of Senate President Manuel Quezon, who was then in the United States seeking a "better" law, was thrown in the balance.

When the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act had been brought to the Philippines by the Independence Mission composed of Senator Sergio Osmeña, the then Speaker Manuel Roxas, Senator Ruperto Montinola, and Representatives Pedro Sabido and Emiliano Tria Tirona, the members of the Legislature put aside old party alignments and divided themselves into "pros" and "antis", the "pros" being for acceptance of that law and the "antis" for its rejection. The overthrow of the Osmeña-Roxas men from their pedestals in the Legislature and the seizure of the control of that body by Quezon and his "anti" faction, are now a matter of history.

The Line-Up

The Osmeña-Roxas mission naturally placed itself at the head of the "pro" group, and pitted against it were Senate President Quezon himself, Senators Elpidio Quirino and Claro Recto, Speaker Quintin Paredes and Representatives Felipe Buencamino, Francisco Delgado, and, in fact, a good majority of the members of the Legislature. Meantime, President Quezon and Senator Quirino had gone to Washington as heads of a new mission the purpose of which was to secure the passage of a better law than the Hawes Act. Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias, who had identified himself with the Osrox mission, was then returning to the Philippines to launch his candidacy for senator in the second district comprising the provinces of La Union, Pangasinan, and Zambales.

In the Philippines, General Emilio Aguinaldo and former Senator Juan Sumulong joined the "antis" in the effort to secure a better law. President Rafael Palma of the University of the Philippines, who had several tilts with President Quezon and Senator Recto over the Hawes Act, had resigned from the state university to run for election as senator in the fourth district which is made up of Manila, Laguna, Rizal, and Bataan.

With these men figuring largely in the big election drama soon to be staged, an intensive and extensive campaign was

Danger Points

When the Legislature met in special session to consider the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which was officially accepted May 1, there was a lull in the campaign. But no sooner did the extra session close than the campaign assumed proportions to the extent that two candidates in Ilocos Sur exchanged gun shots in the street, ex-Representative Nicolas Rafols, a "pro" candidate in Cebu, had to be sent to a hospital for wounds inflicted by "anti" opponents, and rows over appointment of election inspectors and registration of voters were common occurrences in Manila as well as the provinces.

The points where limb, life, and public order were most seriously menaced were the second, sixth, seventh, and tenth senatorial districts. The "antis," President Quezon particularly, were bent on preventing Osias' election in the second district as well as Palma's return in the fourth district. In the seventh district, which includes Iloilo, Capiz, and Romblon, Quezon chose as his personal candidate Judge José Hontiveros and the "pros" there, headed by former Speaker Roxas and Senator Montinola, wanted to show just how strong they are in this district by launching the candidacy of a man new in politics but a prominent figure as practising attorney, Potenciano Trefias. Quezon also chose as his personal candidate Judge Gervasio Diaz to oppose Roxas in the latter's desire to have himself re-elected in the first district of Capiz. In the tenth senatorial district, the object was of course to undermine Senator Osmeña's prestige. The sixth district (Bicol) has gained notoriety as always a dangerous focus in election time.

Steps were therefore taken by the Department of the Interior to hold the elections within the bounds of law and order and prevent the people's will from being thwarted at the polls. The local authorities and the Philippine Constabulary were particularly given instructions to see to it that voting throughout the country was clean, fair, and honest. Special representatives of the Department were detailed to key positions and ranking officers of the Constabulary were sent to the provinces to prevent irregularities. The courts, on the other hand, were kept busy deciding mandamus cases growing out of the apportionment of election inspectors, with the outcome that generally both groups were given fair representations on the basis of the election results in 1931.

The Issues

It was manifest that with both sides having voted for the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the issue resolved

itself into which side was loudest for independence and which side was really sincere about it, with certain personalities thrown in for the sake of variety. For example, Osias was charged with having deserted his position in Washington at the time when the Philippine question was in the balance; President Palma was accused of having gone on a spree of building costly edifices for the University, raising the matriculation fees, and then leaving the institution with a goodly sum as retirement gratuity. The charge against Quezon and his leadership, and naturally against his followers, was that he has been "consistently inconsistent," that he had also deserted Washington, and was therefore responsible for the approval of the Jones-Costigan sugar limitation bill and the excise tax on Philippine coconut oil, both of which, it is claimed, will bring misery to millions of Filipinos dependent upon the sugar and coconut industries, and ruin to the country as a whole.

The Electorate

The Filipino electorate went to the polls on June 5. The election census for 1928 showed a total of about 1,165,000 voters and for 1931 about 1,490,000. But the number who actually voted ran up to only about 870,000 in 1928 and about 1,200,000 in 1931. Figures for the last elections are still being compiled. It is estimated, however, that there was an increase of about 150,000 in the number of voters, bringing the census to the one and a half million mark. But the number that actually voted is believed to be about the same as in 1931. This was especially true in Manila. In the city the number of precincts was increased to 244 but such was the percentage of voters actually casting their ballots that the precincts will now be reduced to 163 for the election of delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention.

The People Generally Content and Averse to Change

The result of the elections was a landslide for the "antis," an overwhelming victory for the Quezon leadership. It has been intimated that it was difficult for the *outs* to oust the *ins* as the whole government machinery is controlled by men of the party in power. This may be true, but the fact that, broadly speaking, peace and contentment pre-

vailed throughout the country, is probably the main reason why the Philippine electorate was averse to a change in the existing leadership. Had Osmeña been in the saddle, the result would have been equally favorable to his leadership, as was the case in the elections from 1907 to 1922. The change in 1922 came about when the old Gran Nacionalista Party split into so-called Collectivists and Unipersonalists, with the former headed by Quezon obtaining the plurality and the Unipersonalists, headed by Osmeña, emerging third in the elections. The Democrata Party, which was then the minority, came out second and would have dominated if the two wings of the ruling party had not reunited themselves into the Nacionalista Consolidado Party. Osmeña by reason of the poor showing of his group in the elections in 1922, relinquished his leadership to Quezon with whom he had shared it since 1916 when the Jones Law was approved and the Philippine Senate came into existence by virtue of that law.

The "pros," especially the leaders such as Osmeña, Roxas, and Senator Benigno Aquino, who this year did not run for any position, were dumbfounded as the returns from all over the country came in. Senator Aquino, national campaign manager of the "pros," was among the first to congratulate Senate President Quezon upon his signal and decisive victory.

Prominent "Anti" and "Pro" Victors

Prominent among the "antis" elected or re-elected are: Senate President Quezon, Senator Teofilo Sison who beat Osias, Judge Juan Sumulong who defeated Palma, Domingo Imperial who beat Pedro Sabido, a member of the Osrox mission, in the Bicol district; and Senator José Clarin, President pro-tempore of the Senate, who beat Judge Candelario Borja, the Osmeña candidate, in the eleventh district. These are in the Senate. In the House, the outstanding victors are: Speaker Quintin Paredes, who ran without any opponent in Abra; José Zulueta, majority floor leader; Leonardo Festin, the oldest in point of service in the Legislature; Francisco Delgado, Ramon Diokno, Enrique Magalona, José Ozamis, Guillermo Villanueva, Ramon Torres, and Isauro Gabaldon, formerly Resident Commissioner in Washington.

(Continued on page 303)

Dawn On The Cotabato River

By Maximo Ramos

THE wild ducks and cranes
Shriek weirdly in the starlight
Over the dark nipa palms;
In fleet, full-sailed vintas
Turbaned brown men
Beat their copper gongs
In a wild, strange rhythm
That commingles with the sighing of the reeds
In the soft dawn shower;
And the strong brown river
Glides in pensive majesty
Through the rank reptilian richness
Of the marshes.

Three Generations

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

"SHE'S a nice child," said the manager of the hotel. The child was curled up in a chair, unconcernedly reading a Camp-Fire Girls' book, her long and shapely legs under her, the rounded knees charmingly revealed.

"How old is she?" asked the other man in an indifferent voice intended to conceal his interest.

"Fourteen," said the hotel manager, who took a pride in knowing the answers to the questions of guests at his hotel.

"Fourteen!" exclaimed the other, sotto voce. "That girl! Why she looks at least sixteen or seventeen." He felt the mood of depression settle over him again—one of the symptoms that had caused his doctor to order him, a well known lawyer, to this summer resort in the mountains. He was thirty-eight.

Later in the day he was introduced to the child's grandmother, an aristocratic lady of around sixty.

"Yes", she said, "Barbara is large for her age. All the Browns run to legs. I've tried to get my daughter, Barbara's mother, to let the girl's skirt down, but she opposes me."

"To cover them up would be a pity," said the man with a little laugh. "They are such beautiful legs."

"In my time," said the old lady, "I had fine legs, but no opportunity to show them. However, I married young... I was seventeen. . . . My husband lived only a little over a year after that. . . ."

"And you never married again?"

"No." The old lady's head shook slightly, as do the heads of the aged.

MRS. DARROW invited the lawyer to take his dinner at her table. "My daughter is still playing bridge," she said, "and Barbara and I will be alone."

He had not been so close to the grand-daughter before, and as he smiled at her, he noted certain signs of immaturity in the young girl who had so fascinated him,—the low, smooth, girlish brow; the friendly, wide-set, intelligent hazel eyes; the little patrician nose; the pretty, mobile, red-lipped mouth. Then there was her boyish hair-cut, and her easy laugh that triumphed over her well-bred manner. Yes, she was very young, unawakened, yet wholly feminine. Although there was no suggestion of precocity, she was not a child, and he still marvelled at her age. She was not at all gawky or "leggy" in spite of what her grandmother had said. She was lithe and graceful and beautifully proportioned, and her arms, bare from the shoulders, were neither thin nor too full. Her skin was smooth, healthy, and unpowdered. His glance followed the curve of the proud little neck, and the slight swelling of the breasts.

But he must not seem to pay too much attention to the girl. It was ridiculous anyway, at his age. He turned to the grandmother—small and gray-haired, with a lined, but kindly and intelligent face. All this time she had been talking about her girlhood in a Paris convent, about her



having been presented to the Kaiser, what good American English he spoke, how she had told him that she was disappointed with the linden trees, how she disliked his officers who brushed girls with their hips as they passed them. And she talked on in her cultured, but aged voice, her head shaking.

Then she caught herself. She must not talk too much. The gentleman she had invited to her table would be worth listening to. It was the man's intelligent face that had first attracted her. He was of medium stature and youthful in his movements. A small beard compensated for the almost total lack of hair on his head. The face was sensitive and with the look of struggle, if not of victory on it. She wondered what had put those lines into his face. All she knew was that he was here for a rest; he had overworked himself, she had been told. She wondered if he were married. He had politely put off her one or two discreet questions.

THE lawyer was happy as a boy. Grandmother Darrow and Bobby, as he now also called Barbara, had agreed to go out for a walk with him. The girl walked a little ahead, and the man took in with his eyes all the unconscious grace of her movements. He had brought his camera along and made her pose beside a young tree. Laughingly he compared her to Daphne and told his two companions the story of how Apollo had pursued her and how she had eluded him by changing herself into a laurel tree, the leaves of which had, oddly enough, come to be used to mark the brow of the victor.

They came to a little field of white flowers, and he had the girl stand in the midst of them and photographed her again. The girl, too, had a small box-camera along and now wanted to take his picture. In this field of flowers? he thought. "Not yet, Bobby," he said. Later they came to a bank thick with pine needles. He sat down, keeping his hat on, and said: "Here you may take my picture, Bobby."

He stretched himself upon the bed of needles. The girl, too, threw herself down. Only the old lady continued to sit up. The man told her to lie down, explaining that the ground was warm and dry, but she continued to sit boldly upright. The lawyer was no classical scholar, and the thoughts of pagan days that came to him rather surprised him, but as he lay on the ground, he was reminded of the legend of the god who renewed his strength by touching the earth, and told it to his friends. The old lady listened without comment, but presently she, too, lay down. Then she said suddenly, "I am not old yet. I do not even want to think of getting old!"

"I should say not!" said the man, trying to keep the dangerous note of sympathy out of his voice.

Bobby laughed lightly.

They got up. "Now take that stone out of your shoe", said the man to the old lady, but she said that she thought it was not there anymore.

"Yes it is," said the man, contradicting her. "You take it out now, before we walk any farther."

"How you order grandmother around!" said Bobby laughing.

"Women like to be ordered around," said the man, "and, what is more, it is good for them."

"Go on!" said the old lady, laughing, and she picked up a little stick and threw it at him.

On the way back to the hotel he took several more pictures of the girl, some of them when she was not looking. "I have never taken so many pictures of one girl in my life before," he said. He also took some pictures of the old lady, not only out of politeness, but because he genuinely like her, and he wanted to please her.

AND so their intimacy grew. The old woman and the young girl liked the man with equal frankness, and the other people in the hotel laughed a little at the man and were a little angry, too, that he devoted himself so exclusively to those two—one too old for him, they said, and the other too young. One of the male guests spoke sarcastically, though also somewhat enviously, about robbing cradles.

THE man's moods swung from elation to depression, and back again. Away from the girl he fell into melancholy, but he had only to catch sight of her at a distance to have the world brighten for him. He sometimes took short walks with her alone now. One morning, when he asked her something about a necklace she was wearing, she put up her arms to take it off to show him, and he saw the delicious flesh leading to her small breasts.

That night, as he lay tossing in his bed, he said: "It is impossible. I will be forty when she is sixteen, forty-two when

she is eighteen, and fifty, when she is twenty-six. . . . But if I could have her anyway! I could make her love me. Perhaps she loves me now."

There had been several small earthquakes in the region while he had been there, and he lay awake for hours, hoping that some catastrophe—earthquake, land-slide, flood, fire—would create a situation in which he could take her—somehow, anyhow!

He fell asleep and dreamed that he was an Oriental potentate and was buying her for his seraglio, and then someone stabbed him to death.

THE old lady, too, had her bad moments. She liked to rest her eyes on what she called jokingly "her young man." She liked to touch him on the shoulder, to grasp him by the arm, to feel his firm muscles and the heat of his body. He has the world before him yet, she thought, while I. . . . A frightened look came into her eyes, and she muttered, "I do not want to grow old! And yet, I am like other people. . . ." Her hand shook as she took a charcoal tablet out of her handbag.

BOBBY alone of the three of them was happy. She took the old grandmother's fondness of her for granted, and the man's caressing glances as entirely natural. She laughed at his jocose but careful flatteries, and liked him. He told her interesting stories and answered her questions. He was very learned and nice.

But sometimes a puzzled look would come into her eyes. Once on a walk, he was carrying her sweater which she had taken off because the sun was hot. He had been carrying it on his arm, but she caught him with a strange, intent look on his face, holding her old sweater up to his cheek and in front of his mouth.

Cogon Grass

By C. Faigao

TALL cogon grass wind-swaying on a hill.
It catches fire! Then quickly it invades
The hills with burning feet and stabs the glades
With daggers of vermilion flames that fill
The ebon night, naught leaving but the lame
Cold aspect of the hillsides cinder-scarred.
So people say with accents falling hard:
"Fervent and strong but brief as cogon flame."

Yet cogon grass no red flames can devour;
Theirs is a sermon of submission sweet;
Theirs is a tale of calm persistency;
Ere a few suns have set, their roots reflower,
Bring forth green song, and then with patient feet
Reclothe the hills with magic greenery.

The Homonhon Rocks

By E. Arsenio Manuel

I

ONE of the most notable events arising from the first circumnavigation of the globe was the discovery, at least by Europe, of the Philippine Islands. After successfully crossing the vast Pacific Ocean, the navigators sighted Samar. They did not land on this island, but coasted southward until they reached a small island which they called *Acquada da li buoni Segniali*—the watering-place of good signs—because here they found two springs of the clearest water.¹ This island was in fact Homonhon, and there Magellan's men pitched tents for the sick and rested for eight days.

That was 413 years ago. On May, 1932, seven granite rocks were discovered on the island at a spot where most probably the sea-worn navigators took water. "The rocks are partly covered with moss. They are of different sizes, but the shape is similar. The largest is about five feet in height. The surface is smooth and on it is the name of Magellan" and the date: March 14, 1521.² This date is alleged to record the date of landing of Magellan in Homonhon. Since it was the day previous that Magellan sighted land, March 13, 1521, and not March 16, the accepted date, would appear to be the correct date of discovery of the Philippines. So the argument runs.³

Assistant Director Eulogio B. Rodriguez of the National Library has been reported as being convinced that the writing on the historic rocks is genuine and authentic, and the date correct.⁴

It is rather surprising that since these rocks were discovered, no critical investigation seem to have been attempted regarding the authenticity and veracity of the inscription and date inscribed thereon.

In this article the writer will not discuss the authenticity of the inscription, since he has not seen the rocks, but will attempt to check up on its veracity. In the meantime, relying mainly on the authority of Mr. Rodriguez, the writer takes for granted that the writing is authentic.

II

Historians say that Magellan discovered the Philippines on the morning of March 16, 1521. The chief authority for this date is Antonio Pigafetta, the Venetian adventurer who wrote an account of the voyage from the time it started from San Lucar, Spain, until the circumnavigators returned to the same port nearly three years thereafter. Pigafetta states in his journal:

"At dawn on Saturday, March 16, 1521, we came upon a high land at a distance of three leguas from the islands

of Latroni—an island named Zamal (i.e. Samar). The following day, the captain-general desired to land on another island which was uninhabited and lay to the right of the above mentioned island, in order to be more secure, and to get water and have some rest. He had two tents set up on the shore for the sick and had a sow killed for them."⁵

This date has not only the support of early chroniclers and historians like Herrera and Navarrete, but also of later critical scholars such as Guillemard, Pardo de Tavera,⁶ and Robertson. Contemporary writers of Philippine history, notably Jernegan, Fernandez, Barrows, and C. Benitez, have likewise accepted this date without hesitation; also, Steiger, Beyer, and C. Benitez in a recent joint work on the Orient.

Assuming for our present purposes that the inscription on the rocks is authentic, the question that requires answer is, Which gives the correct basis for ascertaining the date of the discovery of the Philippines, Pigafetta's account, or the Homonhon rocks?

The writer will support Pigafetta's by proving: first, that Pigafetta's date is consistent, and in accordance with the Julian calendar then in common use in continental Europe; and, second, that the Homonhon date is untenable.

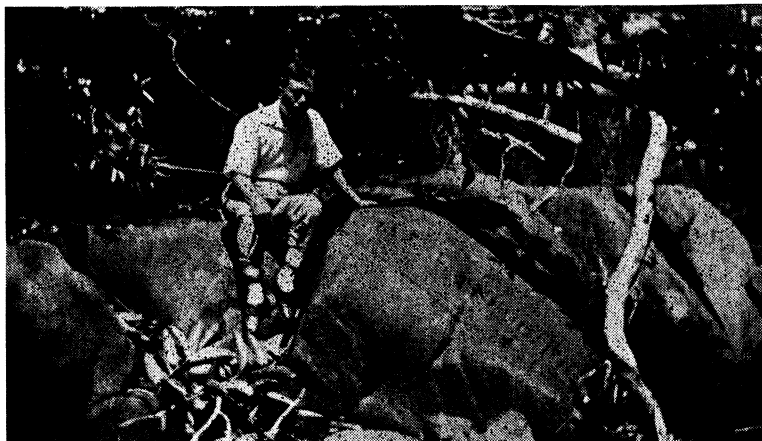
III

Two suppositions raised by Rodriguez to discredit the trustworthiness of Pigafetta's account demand brief consideration: that both the fact that Pigafetta rewrote his account several times due to the many changes he had to make after his return to Spain, and the probability that he was one of the men who fell sick during the crossing of the Pacific, were factors that may have led to errors in his reckoning.⁷

The first supposition is not warranted by the evidence. Both the French and Italian manuscripts now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan, respectively, supposed to have been composed by Pigafetta at different times, give March 16, 1521, as the date of discovery of the Philippines. Corroborative evidence will later on be presented to support this date.

The supposition of sickness is completely refuted by the positive statement of Pigafetta himself that he was never sick during the whole voyage.⁸

It should be remarked that it is not Rodriguez alone who has entertained doubts as to the veracity of Pigafetta. Guillemard, for instance, who has written the most critical biography of Magellan yet published, says that in the account "hearsay evidence is largely mixed with personal



Photograph by Courtesy, Philippines Free Press

The Homonhon Rock which Bears the Magellan Inscription.

experience.”⁹

To which the Philippine bibliographer and scholar, W. E. Retana, adds: “Pigafetta has to be admitted with reserve.”¹⁰

Both mention specific instances of discrepancy, or rather omission, in Pigafetta’s narrative, but it should at once be stated that they are all immaterial, since they have no bearing whatever on the accuracy of the dates under investigation.¹¹

On the other hand, there is no doubt that of the sources of information about the first voyage around the world “by far the most important is that of the Venetian, Antonio Pigafetta . . .”¹² Guillemard concedes this;¹³ and also Pardo de Tavera.¹⁴

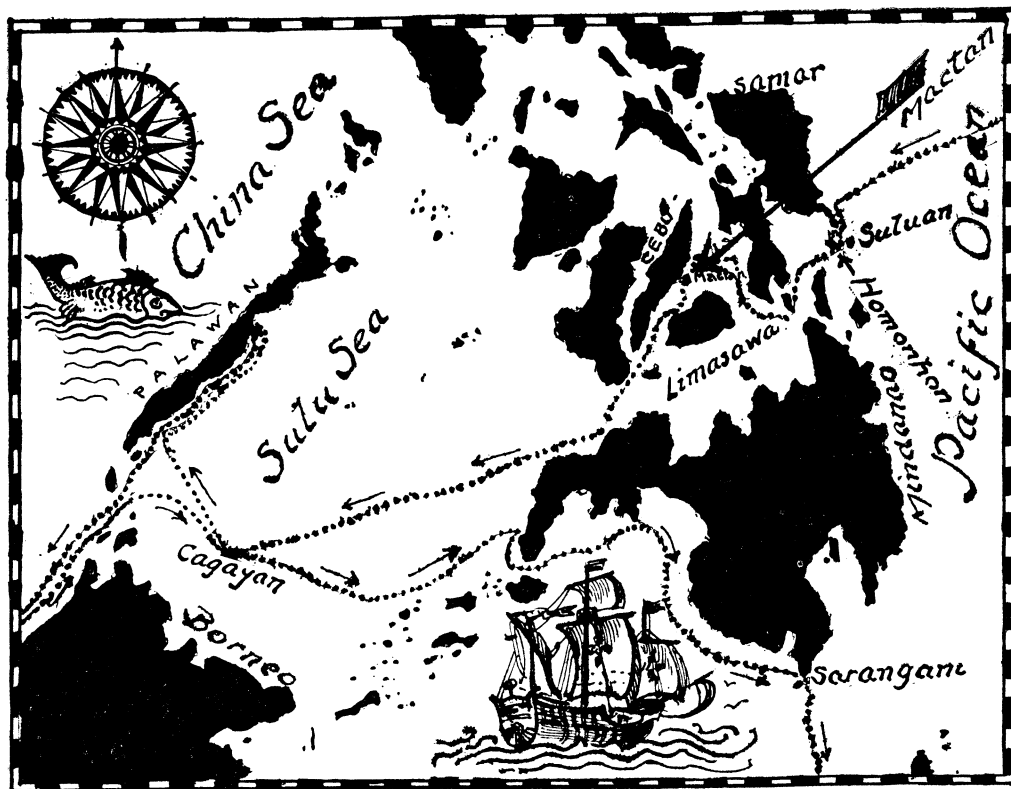
The writer is in a position to add that with respect to dates, Pigafetta’s account is chronologically precise, based on independent investigation. This conclusion was arrived at in two ways.

First, a calendar for the years 1519, 1520, 1521, and 1522, covering the period the navigators were on the sea, was constructed. This can be done with the aid of Wilkinson’s table¹⁵ for finding the day of any week for any date. We have also definite proof that 1520 is a bissextile year.¹⁶ Unlike the accounts of other participants in the voyage, Pigafetta gives in 33 instances the corresponding day of the week for his dates, although not in all cases, and it is therefore possible to check up his dates. According to Pigafetta March 16, 1521, was a Saturday. The writer’s calendar assigns Saturday to this date. Likewise all other dates tallied with the calendar, and it is quite plain therefore that he is correct in his reckoning.

Second, Wilkinson’s table confirms this conclusion. We have also used Robertson’s¹⁷ and Colonel Spring’s¹⁸ formulas for finding the day of any week for any date to negative all possibilities of error.

IV

All authorities are agreed that Magellan’s fleet reached the Ladrone group on March 6, 1521.¹⁹ Pigafetta does not state definitely the number of days they stayed there. Francisco Albo, however, the *contramaestre* (boat-swain) of the *S. Trinidad* who kept the log-book of the fleet, says that they left these islands on March 9.²⁰



The Route of Magellan

This evidence acquires additional importance in view of the fact that in the absence of it, the Homonhon date would appear to be more credible, since March 6 to March 13 gives seven days, exactly corresponding to the sailing days of Magellan’s fleet, that is, from March 9 to March 16, in accordance with Albo’s and Pigafetta’s records. If the Homonhon date is accurate,

Magellan must necessarily have covered the distance from the Ladrone group to Philippine waters in only four days. Was this feasible?

In no account that we know of has that distance ever been said to have been covered in only four days by any sailing vessel of the type used by Magellan. The Rev. José Algué, S.J., after making a comparative study of the Manila-Acapulco voyages, reached the conclusion that twenty days, more or less, were necessary to cover the distance from a point 100 or 200 leagues from the Marianas to San Bernardino Strait.²¹ The distance from the Marianas to Samar is approximately 300 leagues. The Ladrone-Samar distance could not be made by the Manila-Acapulco ships in less than twelve days.

Again, the expedition captained by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi covered the distance from Guam to Cebu in ten days.²² This approximates the actual sailing days of Magellan were the voyage cut short at Samar. It should be observed that this voyage was made in the same season of the year as Magellan’s, that is, from February 3 to February 13. Sailing under comparatively similar weather conditions the result must be the same approximately.

Albo’s log-book, however, resolves the question beyond peradventure of doubt. The following record is taken from Lord Stanley’s work already cited, pages 223-224. The record for March 13 had been omitted inadvertently in this work, but may be found in Navarrette’s, also referred to already, volume IV, page 220.

“On the 9th of March (1521),	to W. 1/4 S.W., in 12°
On the 10th of March	to W. 1/4 S.W., in 12-1/3°
On the 11th of March	to W. 1/4 S.W., in 11-1/2°
On the 12th of March	to W. 1/4 S.W., in 11°
On the 13th of March	to W. 1/4 S.W., in 11°
On the 14th of March	to W. 1/4 S.W., in 10-2/3°

(Continued on page 305)

First Long Pants

By Conrado V. Pedroche

AND then I put on my first long pants. They were not really mine, but my older brother's. Three pairs of pants were handed down to me—two of them khaki, worn and whitish at the knees, and one of white drill.



School opened in June and when I came to join my class I was more conscious of my legs than of anything else. My head was filled with my legs. I was not used to having them covered, of course, and the mode being what it was in those days—the so-called “skin-tight” style—my lower extremities, perspiring from the knees down, protested against this bandaging.

I really could not have grown much during the preceding two months of vacation, but when my friends saw me, they said, “Ahem! So you are a young man now!” and claimed I was much taller. I now know this was only an optical illusion produced by the long pants. I don't remember how I braved the embarrassing glances of the girls, but it must have been with leaping colors—red and all shades of red upon my cheeks and burning in my ears.

Suddenly I also wanted a pair of shoes—not wooden-soled slippers, but real, leather shoes. I spoke to my father about this. “Well,” he said, “you are quite grown up now and I suppose you do need a pair of shoes.” I was very proud of them, although they blistered my heels and toes. I had gotten somewhat accustomed to the pants and my friends, too, seemed to have forgotten them or to take them for granted. Probably it was because I had something else to think about—the shoes. I was very careful with my legs, but even so I sometimes stumbled. I would glance fearfully at the people about me, but they would pass on, seemingly unconcerned enough.

My father was at that time my only barber. But after I had worn the long pants and the shoes a while, I protested within me against his idea of a hair-cut, and finally I protested aloud. My father gave in, and I went to a barber shop. How to conquer my bristly hair then became a problem. One friend of mine suggested the use of soap and the white of an egg, but as the egg preparation became too expensive for me I used the soap alone.

As my hair grew a little longer and submitted to the sticky discipline of the soap, I began to look more like a man. Whenever I looked into a mirror, it seemed that I saw someone else there. I was becoming a stranger to myself, and began to take an interest in my face in the mirror.

I didn't want to play with my younger brothers and sisters anymore. They would tease me about my hair, and I would chase them. But then I would say, “Oh, they're just kids!”

I knew I was not a child anymore—or even just a boy. Early that vacation I had been initiated into manhood. (1) I had suffered for it and it had cost me a young chicken and a package of cigarettes. But I was proud of my new condition and was only waiting for my voice to deepen, which, I had been told, would be one of the results of the

initiation. When alone, I would talk to myself to hear whether my voice was changing, and when I talked to my friends I would constrict my throat in an effort to produce a rolling bass.

When my older friends noticed the change in my voice, they became more serious with me, and I exulted. They no longer considered me a little boy. I joined in manly laughter, cracked jokes, and alluded to secret things. We would lean in a row against the school-yard fence or huddle in a group by ourselves under some tree.

We all had “secrets” we would not talk about, and I was especially reserved. There were things I would not suffer my friends to speak lightly about—especially my sacred thoughts about *her*.

You remember Carmencita, of course,—the beautiful May Queen for whose sake I cheerfully bore that blister across my forehead. It was the Helmet of Constantino which caused that blister,(2) but to me it was a wound I suffered for her!

Carmencita, in case you have forgotten, was the daughter of the town postmaster. When school opened, I found her in the same class with me. She was a bright girl, with lovely eyes and a cleft chin. Love imagines and creates beauty, but even now, I think that Carmencita was really beautiful.

New feelings began to flood over me. What with my long pants and new shoes, I felt and no doubt was, awkward, but above all I felt lonely. I went into spells of introspection and brooding. I felt soft and sad inside of me. I became aware of having a heart. Whenever I was in that strange state of being, it was the left side of my breast that seemed to be aching so softly and so sweetly. At first I was alarmed; I thought that I might be ill, but I gradually got used to the feeling and began to understand its nature. At times my whole body ached deliciously with a kind of expanding restlessness. A thousand fragrances and sounds and colors began to affect my senses.

There was a hat-store on the street leading to the school. I often stopped there waiting for Carmencita to pass by. Sometimes I walked with her to school. I noticed that every young man walking with his sweetheart carried her umbrella for her, but I could not offer to carry Carmencita's for she was not yet mine. I imagined all eyes were staring at us, and would feel more than usually awkward when walking with her.

There were many things I wanted to talk with her about, but very often we would reach the school building without having exchanged a single word, every part of me a muddled riot of incoherence.

Carmencita always looked perfectly natural. She did not appear to realize that I meant anything by walking with her. It seemed strange that she was so entirely unaware of the tumult within me. Sometimes I would say in my heart “I love you” so vehemently that I feared she had heard it.

(Continued on page 300)

Editorials

Probably the wisest course for the delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention to adopt would be to follow the provisions of the Jones Act as closely as possible in drafting the Constitution for the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. The present Government has carried on under the provisions of this Act for nearly twenty years with notable success, and while certain changes are now inevitable, the fewer the changes, the lesser the confusion and the easier the transition.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act prescribes that the Constitution must in general be republican in form and must contain a bill of rights, and then enumerates a considerable number of detailed mandatory provisions, which are to be either incorporated in the Constitution or appended thereto, with reference to the allegiance to the United States of all citizens of the Philippines and the officers of the Philippine Government, religious toleration, tax-exemptions, trade relations with the United States, the public debt, the school system (must be "adequate" and "primarily conducted in the English language"), currency and coinage, imports and exports, and immigration (all local laws in these fields requiring the approval of the President), foreign affairs ("to be under the direct supervision and control of the United States"), report to Congress of all acts of the Philippine Legislature, expropriation (of property by the United States "for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines"), calling of the armed forces of the Philippines into the service of the United States, the right of intervention (by the United States "for the preservation of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands . . . and for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for the discharge of Government obligations"), the authority of the United States High Commissioner, the rights of citizens and corporations of the United States, review by the Supreme Court of the United States of cases from the Philippines, etc.

The drafters of the new Constitution therefore will not have *carte blanche* by any means. It will hardly be possible for them to strike out into paths radically different from the old,—and better so!

The Government of the present day, as it was organized and as it has developed, is the joint work of Americans and Filipinos. It is fairly well adjusted to existing conditions and needs. The chief change to be envisioned is the substitution of a Filipino chief executive for the American.

Where possible, the government structure should be simplified, both for the sake of greater efficiency and greater economy. It may be found possible to reduce the number of government departments, bureaus, boards, and commissions; to reduce the membership in both houses of the Legislature; even to reduce the number of provinces by merging some of the lesser ones with others.

In a country as insular as the Philippines, where so many centripetal forces are constantly at work, it will be wise to maintain the present centralization of the government



while at the same time making an effort toward encouraging rather than thwarting local enterprise and development. There should be no back-sliding to *barangay* and local casique government

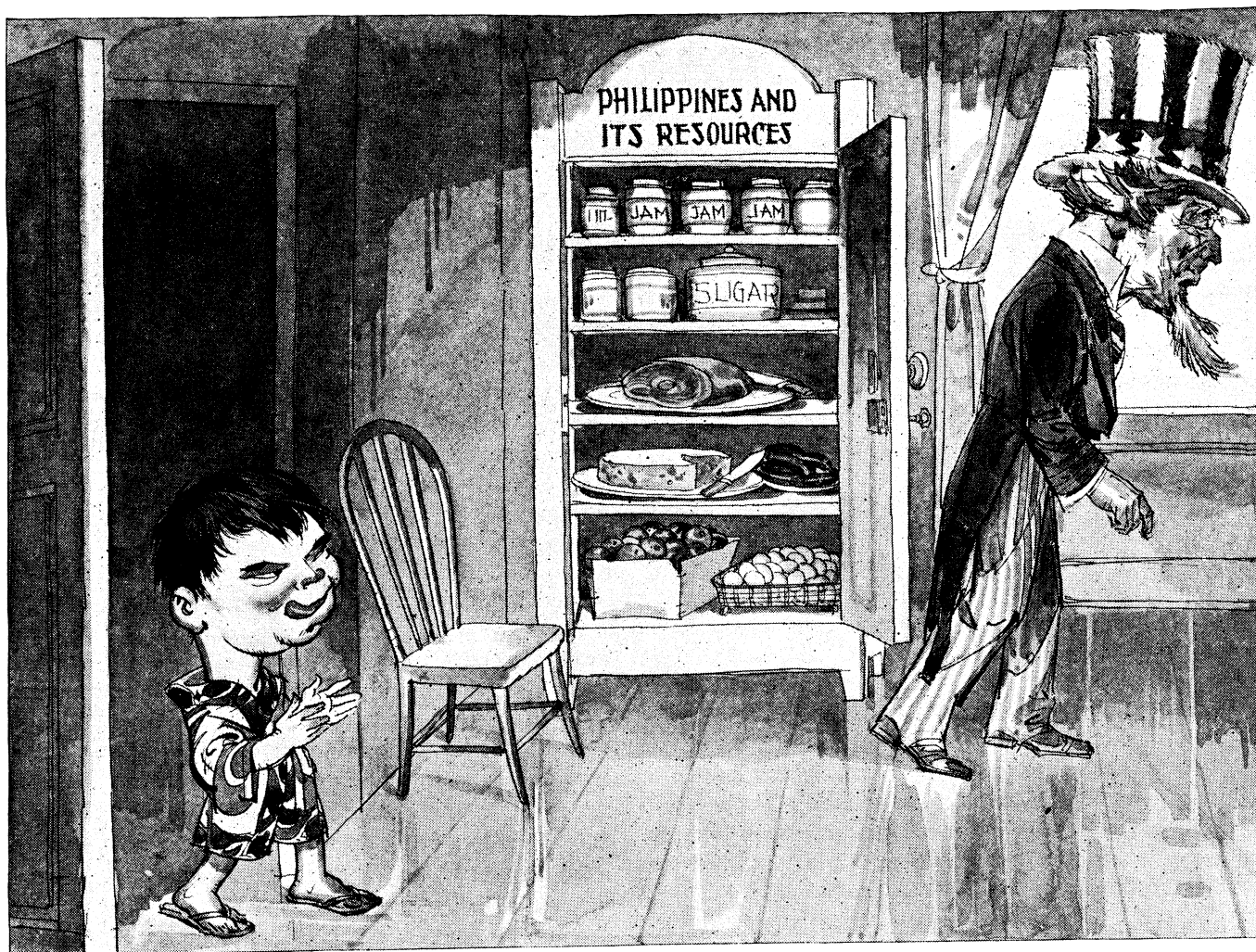
The maintenance of a strong executive authority is not inconsistent with the democratic principle. During a critical period, a period of change, strong executive direction and control is especially desirable. It is necessary only that the executive be democratically and constitutionally chosen and that it will not be able to maintain itself in office for an appreciably longer period than it is able to command the confidence of the people. All possible measures should be taken to prevent the possibility of a dictatorship arising in the Philippines after the Central American model—subject only to removal through revolution.

Recent Manila writers on constitutional matters have advocated constitutional experiments along the lines of the "corporate state", in which industrial and commercial groups are given certain powers in the conduct of government. We would do well to avoid all such false departures from the democratic principle. We want neither economic nor political dictatorships, nor anything leading to them. This does not mean, however, that the new Government should not exert its leadership and authority in economic as well as in political and general social directions. National economic planning is a legitimate activity of democratic government.

The importance of the Constitutional Convention and the work that it faces has been minimized by some superficially-minded persons as involving the formulation of a constitution not for an independent Philippine Republic but only for the Commonwealth, which is scheduled to last for not more than ten years. Such an attitude shows a lamentable lack of an understanding of the significance of the "very important rights, privileges, and duties" created by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, politically, at least, "probably without precedent in the colonial policies of great nations", to quote Governor-General Frank Murphy.

Even if the Commonwealth lasts only ten years, as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, we must realize that these ten years may constitute the most important decade in the country's history. Mistakes made during this period might well prove fatal to the Philippines as a nation and the Filipinos as a people. It is, moreover, quite within the realm of possibility—and many so hope—that the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands may continue to exist for a period much longer than ten years, until such time, indeed, when we shall be able not only to inaugurate an independent Republic, but to maintain its independence. From the present view of conditions in the Far East, ten years is all too brief a time.

The Constitutional Convention, therefore, is about to undertake a work that may eventually prove of even greater importance than many of us now believe. The country has need of its ablest men to take part in the work that must be done.



I. L. Miranda

Uncle Sam Leaves the Cupboard Open

Because of its interest and out of a sense of fairness, Mr. Robert Waida's article, "Philippine Independence—A Japanese View", is published in this issue of *Reply to the Philippine Magazine*, although the editor Mr. Waida differs with many of the opinions expressed.

The last paragraph of the article is perhaps the most important—in which Mr. Waida states that he believes that "a well-established and independent Philippines" would be advantageous to Japan, strategically as well as economically, and would be to Japan exactly what Belgium is to England. Mr. Waida admits that he is not privy to the inner workings of the Japanese Government, yet he may be right in his view—so far as it goes. Japan would undoubtedly prefer to see the Philippines independent than under any other rule but its own. Due to international jealousies, Belgium was declared "an independent and perpetually neutral state" in 1831. It had been governed by the Spanish Hapsburgs for two hundred years, then for many years by the Austrian Hapsburgs, afterwards by France, and later by Holland. It has been called "the military arena of Europe", and the German invasion in 1914 was only "the latest and the most grievous of a long succession of servitudes and disasters". "The reason for her melancholy history is clear," says one historian. "She stands upon the great world highway that joins central and western Europe. She has suffered, not because of her own ambitions, but because of the ambitions

of others who have struggled for supremacy on her soil. Her shattered hopes have been the evidence of her neighbors' greed. . . ."

Issue can also be taken on Mr. Waida's strictures of democracy. His statement that conditions the world over clearly indicate that the democratic and parliamentary form of government is a failure, is simply untrue. Among the states "where liberty has been overthrown are several where it has never been long or firmly established", says Sir Herbert Samuel in a recent issue of *Current History*. "There are some who speak as though the reaction was already dominant almost everywhere and would soon overwhelm the few democracies which remain as exceptions. Yet among these exceptions, not unimportant, are all the countries with Anglo-Saxon origins—Great Britain, the British Dominions, the United States. Also among the exceptions are France and all the progressive, enlightened States of Northwestern Europe—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, Holland and Belgium. In not one of these countries have Fascist principles made any appreciable advance; in not one of them do they show any signs, so far, that they are likely to do so. In addition are Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, and many countries in the Balkan Peninsula, around the Baltic Sea, and in Central and South America, in which free institutions remain unimpaired. All these countries together, with their dependencies, cover by far the greater part of the civilized world."

Another article in this same issue of *Current History* (June), by Hugh Quigley, bares the failure of fascism in Italy, its first stronghold. "Industrially and socially, Italy has definitely lost ground. It is only necessary to wander up the valley of the Oglio and visit manufacturing centres in the vicinity of Milan, Turin, and Venice to discover how paralyzed industrial equipment has become. . . . The average hourly wage paid to labor, including agriculture and industry, is now not much more than 1.5 lire, equivalent at par to 8 cents an hour. These figures, which are obtained from official Fascist sources, would indicate that under fascism labor is worse paid than in almost any other European country. . . . Deflation has so undermined the structure of State finance and banking that only further desperate measures of restriction can keep it intact. Its collapse, under the present régime, is only a matter of time." The same may be said of the Hitler régime in Germany. The news notices in the daily press are clear enough.

Interesting as Mr. Waida's article is, it holds up false ideals, false hopes, a false security. To seek to restrain from rashness and folly is not to discourage or to demoralize. To hold up the facts is in the interest of truth and life.

The Japanese "Minister of Overseas Affairs" was quoted as saying recently that if Brazil is closed to Japanese emigrants, a step which the Government of Brazil is now contemplating, Mexico and the Philippines will serve as "suitable outlets".

Population and Procreation Pressure

The Japanese Minister said nothing about Philippine opinion in regard to this matter. He appears not to doubt that Japan's excess millions would be welcome in the Philippines. He would not wait for an invitation or even send a polite inquiry. The Minister has decided in his own mind that the Philippines is a "suitable outlet", and that is all there is to it.

That the Japanese should come here in ever larger numbers, occupy more land, seize more of the country's business, and, perchance, finally overrun the whole Archipelago seems only natural to him. They would, of course, bring their own wives, raise large families here as they do under the cherry trees, maintain their own schools in which the Emperor will be worshipped as God, and will be organized under their own "consular governments", giving us no trouble at all, except to make room for them, and there is still plenty of open land. That we might wish to preserve this for our own children, is a thought they shrug aside.

If a *paterfamilias* raises so many children that his own house can't hold them, he, of course, quarters them in his neighbor's house, whether the neighbor wants them or not. On a national scale, "pressure of population" is supposed to excuse this—and everything else, from taking Korea and Manchuria to considering the Philippines as a "suitable outlet".

The only solution to the population problem that occurs to the virile Japanese is to find places to send the excess population to, while all the time manfully continuing to exceed the excess. Pressure of population in Japan would, with sufficient immigration from Japan, become pressure of population here, too. But never mind: keep pressuring! A nation can fill its own territories with unnecessary millions of starving people and after that send them over land and over seas to fill surrounding territories equally full.

To more rational people it appears that when the population of a country is great enough, measures should be taken to keep the population more or less static by controlling the pressure to populate.

The Philippines, too, has other ambitions than to serve as a "suitable outlet" for such a Japanese overflow. The people of this country do not feel divinely summoned to sacrifice themselves to the powers and pleasures of Japanese procreation. Let the overflow be staunched or diverted at its source.

With Charity To All

By Putakte

"THE Municipal Board was swamped with various proposals aiming at improving the lot of members of the Manila police and fire departments." *News item*. How about improving the lot of sanitary inspectors now that they have suddenly been deprived of their greatest source of income?



heroism. It will not do to ignore the *veteranos*, an ever-increasing tribe.



"Folly is the direct pursuit of happiness and beauty. Happiness and beauty are by-products," says a playwright. We may add that folly is the indirect pursuit of fame. Fame is not a by-product.



"The organization of a national army with the Philippine Constabulary as a unit is now being embodied into a bill by influential members of the House of Representatives, headed by Rep. Tomas Oppus of Leyte. The advice of military experts is now being sought by Representative Oppus in the formulation of the details of his plan." *News item*. Representative Oppus should not overlook the military experts of the *Veteranos de la Revolucion*, especially those among them who joined that patriotic organization after the Revolution and have recently been raised to the rank of general in recognition of their

"At the meeting of the Council of Hygiene the problem of birth control among the lepers in the Culion Leper Colony was taken up." *News item*. If the "antis" would remain in power, they should likewise seriously consider the question of birth control. If the "pros" are allowed to multiply without any check they may yet succeed in establishing a government of the people by the "pros" and for the "pros".

"The idea behind the Japanese 'suicide submarine' is that it can be loaded with explosives, brought unseen to its target, and blown up. It means certain death for the one-man crew." *News item*. There will of course be no dearth of Japanese braves who will volunteer to man that glorious and highly patriotic contrivance, but I think preference will be given Mr. Kuramoto (the Japanese vice-consul whose disappearance created such a stir about a month ago) even if he doesn't volunteer.



"Marriage is popular because it combines the maximum of temptation with the maximum of opportunity," says a writer. In the interest of truth, this should be amended to read: Marriage is unpopular because while it offers the maximum of opportunity, it provides only the minimum of temptation.



"Liberalization of the present divorce law, a move which repeatedly failed in the past, will be attempted again at the next session of the Legislature. The bill would add three more grounds to the one of the present law on which divorce may be sought by married spouses (*sic*). The old ground is adultery on the part of the wife. The three proposed grounds are, first, concubinage on the part of the husband; second, abandonment or separation for a period of 10 years; and third, extreme cruelty on the part of the husband." *News item*. I would suggest two more grounds: loss of beauty on the part of the wife and excessive fecundity. . . .



"It is lamentable that magazines and books of the wrong type are increasingly coming to our shores. A warning against them is timely during Book Week," says a high government official. Now, let's not underestimate our sophistication. I seriously doubt if there are books and magazines of any sort that can teach us anything we don't already know. The type of pornography on tap in the general run of books and magazines which our local Comstock would warn us against, instead of leading us to temptation as he thinks it would, simply makes temptation commonplace. . . .



"Heaven consists in realizing your desires half-way," says a writer. Yes, in the matter of happiness things done by halves are always done right.

"Staid Escolta was thrown into an excitement which

involved an extreme of fashion. The cause of it all was a woman who walked the Escolta dressed in short pants, with a backless dress, her legs all bare save for the shoes. The woman was not bad-looking and her figure not bad at all. She appeared to be a tourist as she was accompanied by two men in shorts also wearing tropical helmets. Apparently Manila climate was too hot for her." *News item*. Most of us could only wish our climate were even hotter. . .



"A counterfeit P5-bill was paid in by an unknown student during registration at the University of the Philippines." *News item*. Let the University give him 5's in return.



"This is a topsy-turvy world," says an editor. That's why only those who stand on their heads like Bernard Shaw see it right.

"The newest innovation in Bilibid is a class in home economics for women." *News item*. Why home economics for women who probably have no homes? Why not rather the brand which we hear so much about nowadays from our economists; which is the panacea for all our ills, including gastro-enteritis, if we are to believe our economists; and which, above all, should enable its professors to land fat government jobs, as our economists patriotically insist? Of course it is none of my business, but I think that if Juan de la Cruz does not watch out, economics will lead him to extravagance.

"Woman is a born artist," says a short-story writer. Yes, woman is an artist whose medium is her person. It is surprising what she can do with such unpromising material.

"Let us forget the past and think only of the future," said Mr. Quezon in a diplomatic effort to soothe the smarting "pros". At the same time he cunningly sees to it that the "pros" are deprived of their future.

"The essential function of marriage is the continuance of the race as it is stated in the Book of Common Prayer," says a writer. Nowadays, however, the essential function of marriage seems to be the discontinuance of the race as it is not stated in the Book of Common Prayer. The continuance of the race is left to those who are not married.

"Lanao Moros Hold Quiet Elections." *Headline*. Which goes to show beyond all doubt that the Moros are still incapable of democracy. When will these people ever learn to tamper with the ballot, register voters who have long been gathered to their forebears, and sell their votes to all bidders? And to think that independence may come almost any time! Really, our leaders should do something.

Stars

By Juan L. Raso

THE book of night

Is open . . .

And on the dark blue page

Of twilight sky

Appear

Silver asterisks.

Sulu Proverbs

Compiled and Translated by John M. Garvan, M. A.

IN lusung lumag ha hallo.

The mortar (rice) seeks the pounder.



In li'tag di' lumabtik bangdi' kagi'ikan.

The snare won't spring unless it be stepped upon.

Bang kau sumud pa bai, subai mo ka'ingatan in lauang goa'an mo.

If you go into a house, you must know where's the door for leaving.

In muchcha' mahalga' misan halaum paligi'.

A pearl still has its value, even though it be in the muck.

In bisu sumambag amo buku'.

The deaf man will answer wrong.

Bukun maraiyau in manuk mukak halaum bay mo sagua' mangiklug ha du-gaing.

It's not a good hen that cackles in your house, but lays in another's.

In u upau masamut bagun-gun.

A bald pate is quickly shaved.

In tambul sangat malagub-lub wai halaum nia lual hangin.

The noisiest drum has nothing inside it but air.

In ulang matutug nada sin sug.

A sleeping crab will be carried away by the current.

In sakatan asibi subai ha higad susulan, ampa' in dakula' makajari manawid.

A small boat must sail close to shore, but a big one may go out to sea.

In kasil kakaputan ha ikug labi tantu dain ha hambu'uk baba'i.

An eel caught by the tail is surer than a woman.

In lasa' iban ubu di' hikata-puk.

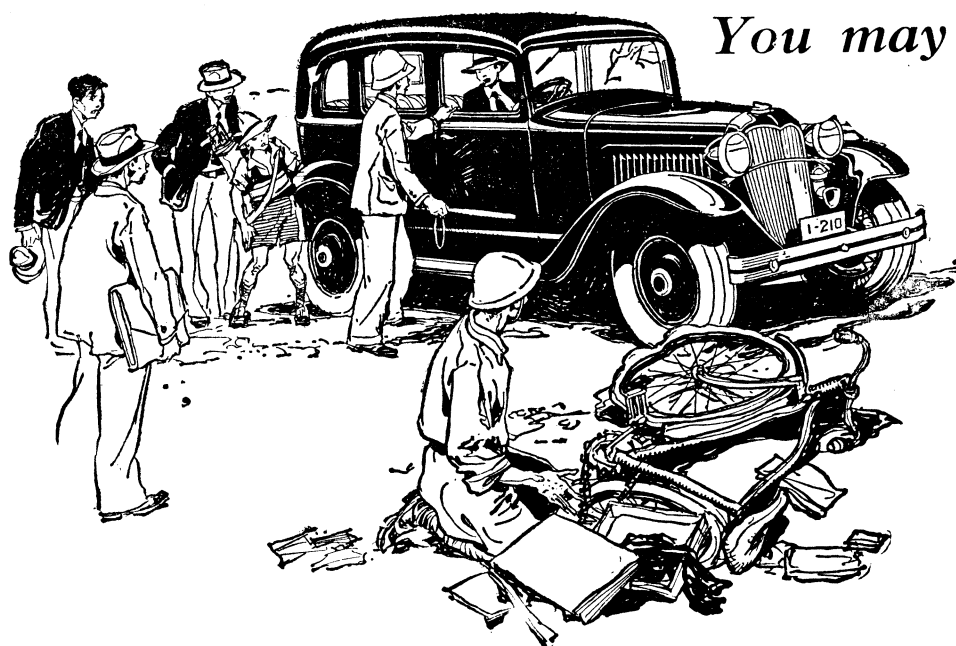
Love and a cough can't be hidden.

Hambu'uk magkangug makaligad hambu'uk batu' palaum kupung di' ka'igan sin hang gatus ta'u.

One fool can drop into a well a stone that can't be taken out by a hundred men.

In kasili di' kabungkulan sin pisak.

Mud can't choke eels.



*You may have a clear
right of way—*

yet a dashing

bicycle with a nervy

boy can spoil your

afternoon's ride and

give you lots of trouble

The "Filipinas" will settle all damages and claims against you up to ₱10,000—leaving you free from such unpleasant court litigations which may arise as a result of such an unavoidable accident.

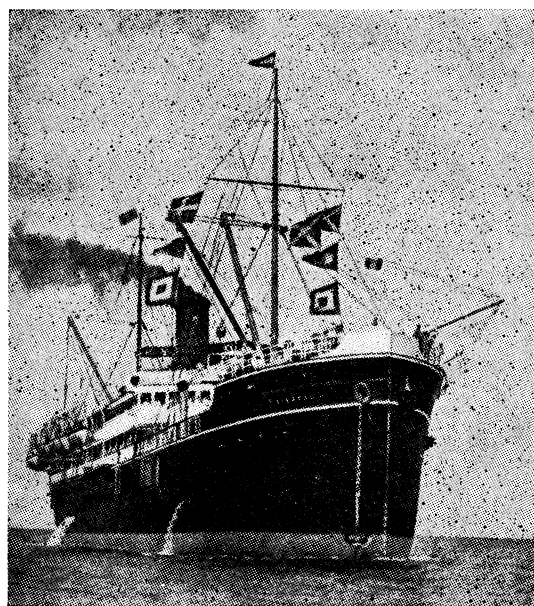
FILIPINAS COMPAÑÍA DE SEGUROS
Telephone 2-22-42 • FILIPINAS BLDG., MANILA • P. O. Box 745

Anak baba'i iban ista' halu' di' mapatut hitau'.	Daughters and fish should not be kept (long).	In tabiat sin ta'u magpan- yata' sin pangkat nia.	A man's manners show his descent.
Makajari na pamata' ma- ta'an in baba'i balo ha pag'ui' nia dain ha pag- kubulan.	A widow can be wooed on her return from the fun- eral.	Bang wai hangin, di' ma- nidpid in dahun kahui.	When there's no wind, there's no quivering of leaves.
In dila' tattap sumadsad pa ipun masakit.	The tongue feels ever for the aching tooth.	Misan taga-kauo', di' umaso', subai dungulan.	A fuelless fire won't smoke.
Maisug katan ido' bang ha tungud lauang nia.	Every dog is brave before his own door.	In tahai nagagantung hia- hangad sin kuting.	The dried fish is hanging up, the cat is looking at it.
Pakain kumutkut in kuto' bang bukun ha' o.	Where will the vermin bite, unless it be on the head?	Aula in tuhan, ampa in ina' ama'.	God above all, then parents.
Subai ta pagilingun in hi- nangun ta pianun.	We must observe carefully him of whom we want to make a friend.	In gutang di' katupakan, gam in buslut.	A crack can't be patched, better a hole.
Gam matai halaum kapa- rachaiya'an dain mabuhì' halaum aib.	Better die in credit than live in shame.	Gam maraiyau in subu sin kalis, paglabai ha hasa'an, landu' maha'it mayan.	If the tempering of the kris be good, by passing it over a whetstone it be- comes very sharp.
Sadia na in ispil sumagoa' wai pagbunu'.	The cannon's ready, but there's no fighting.	In bai dakula', minsan taga- hag ma'aslag, di' maka- sandal bang wai tuku nia.	A big house, even though it has large posts, won't stand unless it have brac- ing.
		Hisiu-siu in matugul, amo in makagulgul.	Whoever is persevering will get to embrace.

fresh acclaim . . .

With each sailing comes fresh acclaim
for these YNCHAUSTI BOATS . . .
their spotless modern equipment, their
courteous service, their provisions for
a speedy, comfortable and safe voyage.

S.S. "BISAYAS"
S.S. "VENUS"
S.S. "VIZCAYA"
S.S. "SORSOGON"



The S. S. "BISAYAS"
'The pride of the service!'

TRIPS SEEM TOO SHORT!
The crew—courteous, dependable
—the menu, the service—you ar-
rive at your destination wishing the
comfortable trip would last for days!

YNCHAUSTI STEAMSHIP COMPANY

✚ JOIN THE RED CROSS

For Freight and Passage apply to
YNCHAUSTI & COMPANY
General Managers

P. O. Box 121

803-05 M. de la Industria

Phone 2-27-94

Tiap-tiap sin burus hipag-anak.	The <i>enceinte</i> must ever give birth.
Di' sumadlup in suga bang bukun waktu nia.	The sun will not set unless it's time for it.
Aiyau mo hisungit in lima mo ha simud sin has.	Don't put your hand in the mouth of a snake.
Tiap-tiap in dagat, ubus-ubus ta'ub, humunas.	The sea always ebbs after high tide.
Ha ido' mahalga' pa bukug dain ha mucbbha'.	A bone is more valuable to a dog than a pearl.
Di' maka'abut in sinaguli pa nunuk.	The sinaguli shrub does not reach the height of the nunuk-tree.
Matambul in simud suba dain ha simud sin ta'u.	The mouth of a river can be closed more easily than the mouth of a man.
Pana'uga in laiyag mo bang kumusug in hangin.	Let your sail come down if the wind become strong.
Wai pu'un kahui dumahun dain ha gamut nia.	There's no tree that will leaf from its roots.
Dakula' in hunus, sagua' wai ulan nia.	There's a great storm, but no rain.
Ayau mo panapanaiyam-yami in lahipan.	Don't play with a centipede.
Ayau na'a asagi in puga mo bang wala' pa mahog in ulan.	Don't empty your jar for a while, if the rain hasn't fallen yet.
Di' tindukun in bingit bang wai umpan nia.	The hook won't be bitten at unless it has bait.
Di' matabas in tubig ha lai.	You can't shear in two a plateful of water.
Ista' asibi ka dakula' ka tuminduk katan.	Whether the fish be little or big, they all bite.
In kahui malabung silungan sin katan.	A leafy tree shades many.
Bang in kahui humantak na, kaua'an hipagdungul.	When a tree falls, it is taken off for firewood.
In salban di' hikapanahi', bang wai jaum nia.	Thread can't be sewn with unless there's a needle for it.
In mabuhi' ha hulat-hulat matai bungtas.	He that liveth on hope will die of starvation.
Ista' asibi subbatun sin ista' dukula'.	Big fish devour small fish.

Are you interested in *Our Community?*

We know the answer. Of course you are! So are we! What's more, we are interested in you. And it must follow that you are interested in us.

You are interested in our community because you live here, you work here, you have your investments here, you pay taxes here, you are raising a family here, and—well, you *like* the place.

So do we!

We live here! We work here! We have our investments here! We pay taxes here! We are raising a big family (of employees) here! And—well, we like the place.

Quite a community of interest.

We are interested in you because it is all the “you's” who have made the community grow. We have grown with the community. We can't grow if it doesn't.

Manila Electric Company

MANILA



The Dutch in the Philippines

By Percy A. Hill

THE animosity of the Spaniard against the Dutch of the United Provinces followed them even to the Philippines, where Spain was finally forced out of the Moluccas, Formosa, and Japan, their position in the latter country falling to the Dutch themselves for a period. The Dutch headquarters at Amboyna and in the Spice Islands were moved to Batavia, or as it was then called, Jacatra. These were the stirring times of such admirals as James Heemkirk, Cornelius Schouten, and, later, Tasman and Van Dieman, whose discoveries and settlements were far-flung, from the Cape of Good Hope to New Holland (Australia), from the Persian Gulf to Japan.



crew of Dutchmen who were massacred by the Chinese aboard en route to Batavia, the ship itself making the port of Manila.

The Dutch Take Corregidor

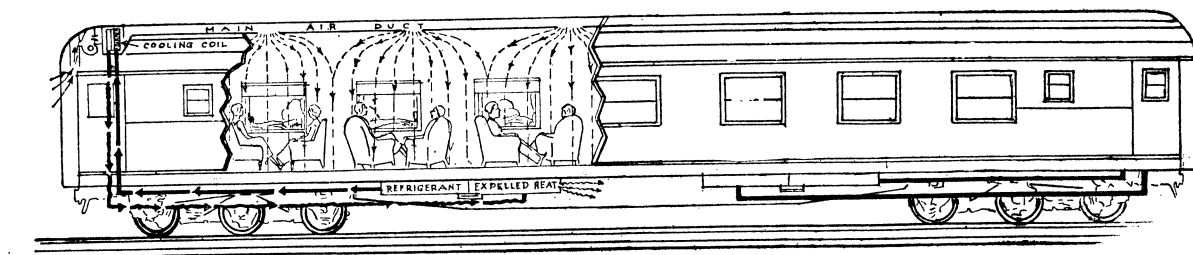
The "attempted settlement" of the Dutch in the Philippines was in the nature of a reprisal against Spanish intrigue in Malacca, Macao, and China. There is nothing in the annals of the Dutch East India Company to show that any permanent settlement in the Philippines was ever planned. In 1646 a Dutch fleet appeared off Zamboanga and severely bombarded that settlement. During this year they also harried the Spanish treasure galleons and shipping in Philippine waters from the Ilocano coast to Jolo. There were nothing but minor encounters and captures, the Dutch losing a China ship, manned with a prize

The Dutch fleet blockaded two Spanish galleons in Samar commanded by General Lorenzo Ugalde, who had to land a hundred and fifty musketeers and fortify a headland to prevent the Dutch from isolating and firing the ships. The galleon *San Diego* was driven back into Manila Bay. The next year, 1647, Governor Diego Fajardo strengthened the garrison of Cavite, brought artillery from Cagayan, built ships and war galleys, had the Alcaldes raise forces of natives and founded a ship-yard in Leyte. However well meant the orders of the Governor were, the ones most interested preferred to trust to the saints rather than to warlike preparations. Cavite and its garrison of two hundred musketeers soon fell into apathy believing that the *herejes Olandeses* would not return. The Governor placed the land forces under the command of Marshal Menchaca and the "armadas" under that of Don Pedro de Almonte Verastigue.

On June 9, 1647, a boat carrying twelve thousand pesos to Iloilo, hastily put back into Manila with the report that

Most Interesting

Transportation News of the Year



AIR CONDITIONED CAR

now added to the equipment of the

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY

In service with Baguio-Ilocos Express, leaving Manila 6:55 A. M. and San Fernando, Union, 2:50 P. M.

What is an AIR-CONDITIONED CAR!

It is an equipment specially built and fitted with the latest known device insuring Comfortable Temperature, Clean, Healthful Air, and also Quiet and Restful Travel.

This important innovation, now available for first class passengers on the Baguio-Ilocos Express, affords at all times inside the car air conditions as ideal as modern science can provide.

Remember air-conditioned car is a haven of cool, luxurious comfort from the unbearable heat and humidity outside during summer.

The installation of this air conditioning system keeps the car stocked with delightful, filtered air and excludes all outside dust, heat and discomfort. Also eliminate the necessity for open windows, ventilators or doors, thus reducing outside noises and rendering the inside of the car quiet and restful.

Quietness and cleanliness are two other notable advantages of the AIR-CONDITIONED CAR.

Seats in AIR-CONDITIONED CAR are limited and Reservations must be made in advance.

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY



YOUR RED CROSS
NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT



three vessels had been sighted "with high freeboard" near the isle of Lubang, had exchanged shots with the ship, and had given up pursuit near Mariveles. At sunrise ten Dutch ships were seen half way up Manila Bay, and then the somnolent Spanish garrison woke up to feverish activity. Cannons were mounted and ammunition secured, fortifications extending from Estansuela to San Roque were hastily manned. About nine o'clock, leaving a ship to guard the entrance, the Dutch fleet sailed over towards Cavite "with drums beating and making a fine display" and a few shots were exchanged. If the Dutch commander had immediately attacked the forts he would have had an easy victory due to their unpreparedness. Lacking information as to this he drew off his fleet and sailed over towards the coast of Bataan.

An eye-witness of this attack (and one who no doubt wished it well) was the former Governor of the Philippines, Don Hurtado de Corcuera, then lying as a state prisoner in one of the casemates of Fort San Felipe. It is said that Corcuera, when he saw the Dutch commander sail away, exclaimed: "Wretched soldier, you have this day lost the victory". Corcuera, one of the best governors the Islands ever had, a brave and experienced soldier and a practical man, had incurred the wrath of the clergy, and one of the results was that he lay as a prisoner, awaiting a clearance of his accounts and governorship, in which his opponents were witness, jury, and judge in the case. Later the King made him governor of the Canary Islands and dismissed all the nonsensical charges made against him, but he was for five years a prisoner awaiting exoneration. The Dutch squadron was under the command of General Martin Gertzen, a native of Friesland, who had been sent out from Batavia by Cornelius Van der Lyn, Governor from August, 1643, to December, 1650. Of the original thirteen ships, one had been lost near Pulu Laut. Although the fleet sailed over to Bataan, two days later they made a moonlight reconnaissance against Point Sangley in Cavite with a dozen armed boats. It was during these two days that the Cavite forts had been reinforced and armed, and thus the opportunity for their capture was lost.

On Wednesday morning, June 12, 1647, the Dutch squadron came over from Mariveles under full sail to within gunshot of the Cavite forts, over which floated the "Royal ensign of red damask." The Dutch flagship lowered its main top-sail and its flag of orange, white, and blue, and "hoisted it again to the music of drums and fifes." The battle began at once, the Dutch closing in with a furious cannonade, opposing both forts and the armada anchored under their protection. Six of the Dutch fleet anchored close, maintaining the cannonade, while the other six "sailed to and fro briskly skirmishing."

The battle lasted from eleven o'clock to nearly eight in the evening. The Spanish historian states that although the galleon *San Diego* received over 200 shots nobody was killed save "one Spaniard and one Indian." But from the reports that the Spaniards fired 1800 and the Dutch 300 cannon balls, and that "almost all roofs of houses and churches in the town were damaged" we may surmise that more than the official "nine men" were killed, as in addition to cannonballs, "bar-shot, cylinders, and fire-balls were as thick as hailstones."



Safe Food Keeps Baby Strong and Healthy

BABIES thrive and grow strong on a diet of Carnation Evaporated Milk. Mothers appreciate this safe, inexpensive food—rely on it to insure the health and well being of infants and growing children.

Carnation Evaporated Milk is sterilized in the tin. It agrees with delicate baby stomachs—never causes indigestion. It has the endorsement of physicians and nurses who have found it the most acceptable substitute for breast feedings. Consult your physician for feeding schedules, and advice on the use of this reliable, rich food.

Carnation Evaporated Milk

SOLD IN LARGE OR SMALL TINS EVERYWHERE

SAVE THESE
LABELS
For FREE Premiums



Carnation Condensed Milk

For those who prefer it, Carnation Sweetened Condensed Milk, guaranteed in quality, is offered by all dealers at a low price. It is the product of the same company that produces Carnation Evaporated Milk.

Pacific Commercial Co. Date.....
Manila, P. I.

Please send me a copy of your CARNATION PREMIUM CATALOG, showing the premiums I may obtain FREE in exchange for labels from Carnation Milk tins.

Name.....

Address.....PM-50

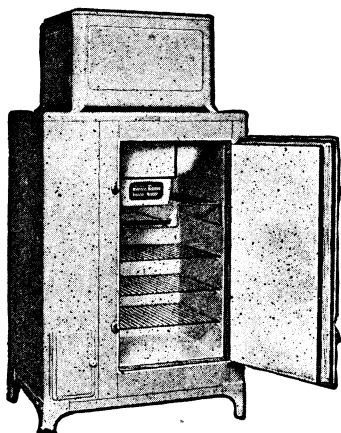
Premium Offer Expires June 30, 1935

T. J. WOLFF & CO.

P. O. BOX 920, MANILA

SUPERFEX

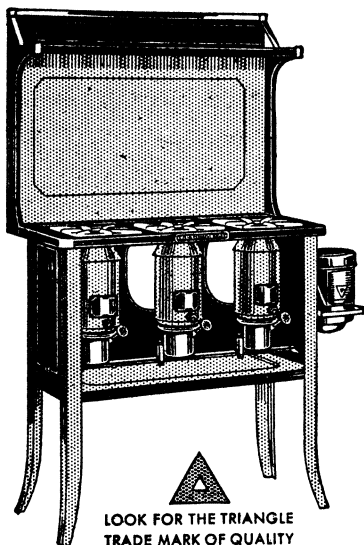
REFRIGERATORS



These refrigerators operate on petroleum burners. No electricity—no pipes—no connections of any sort. They may be used Anywhere and at Anytime—requiring only a small amount of petroleum daily. Operating expenses: ₱3.00 per month.

HIGH-POWER PERFECTION

Oil Burning COOK STOVES and RANGES



LOOK FOR THE TRIANGLE
TRADE MARK OF QUALITY

The best stove in the world. Has been selling in the P. I. for 30 years. Stocked in all sizes. A full stock of spare parts and replacement parts always in stock. For Catalogues and prices apply to

T. J. WOLFF & CO.

P. O. BOX 920

MANILA

The day after the engagement the Dutch seized and occupied Corregidor—then called Mariveles Island—occupying the houses with their troops, destroying the beacons, and remaining to overhaul their own ships. A landing force at Rio de Cañas commandeered supplies and cattle, while a Spanish force of 100 infantry and 70 cavalry failed to check them. Later, one half of the Dutch squadron sailed for the south landing at numerous towns, seizing supplies, burning the churches, and effectually stopping all trade with Manila.

The "Massacre" of Abucay

On Saturday, June 22, at daybreak, part of the Dutch fleet appeared off the settlement of Abucay, then the most important town of Bataan, located on a sandy spit with a shallow fore-shore and surrounded by low rice-fields. The Spanish governor had previously warned the provincial commanders (the Alcaldes) to train native levies and put their towns in a state of defence.

Captain Diego Cabrera, the Alcalde of Bataan, had replied that "Abucay was fortified as good as La Rochelle," but as a monkish historian very aptly remarked, "Don Diego, although a captain of infantry, understood stamped paper better than he did the art of war". He had left Abucay with a garrison of 150 Pampangan troops and a number of Spaniards under Don Pedro Gamboa. The Dutch landed, boldly seized and crossed the bridge, skirmished to locate the enemy, and retired with a loss of three men. The Alcalde arrived that night with reinforcements and after taking council, he satisfied himself as to the defence by destroying the bridge and "locking the convent doors." The church and convent were of stone ample enough to contain a defensive force and formed a strong fort in themselves.

The Dutch attacked Samal the same day, forcing their way to the convent, and retired after burning the town. From Chinese they learned that the silver from some Chinese ships was buried in the convent of Abucay. At dawn the commander of the Abucay contingent again landed his forces, advanced to the broken bridge, crossed the river by means of native bancas which the Alcalde had conveniently left there, and with two pieces of artillery and 150 men attacked the convent.

It is easy to imagine the Dutch seamen and soldiers, be-whiskered and profane, in wide-flapping pantaloons and steel morions, match-locks and pikes sloped across their shoulders, wading ashore across the muddy flats that protect the town of Abucay; the terrified natives, making a hurried exit with their scanty belongings towards the wooded mountains; the searchings of nipa huts accompanied by strange oaths; additional companies being rowed ashore with standards emblazoned with the arms of Orange and Nassau; the belted gunners with their rumbling pieces, carrying ramrods and burning lintstocks. Not less picturesque was the scene itself, the town clustered about its stone church and convent, and its many fishing huts beneath the graceful bamboo. In front lay the shallow glittering Bay, in the distance the bastions of old Manila, and as a background the mysterious forested mountains stretching over to the Zambales coast.

After a short engagement, the pusillanimous Alcalde, seeing his men shot down with impunity by the heretics, suddenly disappeared and was found later in the attic of the convent with the "two friars who were praying to God for success". The greater part of the garrison were veterans who had seen some service in the Moluccas and were willing to fight to the last, but the weak Alcalde hung out flags of truce from the windows. A friar and a Spanish adjutant appeared and tried to make favorable terms, but the excited Dutch seamen climbed the convent walls, as the doors were locked, and even the belfry of the church from which they rang the bells as a sign of victory.

The garrison then began a hand to hand struggle against the invaders as the parley broke up, and the Dutch, like the English in the next century, irritated by eleventh hour quibblings, really stormed both church and convent, the defenders fighting as units without officers. In spite of efforts to stop the carnage and offers to save their lives, the Pampangan soldiers kept up a fierce resistance refusing to surrender to a "heretic Prince" and fought on until some 200 were killed and forty made prisoner, including the Alcalde, the friars, and other Spaniards. These unfortunates the Manila Governor refused to exchange and they were later taken to Batavia as prisoners of war.

Philippine historians persist in calling this incident the "massacre of Abucay", this creating a wholly wrong conception of the affair, unfortunate as it appears, according to the Spanish archives themselves. The silver was found secreted in a deep hole, amounting to some twenty thousand pesos, and was taken by the Dutch to their ships. Abucay was occupied and formed a Dutch headquarters for foraging the country for supplies and other property.

When the news reached Manila, reinforcements of men, and ammunition were dispatched under General Don Juan de Chaves. An experienced soldier of Corcuera, he recruited a Pampangan regiment in four days marching by the way of the Lubao and Dinalupihan swamps. He did not attack the Dutch but used Fabian tactics, cutting off foragers and skirmishing in the muddy swamps. He had much to contend with in the way of dissatisfied Spaniards each desiring to act the general.

His headquarters were at Samal a few miles to the north. In the one engagement worthy of note, they surprised a Dutch detachment raiding livestock. Defeated, the Dutch retreated to their boats with a loss of fourteen, including prisoners. It is difficult to imagine what the Spanish "armada" was doing during these times, but it was in no condition to even attack that part of the Dutch fleet on the Bataan coast. The invaders were decimated by malaria and beriberi, that scourge of Oriental armies, which reduced their ranks daily. Still they defended their position and defied Manila until the balance of their fleet returned after sacking and burning Mauban, Atimonan, Albay, Tabaco, Paracale, and other towns. Upon their arrival the Dutch forces embarked and left the Bay unmolested. The loot and prisoners were taken to Batavia, from where some of them were later ransomed in conformity with ancient custom.

This was the last time the Dutch attempted to harass the Philippines and from this time also, dates the decline of Spanish power as exercised against the Dutch, who, themselves had become powerful enough to stand upon their

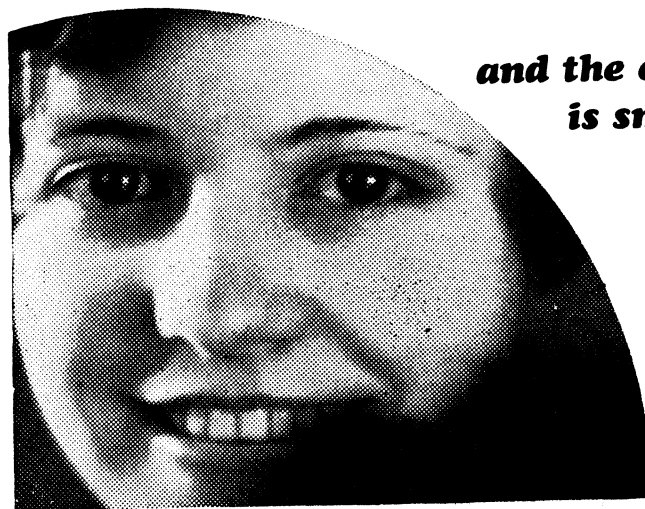
own feet, not only in the fields of Europe, but in the Far East and on the sea as well.

References:—For Philippine history, Blair and Robertson, *The Philippine Islands*, 55 vols., 1903-09; Concepcion's *Historia General*, 4 vols., 1792; Montero y Vidal's *Historia de Filipinas*, 1887; Morga's *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas*, 1609; Murillo Velarde's *History*, etc.

For the Dutch versions of the encounters with the Spaniards in the Philippines, the writer has quoted from Harris, *Voyages of Discovery*, London, 1740.

An Old Beauty Secret

Beauty is Youth. Or is it that Youth is Beauty. Anyway the chief Beauty Secret of the Aztecs is that they knew how to stay young. It is said that they chewed Gum—the same sort now made by WRIGLEY'S. Chew it regularly—it tones up the skin around your mouth and emphasizes your lips, besides keeping teeth white and pearly.



**and the cost
is small**

WRIGLEY'S



JOAQUIN REYES & CO., INC.
 PHOTOENGRAVERS
 Making Cuts or Cliches. Especially for
 Magazines, Annuals, Catalogues & Newspapers.
 TEL. 2-21-10 FREE PRESS BLDG. 680 RIZAL AVE. P.O. BOX 324
 MANILA

Papeete

By Marc T. Greene

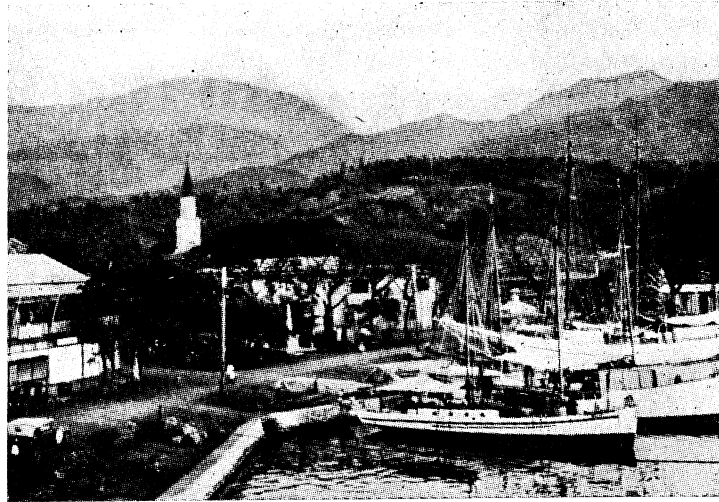
PAPEETE, TAHITI
—Now and then a visitor to the South Seas, one of that distressfully large class who lack understanding of the beautiful and who can discern nothing lovely in loveliness, will dispose of a possible query about Papeete a little derisively as, "Papeete? Oh, that's just a common Chinese town."

Well, and so it is a Chinese town, a town of perhaps the most contented, and certainly the most orderly and genial, Chinese to be found anywhere.

We will grant that at the outset while disregarding the adjective, whatever significance may be supposed to attach to it. For of all places in the world Papeete is the last accurately to be called "common." But in addition to being a Chinese town, what else is it? Let us see.

Now Papeete is the capital of the far-reaching South Seas archipelago known as "Etablissements Français de Océanie." It is the only port with a sheltered harbor in the eastern Pacific and has a population of about 4500, most of whom are Chinese. There are, living in and around the town and in other parts of the island of Tahiti, largest of the Society Group, about 400 Europeans, a third of whom are French with some sort of Government connection. Other groups included in the "Etablissements Français" are the Marquesas, the Paumotus, or "Low Archipelago," the Austral Islands, the Gambier group, and many scattered isles and atolls of which only a few are inhabited.

The French have succeeded in developing and in maintaining a remarkable degree of amity among all classes under their administration. There has been no conflict of any sort between them and the natives of any of these islands in many years, hardly, indeed, since the groups came under French administration more than three-quarters of a century ago. Moreover, there are among the Europeans of the Society Islands representatives of nearly every nationality. Not only that but there are followers of every creed, habit of thought, and philosophy. There are those who believe in many things and those who believe in nothing at all. There are some who possess Victorian moral principles and there are others who have as much use for morals of any kind as an alley cat. There are Bolsheviks of several nationalities and there are intransigent die-hards. There are men who have run away with other men's wives and there are women who have abandoned civilization in company with other women's husbands. There are men who at wassail and trencher would have aroused the envy of a Paladin of Charlemagne and there are men who live on oranges and carrots. There are men who dress invariably in the height of tropical fashion and there are men who live nearly naked in the bush and have not handled currency in years.



The Town of Papeete

There are those in Tahiti who are alleged to be there for specific reasons not readily divulged and there are gentle, unselfish, kindly souls whose presence is a light in any community. There are Europeans who are married to native or part-native women and there are more who are living thus unmarried. Some of these unions are touched with the glamor of romance and are as devoted as ever an "official" union could be, and others are frankly commercial and sometimes sordid. What

is often known as the "free love" of Tahiti is as frequently sordid as it is romantic but not more so. Nor is there more of it, proportionately, than elsewhere in the world.

It is doubtful if a community like this in any part of the world but a South Sea island, and isolated as is Tahiti, could or would exist in that atmosphere of amity and never-broken goodfellowship that is one of the wonders of the modern world. But that is Tahiti and its piquant little capital, Papeete, Chinese town. Its atmosphere is, so far as the charm of such a place as Tahiti is at all capable of analysis, possibly its main appeal. But of this appeal the casual tourist knows nothing for he does not come in contact with it. Neither does he gain any acquaintance with the charm of the Tahitian people themselves, for to do that he must not only make a long stay but must have some means of getting to know them and of gaining their confidence. It goes without saying that he will never do this if he is obsessed with that particular form of the inferiority complex which is revealed in a conviction of racial superiority. Only the intelligent, the liberal-minded, the sympathetic, and the lover of what is sweet and kindly in human characteristics can ever get to know any of the Polynesian peoples as they really are.

Very well, then, that is the kind of town Papeete is and the kind of island the far-famed Tahiti has become. Why is it that everyone is so contented, that here is a serenity unaffected by the woes of the world, that here there are no sad faces, and men laugh and women sing and little children never cry in hunger? Chinese, Tahitians, Europeans, sweet content seems to sit smiling upon the hearts of them all and there is friendliness among them as of brothers and sisters, which is one aspect of what we call civilization not yet apparent elsewhere. Why is it that, when these people meet to proclaim their different views, insist upon the superiority of their particular manners of living, or declare their various formulae for the political, economic, and spiritual salvation of the world, they do it in the manner and with the tranquility of a group of Plato's students arguing in the Academy? It is because here in this nature-favored place, chastened perhaps by the very prodigality and serenity of nature herself, they have developed a

FREE = P=500.00 FREE

IN CASH PRIZES

OFFERED BY



JUST FOR PLAYING A NEW GAME

HOW MANY WORDS CAN YOU MAKE FROM THE LETTERS CONTAINED IN THE WORD

COMMONWEALTH

IT IS EASY, INTERESTING, EDUCATIONAL, APPEALING AND ENTERTAINING

Get a pencil and a piece of paper. Start your list now. We see, for example:—moon, tea, woman, women, and at first thought we saw h-e-a-l-t-h but the letter h only appears once so we cannot use that word. Now read the rules and regulations carefully and then go on with the game. Get the whole family interested, see who can find the most words. You will find it great fun and you may win one of the prizes.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Use pen and ink or typewriter. Do not use a pencil. Pencil lists will not be thrown out but there is a possibility of smudged indistinct letters causing inconvenience to contestants in believing that their lists have been unfairly judged.
2. Write plainly, being sure to have your name and address on each sheet of paper used.
3. List all words alphabetically, and number them from 1 on up.
4. Address all letters to "Contest Editor, Commonwealth, Manila Daily Bulletin, Manila P. I."
5. Neatness or fancy folders will not be a factor in the judging of lists.
6. No employees of the Manila Daily Bulletin or their families will be allowed to compete.
7. Use each letter as often as it appears in the word "COMMONWEALTH" for any one word but not more often. There are two "M's" and two "O's" which means that these letters may be used twice if required for a word, but no more. In word building games, the thing is to find the greatest possible number of words, using any combination of letters found in the word chosen, which in this case is COMMONWEALTH, and rearranging these letters until the possibilities are exhausted.
8. Do not use obsolete words, foreign words, hyphenated words, proper nouns, abbreviated words, or swear words.
9. Webster's New International Dictionary will be accepted as the final authority.
10. For each incorrect word listed two correct words will be deducted from the total.
11. First prize will be given to the list having the greatest number of correct words after deductions for incorrect words if any. Second prize and succeeding prizes will be given in order of merit on the above basis.
12. In the event of a tie for any prize, the prize will be awarded to the one of those lists bearing the earliest post mark or Bulletin date stamp, if delivered to the Bulletin.
13. The decision of the judges will be considered final in the awarding of prizes.
14. The contest will close midnight, September 29th. Any contestant sending lists or subscriptions, postmarked and bearing post office date stamp within the time limit and reaching the Manila Daily Bulletin not later than Wednesday, October 3rd, will be accepted.
15. Announcement of winners and prize money will be sent out on or before Oct. 15th, 1934.
16. To qualify for larger prizes it is not necessary that subscriptions accompany lists. Contestants will want to get their answers in as soon as possible to be eligible for P50.00 added prize and can then work to qualify for larger prizes.

ADDED PRIZE P50.00 ADDED PRIZE

A Special Prize of P50.00 will be added to the first prize winner if the prize winning list of words is received in the office of The Manila Daily Bulletin on or before July 23rd, 1934. This is done to avoid a last minute rush. Therefore get your lists in early and participate in the extra money.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DO NOT NEED TO BE SUBMITTED WITH LISTS TO QUALIFY FOR LARGER PRIZES.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE KINDLY CONSENTED TO ACT AS JUDGES WHICH ASSURES COMPETENT JUDGING OF SUBMITTED LISTS.

FRANCISCO BENITEZ—Dean, College of Education, U. P.; R. K. GILMORE—Superintendent, Philippine Normal School; DR. NICANOR REYES, Ph. D.—President, Far Eastern University, Manila.

PRIZE MONEY WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

WITHOUT SUBSCRIPTIONS		WITH 1 NEW 6-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION AT P11.00		WITH 2 NEW 6-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION AT P11.00	
1st PRIZE.....	P40.00	A NEW SUBSCRIPTION IS ONE THAT HAS BEEN STOPPED FOR AT LEAST 60 DAYS OR HAS NEVER BEEN ENTERED TO THE MANILA DAILY BULLETIN. If lists are qualified by one new subscription to the Manila Daily Bulletin whether contestant's own subscription or some else's subscription, paid in advance for six months, the prize money will be increased to:—		A NEW SUBSCRIPTION IS ONE THAT HAS BEEN STOPPED FOR AT LEAST 60 DAYS OR HAS NEVER BEEN ENTERED TO THE MANILA DAILY BULLETIN. If lists are qualified by two new subscriptions to the Manila Daily Bulletin whether contestant's own and one other or both from other parties, paid in advance for six months, the prize money will be increased to:—	
2nd PRIZE.....	20.00				
3rd PRIZE.....	10.00				
4th PRIZE.....	5.00				
5th PRIZE.....	5.00				
6th Prize to 25th Prize.....	1.00	1st PRIZE..... P100.00		1st PRIZE..... P200.00	
TOTAL.....	100.00	2nd PRIZE..... 40.00		2nd PRIZE..... 80.00	
If you wish to increase the Prize you will receive, in the event of your winning a prize, consult next columns.		3rd PRIZE..... 20.00		3rd PRIZE..... 40.00	
		4th PRIZE..... 5.00		4th PRIZE to 17th prize..... 10.00	
		4th Prize to 17th Prize..... 1.00		18th Prize to 37th prize..... 2.00	
		18th Prize to 37th Prize..... 1.00		TOTAL..... P500.00	
		TOTAL..... P250.00			

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Monthly..... P2.00

IF PAID IN ADVANCE:—

3 Months..... P5.50

6 "..... 11.00

1 Year..... 20.00

MONDAY BULLETIN OR FRIDAY (BAGUIO) BULLETIN

1 Year..... P5.00

USE THIS COUPON FOR CONVENIENCE

Contest Editor "Commonwealth"
Manila Daily Bulletin, Manila, P. I.

Date

1934

Gentlemen: Enclosed is P11.00 for which send the Manila Daily Bulletin for six months and until ordered discontinued, beginning at once, to:

Name

Address

Qualifying me toward winning one of the larger prizes. My name and address is:

Name

Address



Your Red Cross Calls

The Red Cross is founded upon the principle that charity should never become a cold function of government, but should remain the free expression of the heart of the people themselves. This is why all individuals should be members of the Red Cross. The work of the Red Cross is supported wholly by the people.

(This space contributed by)

E. E. ELSER



**NOW EVERY FARM
HOME CAN ENJOY
THE CONVENIENCE OF
PERFECT REFRIGERATION!**

**COSTS ONLY A FEW CENTS
A DAY TO RUN**

**SILENT... AND
STAYS SILENT**

**GIVES FOOD
FULL PROTECTION**

**FREES YOU FROM
COSTLY REPAIRS**

**5-GALLON TANK
HOLDS MORE THAN
ENOUGH FOR A WEEK**



THE FAMOUS AIR-COOLED

ELECTROLUX

NOW OPERATES ON INEXPENSIVE

KEROSENE

THE New Air-Cooled Electrolux—the same nationally advertised refrigerator that is so satisfactorily serving thousands of modern city homes—is now available to every farm home in the Philippines.

Just as Electrolux in the city uses gas, Electrolux in the country operates on inexpensive kerosene. A wickless glow-type burner keeps the simple refrigerant circulating.

Electrolux has no moving parts. This means that it can never wear and become noisy... it needs no costly repairs.

Operating cost is unusually low. The five-gallon tank holds more than a week's supply of kerosene. Thus Electrolux needs only occasional attention.

Think of the pleasure of having plenty of ice-cubes to use whenever you want them... of being able to prepare crisp salads and delicious desserts.

The New Air-Cooled Electrolux has every modern convenience that helps make a woman's work more enjoyable.

W E R N E R D I E K E

HEIDENIA STOVES

24 David St.

MANILA, P. I.

P. O. Box 3084

CLIP COUPON FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

WERNER DIEKE, P. O. Box 3084, Manila.

Gentlemen: Please send me further information about the New Electrolux. This request obligates me in no way.

Name

Street

Town..... Province

breadth of vision and a tolerance and a respect for the other's convictions that promote the calm and leisurely intercourse that is a lost art to the rest of the world.

There are other reasons, of course, too many of them to be considered now, why life in Tahiti is so placid and so different to that of the outer world. But it would be quite unfair to withhold from the French some of the credit for it. The nature of the various South Sea peoples, even though they are of the same extraction, has developed differently through the centuries. The Tahitians and the Samoans, for example, are totally unlike in many respects. Had the French the Samoan problem to undertake, it is difficult to say what the results would be. On the other hand, had New Zealand the easy-going Tahitians to deal with possibly there would never have been any dissension.

However all that may be, it is certain that the Tahitians entertain no grievances against the French. No restrictions of any sort are placed upon them, of course, and they are provided for most excellently as to education while the medical establishment in Papeete is the best in the South Seas. All the other islands have their doctors and on the remote ones where there is only the Resident it is required that he be a qualified medical practitioner. Schools are everywhere, on all the islands, and every native child speaks French almost as soon as Tahitian. Moreover, every care is taken to see that the natives are not exploited by Europeans in any way. It is recognized that, in material things, they are only children and easily imposed upon if not protected. Moreover, Tahiti and all the other French islands are carefully looked after as to sanitation and hygiene in all regards.

In the general amity that reigns in Tahiti the Chinese share and it would be a very much prejudiced person indeed who would insist that their presence has worked any harm to these islands. It is true that there are many now of Chinese-Tahitian blood, quite as in Hawaii there are many of Chinese-Hawaiian. But you would be put to it to discover anyone in Hawaii who would agree with you if you declared this had "contaminated" those islands, and the same is the case in Tahiti. As a matter of fact, the process of contamination commenced with the advent of the first white man and that was long before the Chinese had ever heard of the South Sea islands.

The Chinese of Tahiti do not call the European "master," and it is a thousand pities they ever learned to anywhere. No, for there is in Tahiti democracy of a sort, but it is never imposed upon. And in Ah You's famed restaurant in Papeete you will meet all sorts of people and with them eat and drink. You will meet Hall or Nordoff or Frisbie or Gouverneur Morris, of the writing group, MacDonald or Gouwe or Malmberg or Eskridge, of the artists, a scientist or two, Archangelsky, the Bolshevik who has regular correspondence with Moscow, business men, traders, schooner captains, soldiers of fortune, adventurers, and beach-combers. You will encounter Europeans with their native wives or sweethearts, European couples of indeterminate relationship, and people whose story has yet to be told. And you will all have your aperitifs together, eat and drink and afterward go to the movies or by automobile in the moonlight down to Levinson's or Kean's for a native dance.

(Continued on page 301)

Song of My Seven Lovers

Translated by Frank Laubach

I crave your pardon, royal kin,
Whose praises cheer my heart so well,
If I should wound some feelings by
The story which I mean to tell.



Deep loves which I alone have known
I venture to reveal to you.
They echo here within my heart
As fond desire will ever do.

When first I felt the darts of love,
The words of women worried me,
The whispered scandals which they told
I closed my ears and turned to flee.

A thousand longings tore my soul
And left me in perplexity,
For how could I reveal my love
To those who did not care for me?

A thousand aching memories,
I think shall never be forgot,
Still whisper to me in the air
Of loves for those who loved me not.

Mere fancies all within my mind,
They change their shapes like shifting sands.
Alas, the men for whom I pined
Had other loves in other lands.

My first love was a hidden sun,
A dawn which never came to day,
But, like a lovely knot of hair,
It fluttered loose and fell away.

My second love was ecstasy,
A glorious glowing hidden fire
Which burned within my secret breast;
No other guessed my deep desire.

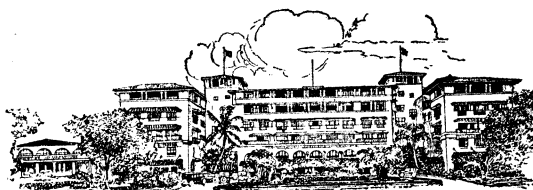
A golden gong of perfect tone
Whose notes were lost within my heart;
Another knot of lovely hair
Which trembled loose and fell apart.

My third love was a letter sweet,
A letter sealed but never sent,
Contrived of futile fantasies,
And all my hours to love were lent.

When in Manila

Discriminating People Stop at

THE MANILA HOTEL



SPECIAL RATES FOR PROVINCIAL GUESTS

American or European Plan

(with or without meals)

All rooms with baths; the service is unequalled. Whether you stop at the Hotel, or entertain there with luncheons, teas, or dinners, you are assured of luxurious comfort, of the best there is, at Moderate Prices.

THE MANILA HOTEL

"It's the place to go."

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

The COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE, the only vocational College in the Philippines today, offers to students in general some of the most practical and useful courses imaginable, such as:

ACCOUNTING
FINANCE
STENOGRAPHY
JOURNALISM

BANKING
SPANISH
TYPEWRITING
COMMERCIAL ENGLISH

COMMERCE
BOOKKEEPING
SALESMANSHIP
SHORT-STORY WRITING

Also, for girls and ladies only, the following courses are offered:

DRESS CUTTING
DESIGNING
MESTIZA DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING
HAND EMBROIDERY
FILIPINO DRESSMAKING
CULINARY ART (COOKING)

SEWING MACHINE OPERATION
MACHINE EMBROIDERY
INTERIOR HOME DECORATION

REGISTRATION open all the time.

For further information apply to

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

No. 1556 Azcarraga, Santa Cruz, Manila, P. I.



Quality Machines for Every Farm Requirement

TRACTORS	RICE THRESHERS
INDUSTRIAL TRACTORS	RICE MILLS
POWER UNITS	SUGAR CANE MILLS
FARMALL TRACTORS	CORN PLANTERS
ENGINES	CORN SHELLERS
TRACTOR PLOWS	CORN GRINDERS
TRACTOR HARROWS	SUBSOILERS
CULTIVATORS	CARABAO PLOWS
MOWERS	PEGTOOTH HARROWS
	RAKES
INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCKS	
BLACKSTONE CRUDE OIL ENGINES	
HAY PRESSES	
PUMPS	
GENERATORS	
SOIL PULVERIZERS	
ALL-PURPOSE WAGONS	
DITCHERS AND GRADERS	
CONCRETE MIXERS	



Complete Stock Of Repair Parts Carried
On Hand At All Times



INTERNATIONAL Harvester Company

OF PHILIPPINES

154 M. de Comillas • Manila

BRANCHES AT

Iloilo — Bacolod — Cebu — Davao — Legaspi

Ah! had I dared I would have shared
A name for which I madly cared;
For ne'er a thought was bent on aught
Save him who held my mind ensnared.

My lover was my cousin too
And so no word was ever said;
We could not speak the thing we felt
For plainly we could never wed.

And so he chose to marry wealth
And took a bride of noble rank,
While I beheld without a tear
To tell the bitter cup I drank.

My fourth love fills me yet with joy
As recollections flood my mind,
For he was rich enough to give
Great wedding gifts of every kind.

He did not dare to tell his love
Because, no doubt, he was too shy,
And my high parents seemed to him
Like mountain peaks against the sky.

Besides his heart was also drawn
By some fair maiden we have heard,
Who shone like moonlight in his eyes,
And whom his relatives preferred.

The Prophet grant that no sad fate
May rob him of his maiden's hand;
And though we are so poor we hope
To spread his fame throughout the land.

My fifth love was a sweet perfume
Which set my eager mind awl;hl;
A fragrant flower which faded fast:
His parents chose another girl.

My sixth love was a strong south wind
Which gently fanned this breast of mine
Till dark clouds gathered in the south
And soon the sun had ceased to shine.

Did he not swear his love was sure
And constant as the ardent sun?
Ah, fickle sun and dreary end
That so brightly had begun.

My seventh love is stronger still
A north wind blowing o'er the seas
And whipping far off unknown waves,
While sunbeams dance upon the breeze.

Will now at last my dreams come true,
And will he choose me for his mate?
Has holy Prophet written it
Across the pages of our fate?

If people's hopes could be fulfilled;
If he who loves would speak the word,
Such crowds would gather to rejoice,
Their shouts like thunder would be heard.

Oh, how the sun might beam with smiles,
Oh, how our kin would all be glad,
Oh, how the world would ring with song,
If I should wed this royal lad!

Yet round the sun deep colors creep;
And though he loves with splendid fire
And vows his will is firm as rock,
I tremble lest he too may tire.

Sore doubts about our hostile kin
Assail my mind with painful dread.
There is an ancient song in which
A noble Prophet wisely said:

"What comes of feuds between two clans
Who will not speak save to condemn,
Who hurl defiance till the last?
A God who sees will punish them."

My dream is like a fog at sea
Which tries to reach the land in vain,
For earthquakes and the tidal waves
Keep driving it to sea again.

So while he waits and hesitates
His chance of winning fame slips by.
Ah! should he dare I firmly swear
My love for him would never die,

For if the ship should venture forth,
Then I would weave a happy plot,
And conjure up some potent charm
That evil winds could harm it not.

But he defers his suit so long
And puts our ancient laws to naught
Which rule that love should soon be told;
He leaves me doubtful and distraught.

I wonder, is he mocking me
And will his passion soon be past?
Oh, let us bind it four times four
And tie it strong and hold it fast,

And watch its every moment sharp,
For fear some enemy destroy
The timid love which he has shown
And blast my latest hope of joy.

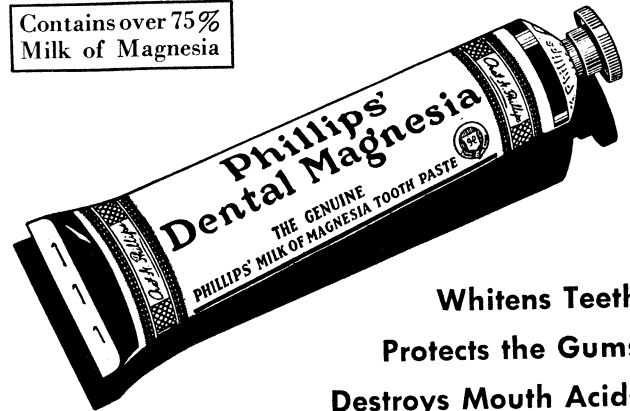
I wonder, shall I turn from him
And give a braver man delight
With love like rippling water, where
The sunbeams bathe their laughing light?

Perhaps our souls, dissevered here,
Will meet hereafter on the way
The soul takes down the dismal trail
While going to the judgment day.

NOTE—This is a translation of one of the most popular lyrics in Lanao. Thousands of people know it and sing it in the evenings.

PHILLIPS' Dental Magnesia

Contains over 75%
Milk of Magnesia



Whitens Teeth
Protects the Gums
Destroys Mouth Acids

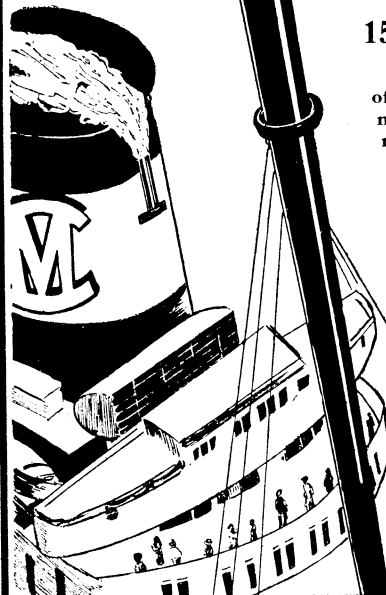
The CORREGIDOR *Captures the* BLUE RIBBON *of the Philippine Seas!*

A NEW RECORD!
Iloilo----Manila
15½ Hours --- 55 Minutes

Once again the CORREGIDOR, pride of the Maritima Fleet, establishes a new mark—thus retaining the supremacy of the Philippine Seas.

On its last voyage from Iloilo to Manila, she left the southern port on June 23 at exactly 4:15 p.m. and reached Buoy No. 1, Manila Harbor, at exactly 8:10 a.m. Sunday, June 24, clipping fifty-five minutes from her former record.

For Speed and Comfort
Travel on Maritima Ships



COMPANIA MARITIMA



Coffee in the Philippines

By F. T. Adriano

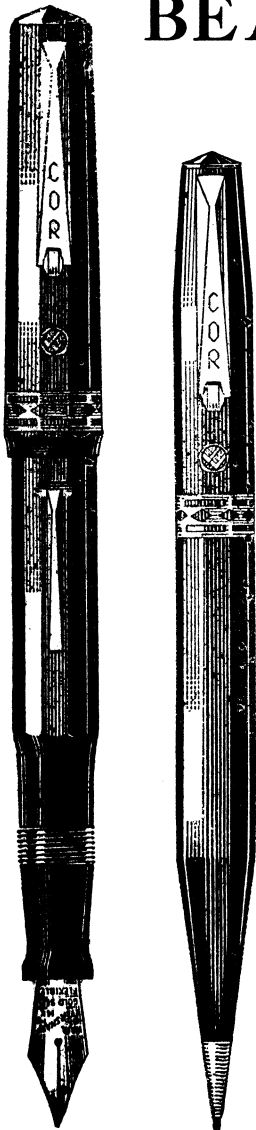
COFFEE, the use of which dates back to "time immemorial" in Abyssinia, is today a popular drink in all countries. Its use first spread the Arabia where it was at the beginning opposed by the Mohammedan priests who considered it an intoxicating beverage and therefore forbidden by the Koran. Nevertheless its use spread among the Arabian Mohammedans until it came to be considered the national drink, as tea among the Chinese. The word *coffee* is derived from the Arabic *gahwe*. It was introduced into Europe during the seventeenth century, and crowds of people were attracted to the early coffee houses where the beverage was enjoyed with all the current gossip and



scandal, for that was the day before the newspaper.

Coffee was introduced into the Philippines by the Spaniards during the eighteenth century and it was early cultivated principally in the provinces of Leyte, Batangas, Cavite, Tayabas, Camarines, Misamis, and Cotabato. In the Province of Batangas, principally in Lipa, it was successfully grown until the year 1889, when a disastrous disease, known as the "coffee rust", practically wiped out the industry. Up to that catastrophe, coffee was the principal source of the wealth of the people of that region, and the palatial homes which may still be seen in Lipa, many of them now in a dilapidated condition, bear eloquent

BEAUTY, MECHANICAL SUPERIORITY, LIFETIME GUARANTEE,—



What more is desired in a Pen and Pencil?

With your name engraved in gold... Your choice of style, color, and penpoint to suit your own handwriting.

And for ONLY ₱3, THE SET IS YOURS!!

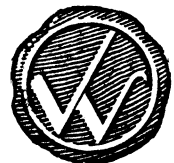
(The rest in 3 months' time)

Get yours today. They will serve you for Life!

Specify: EVERSHPAR DORIC!

Provincial Customers:
Write us for Contract Form

The seal of



Unconditional Guarantee

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY
MANILA

"Complete School Service"

testimony to by-gone fortunes. It is said that the coffee planters got so rich that special roof gardens were built in many houses for the purpose of sunning great quantities of gold coins; also that ladies wore diamonds on their shoes.

In spite of the fact that coffee has been grown here and could be grown again on an adequate scale, we continue to import more than a million pesos worth of raw and roasted coffee a year, as the following statistics prepared by the Bureau of Customs show:

Coffee Importations into the Philippines 1931 and 1932

I. Raw Coffee

Countries	1932		1931	
	Kilos	Value	Kilos	Value
United States.....	12,799	P 7,474	5,701	P 4,150
Hawaii.....	674,077	357,038	669,537	392,631
Arabia.....	1,894	922		
British East Indies.....	20	10	6,070	1,422
Dutch East Indies.....	2,235,901	640,259	2,220,808	705,735
Egypt.....			8	2
Ethiopia.....			1,880	1,606
Total.....	2,924,691	P1,005,703	2,904,004	P1,105,546

II. Roasted or Prepared

United States.....	188,647	P 173,731	188,237	P 181,048
Hawaii.....			1	5
Spain.....	30	50		
Aden.....			1,877	1,351
China.....			10	2
Dutch East Indies.....	1	1	44	31
Japan.....	5	2	32	5
Australia.....	26	8		
Total.....	188,709	P 173,792	185,201	P 182,442
GRAND TOTAL.....		P1,179,495		P1,287,988

According to the Division of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, in 1932, we have more than three million coffee trees planted throughout the Philippine Islands covering a total area of nearly 1,300 hectares, giving an average yield per tree of 760 grams at a cost of approximately 60 centavos a kilogram, and a total production value of more than P635,000.

While we hear of the use of coffee as a fuel in order to take care of excess production in Brazil, this has nothing to do with the development of the Philippine coffee industry which could be made to take care of the entire local demand, for it is a fact that when properly prepared and cured Philippine coffee is not behind the imported kind in flavor and aroma.

Native coffee may be bought in the public markets of Manila at 85 centavos a half ganta—weighing a little over a kilogram. This, roasted and ground, produces an excellent drink at half the cost of the imported article.

Varieties

There are many varieties of coffee known, but there are only a few varieties which are commercially important. Some of these are (1) Arabian coffee (Arabica), of which the Porto Rican, Bourbon, Mocha, etc., types are important; (2) the Robusta variety, which originated in Tropical Africa and is not considered as possessing as good flavor as the other varieties; (3) Liberian coffee which is indigenous to Liberia has yellow-red berries; (4) Excelsa coffee of African origin; (5) Abecouta; (6) Uganda; and other varieties.


The Chemical Composition of Coffee

The following table gives the chemical composition of coffee:

Sample	Moisture	Ash	Protein	Fats	Fiber	Carbohydrates
Raw.....	10.73	3.02	14.50	11.80	24.01	35.94
Roasted.....	2.38	4.65	16.85	13.85	18.01	44.26
Pulp(1).....	42.66	3.77		1.18	27.45	9.46

(1) This forms 40 % of the berries, and has been found to produce suitable material for the preparation of coffee vinegar.

(Continued on page 304)



Del Monte Peaches

—in either slices
or halves

—tree-ripened fruit, picked at the moment of perfection and canned at once so that all the fresh fruit flavor is kept for you to enjoy . . . that's the Del Monte method of packing!

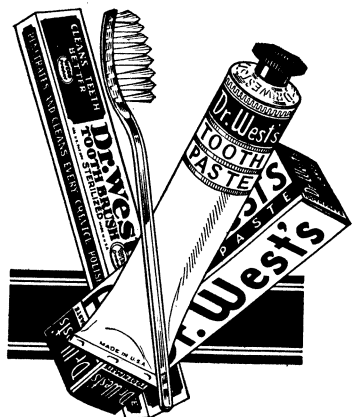
Delicious served just as they come from the can, Del Monte Peaches are always welcome when guests arrive. So simple to prepare! Only a turn of the can-opener and the luscious fruit is ready to eat.

And the other Del Monte fruits—Apricots, pears, pineapple, plums, cherries and berries—offer an endless variety of tasty treats for warm weather appetites.

Ask your local dealer about the different Del Monte fruits.

For Quality
and Flavor
Insist on
Del Monte





Your Teeth— deserve proper care

To keep your teeth attractive—free from the causes of decay—clean them several times a day using Dr. West's Tooth Paste on your Dr. West's Tooth Brush.

This fine, scientifically prepared dentifrice has removed all guesswork from the care of your teeth. It has been tested hundreds of times in research laboratories to prove that it is absolutely safe—gives immediately the desired results.

Buy a tube of Dr. West's Tooth Paste and determine for yourself how effectively it restores the natural beauty and brilliance of your teeth—how it refreshes your whole mouth.

For best results—use Dr. West's Tooth Paste on a Dr. West's Tooth Brush which makes it easy to brush inside surfaces as well as outside, and the crevices between the teeth.

FREE— Send two empty cartons of large size Dr. West's

Tooth Paste to Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, and you will receive a Jig-Saw Puzzle absolutely free. This offer will expire July 31, 1934.

**Buy Dr. West's Tooth
Paste from Your
Dealer**

My First Long Pants

(Continued from page 280)

My inability to say anything to her brought me to the point of writing my first love letter. What a letter that was!

"Dear Citang," it began, and paused—for several weeks. I was miserable during those weeks. Every evening I would sit down to write, but I could not get beyond the salutation. I looked through a Bertha M. Clay novel my brother was reading, but I could not find anything in it that I felt I could use. "Dear Citang" was all that I could get down. Then I thought that "Citang" sounded too bold and presumptuous, so I changed it to "Carmencita". When at last the letter was finished the salutation was, "Dear Citang".

I don't remember much of what I wrote. It was something like this: "*When you are walking along the street and I am following you I want to hold your umbrella but I am ashamed to do it because they might say we are engage.*" I remember that I described her in that letter, too. I think I called her a "wingless angel", a phrase I got from a poem my brother had written, which, I am sure, he filched from Bertha M. Clay. Of course I said I loved her and there were several "forevers".

I wrote and rewrote it as neatly as I could with my perspiring pen. Then the problem of how I should give it to her disturbed me for some time. You must remember that Carmencita was the daughter of the Postmaster.

One afternoon, waiting at the hat-store, a sudden inspiration came to me. When Carmencita came by I joined her. "Citang," I said. She was so used to my silence that I could see I had almost startled her with my voice. "Citang", I repeated, "may I borrow your 'Sanitation' for a while?" She gave me the book unsuspectingly, and when she was not looking I inserted the letter at the page where our lesson for the day began. I turned a page and pretended to be absorbed in reading. Then a sudden panic arose in me. She might be angry when she found the letter, she might not talk with me anymore, she might tell her father. I wanted to slip the letter out again, but finally conquered my fear. "I don't care what will happen!" I said to myself.

Arrived at the school, I returned the book to her with a trembling hand. In the class-room I sat behind Carmencita, three desks away. I was afraid she might open her book, find the letter, and turn it over to our teacher. But nothing happened. I sat as in a trance. Fortunately I was not called upon to recite.

I went home directly after school was over, avoiding Carmencita, and flung myself on a pile of pillows. I covered my face. "I have done it at last!" I said.

What if she tells her father? What would I do? He might have me put in prison. No, my father wouldn't allow that; he is the town treasurer. But her father is the Postmaster. Who is more powerful—a treasurer or a postmaster?

So I pondered, fearfully. My head spun. My heart rose and fell. I must have drowsed off. Suddenly I felt a crushing pain in my leg. My sister had stumbled over me as I lay on the floor and had stepped on my leg.

"So here is where you are!" she said angrily. "What in the world are you doing here?"

"Nothing," I said. "I must have fallen asleep."

The next morning I summoned up enough courage to walk to school with Carmencita as usual. It was drizzling and I ducked under her umbrella. "May I hold the umbrella for you?" I asked. She gave me the handle without hesitation. Ah, what a weight was there lifted from my heart! I felt as if walking on clouds and was in ecstasy. She loves me! I thought. She has read my letter. She loves me. How proud I was, holding her umbrella. I hoped every one would see me.

Before we reached the school I gathered together all my courage and ventured to ask: "Did you read my letter?"

Carmencita looked at me in surprise. "Where? What letter?" she asked.

Anguish and shame fought for supremacy in my heart. I wanted to vanish from the face of the earth.

"What letter?" she asked again.

I could not say a word. I looked down unhappily along my crumpled long pants and at my wet leather shoes, and wished I were dead.

(1) Circumcision. The chicken and cigarettes are given to the "surgeon".
(2) See "May Time", *Philippine Magazine*, May, 1934.

Papeete

(Continued from page 294)

So it is in Chinese Papeete, capital of the fairest and happiest land of earth, where life in youthful zest seems fairly to renew itself, where one's return after long absence is like recapturing a rare first impression, where men and women and little children sing because there is joy in the mere fact of existence, and where there are no racial or social distinctions, hypocritical conventions, nor envy of one's neighbor.

During the Last Ten Years

—the Philippines Chapter of the Red Cross extended relief to more than 5,000,000 people.

DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

—the Philippines Chapter of the Red Cross expended nearly ₱5,000,000 for humanitarian services.

*This Record Justifies
Your Continued
Support*

This space contributed by
Philippine Magazine



"BEAR BRAND"
Natural Swiss Milk is
the most dependable
milk you can obtain.
Originating from pedi-
gree cattle grazing on the
rich mountain pastures
of Switzerland, it has
the full creaminess and
natural qualities of best
fresh milk.



The Game of *Tupa*

By Primitivo C. Milan

TUPA is an old Philippine game popular in the Ilocos provinces and other coconut-growing regions. It is played by young and old, and is sometimes accompanied by gambling, even the *tahores* or big gamblers not scorning the game for the purpose of betting.

Tupa, an Ilocano word signifying a crash, is an apt name for the game, for the aim of the players is to crack open one coconut rolling along the ground with another coconut hurled at it. When a game is in progress one can hear the crashing of the nuts for quite a distance.

It is played informally by the boys, but the formal games on which bets are made are usually held on big market days, because that is when people usually have a little money to spare for betting and also because there are then plenty of nuts available.



A level, grassy place is selected for the playground. The players select their own nuts, taking care to pick out nuts that appear to have strong shells.

Two men play at a time and these select an umpire. He sees to it that the two nuts are of about the same size and weight, settles disputes, and takes charge of the bets. The bets range from five centavos to a peso or more, and bets of from two to five pesos are sometimes made by the players themselves. Both the contestants and the by-standers may bet, and it is the duty of the umpire to see to it that there is an equal number of persons betting on each side.

After the money wagered has been collected and handed to the umpire, a coin is tossed to determine which of the

When It Comes To Commercial Stationery We Have Variety In Everything

Accounting Sheets
Desk Baskets
Waste Baskets
Call Bells
Hand Bells
Binders: Ledger, Loose-leaf, Post and Ring
Blackboard Erasers
Blackboard Paint
Blotters: Cut and Desk
Drawing Boards
Book Ends
Blank Books (Complete Line)
Brief Cases
Check Protector
Clips
Columnar Books
Columnar Pads
Compass: Blackboard, Direction and Pencil
Drawing Crayons
Celluloid Curves
Daters
Desk Organizer
Drawing Outfits
Envelopes: Catalog, Scarf, Clasp, Cloth lined, Coin and Pay, Commercial Correspondence, Document, Manila and Security

Ink Eradicators
Eyelets and Eyeleters
Eye Shades
Paper Fasteners
Files: Arch, Box, Clipboard, Falcon, Favorite, Shannon
Desk Glass
Desk Pads
Guide and Index Cards
Paper Towels and Cabinet
Index Tabs
Inks: Drawing, Gold Ink, Indelible, Mimeograph and Hektograph, Rubber Stamp and Numbering Machine
Inkstands
Gummed Labels
Speedball Lettering Outfits
Letter Opener
Scratch Pads
Office Pad
Stamp Pads
Carbon Paper
Drawing Paper in Sheets and in Rolls
Mimeograph Paper
Onion Skin Paper
Profile Papers in Rolls
Cross Section Paper
Typewriting Paper
Pencils: Drawing, Carpenters, Colored

Copying, Glass and China Marking and Stenographer
Pencil Sharpeners (at ₱1.50 up)
Penholders
Pen Points
Pens: Lettering, Marking and Ruling
Perforators and Punches
Office Pins in Cones and in Pound Boxes
Printing Outfits for Office and School
Pen Racks
Paper Weights
Ribbons: Add. Machine, Time Stamp and Typewriter
Rulers
Notarial Seal
Cording Leads
Pocket Dry Seals
Wax Seals
Erasing Shield
Sponges
Stapling Machines and Staples
Mimeograph Stencil
Scrap Books
Marking Tags
Transparent Mending Tape
Thermometers
Twines—in Balls and Cones
Glass Desk Tray
Commercial Sealing Wax

Sure we have varieties in everything. What we haven't got you don't need in your office. Look at the top of your desk—just give it a glance. Isn't there ANYTHING missing? If there is—send the boy down for it. Our prices are right, you know that. When in a hurry phone 2-38-83 and don't forget that we deliver.

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

101-103 Escolta, Manila

two players will be the "roller". The other one then is the "hitter".

When all is ready, the umpire says: "All right. Begin!"

One of the players walks away from the other for a distance of a few meters and rolls his nut along the ground at a speed somewhat less than that of a bowling ball, and in such a direction that the course of the rolling nut will be at approximately right angles to the course of the other nut that his opponent will throw.

The second player now throws—not tosses—his nut with all his strength and skill at the nut rolling slowly along the ground. Unless the "hitter" misses, there is usually a resounding crash at the impact, and the onlookers join in a great shout.

The umpire now decides who is the winner, unless neither of the nuts has been broken or damaged, in which case the game is repeated, with the former hitter becoming the roller and the roller the hitter.

If the rolled nut was damaged and the thrown nut only slightly so or not at all, the hitter wins. If the thrown nut was damaged the most, although the rolled nut was also damaged, the roller wins. If both nuts are split into halves, neither player wins. The umpire distributes the winnings, and new contestants come forward, and so the *tupaán* may last for hours, with the nuts cracking like breaking pots and the onlookers yelling themselves hoarse.

The Elections

(Continued from page 275)

Among the prominent "pros" elected or re-elected are: Senator Sergio Osmeña and Potenciano Treñas, who defeated Quezon's candidate, Judge Hontiveros, and who unfortunately died of pneumonia a few days after he was elected; Representative Manuel Roxas, who beat Judge Gervasio Diaz, another Quezon candidate; and Representative Francisco Varona. Representative Emiliano Tria Tirona, another member of the Osrox mission, was defeated in Cavite by Francisco Arca, a Democrata and "anti" candidate.

The Make-Up of the New Legislature

The net result of the elections gives the "antis" 15 senators and the two appointed members, or 17, in the upper house, as against 6 for the "pros", with one seat vacant on account of Treñas' death. In the lower house Speaker Paredes estimates there will be about 60 "anti" representatives against about 21 "pros," with 3 Sakdal members and 1 independent. The antis will be entitled to the 9 other seats in the House, to be filled by appointment. For provincial governors the "antis" won about 32 provinces against only about 6 for the "pros," with 1 (Marinduque) for the Sakdal Party, a communistic organization, and 5 still unheard from at the time of this writing.

This result proved an upset as the "pros" and with them their sympathizers expected at least to gain a small majority in the House. The greatest upsets were the defeat of Osias in the second district, Palma in the fourth district, and Sabido in the sixth district. The "antis" swept the provinces in these districts, with the exception of Manila where the "pros" returned 9 councilors against 1 for the "antis."

The Program of the New Legislature

The new Legislature will meet on the 16th of this month. There is no doubt that Quezon will be re-elected President

of the Senate. A fight is now going on over the choice for Speaker. Quintin Paredes may be re-elected, if Quezon so desires. But then the Visayan "anti" representatives are clamoring for the selection of a speaker from their ranks in view of a "gentlemen's agreement." In this event, the prominent candidates are Representatives Zulueta, Festin, and Torres.

It is not known how long the new Legislature will sit as everything depends upon the Constitutional Assembly, the election of whose members will be held July 10 and the sitting of which is scheduled not later than October 1 this year. There is no definite legislative program adopted so far as the desire is to establish the Government of the Commonwealth under the Tydings-McDuffie Act as soon as possible. The last elections were held not only to comply



**YOUR DOCTOR
WILL TELL YOU
THAT**

**PHILLIPS' MILK OF
MAGNESIA**

**IS THE SAFE REMEDY
FOR YOUR CHILD**



**ALSO IN
TABLET FORM**

Convenient to carry with you. Each Tablet is the equivalent of one teaspoonful of the liquid.



DOCTORS will tell you that Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is the *safe* remedy for your child. It is a gentle, effective laxative that does far more than simply "move the bowels." It sweetens the stomach, neutralizes the excess acids that frequently cause gas pains, biliousness and other similar ailments, and tones up the whole digestive system.

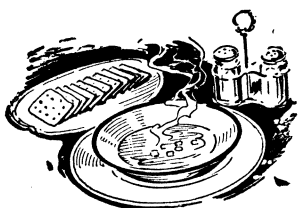
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is ideal for children of all ages and especially desirable when taking to their first solid food after weaning.

Formula:—Magnesium Hydroxide.....Mg. (HO) 2.

Delicious with Soup!

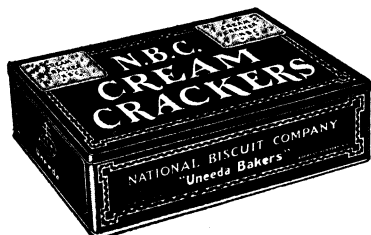
N. B. C.

Cream Crackers



AS fresh and crisp from the tin as the day they came from the oven. N.B.C. Crackers have freshness and fine flavor that make them appetizing and palatable. Serve them with soups, with salads, with desserts. Let children eat them between meals.

A Uneeda Bakers Product



Large or Small tins
at your dealer's

Other N. B. C. Products:

Washington Sodas
Honey Maid Grahams
Oreo Sandwich
Sorbeta Sandwich
and many others.

with the election law but also to test the Quezon leadership. He and his men will decide the fate of the new Legislature.

One thing is evident, however,—the renewal of the campaign for the repeal of or amendment of measures enacted by the Congress of the United States which are inimical to Philippine interests.

Whatever laws may be considered by the new Legislature, they will be in the nature of economic readjustments to the new situation. For the present, it seems most important that another reorganization of the government machinery should be effected to bring down Insular expenditures to the lowest possible level. Laws that will give impetus to commerce and industry and insure equal treatment of and adequate protection to foreigners in the Philippines are likewise imperative as a step toward strengthening the foundations of the coming Republic.

As an aftermath of the elections will come several protests, the most outstanding of which will be probably those of Matias Hilado against Senator-elect Isaac Lacson in the eighth district, and Representative Manuel Gallego against José Robles, Jr., in the second representative district of Nueva Ecija. These protests ought to be disposed of as soon as possible to permit consideration of the important problems which confront the Philippines.

It is in the manner in which these problems are approached that the Quezon leadership will be once more put to a test. This leadership has been vindicated in the last elections and it is up to Mr. Quezon and his men to measure up to the hopes and expectations of the people.

Coffee in the Philippines

(Continued from page 299)

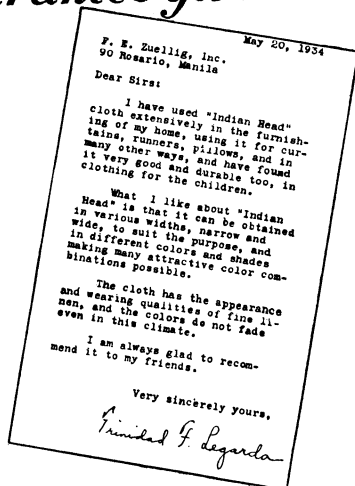
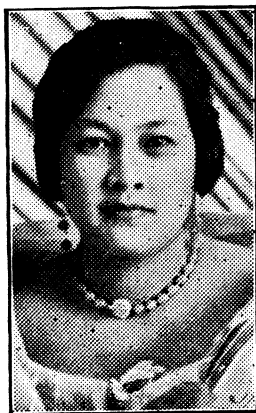
Harvesting and Yield

The most important consideration in the production of high grade coffee is the determination of the proper time of harvesting. Only ripe berries should be picked. The green and half ripe ones should be left on the trees to ripen. The berries should be pulled off carefully, taking care not to injure the nodes, as otherwise the future bearing qualities of the tree will be seriously affected. Ordinarily a coffee tree will fruit heavily from the fifth to the tenth year, although some trees have been reported to give the best yields when they are as much as forty years old. The yield of Arabian coffee in the Philippines ranges from one-half to one kilo per tree. Estimating about 1300 trees to a hectare, about the right number of trees to be planted in that area, the yield would be around 1000 kilos of clean coffee per hectare. Arabian coffee has been found to do well in the highlands, particularly in the Mountain Province. For the lowland provinces, such as in Batangas, Laguna, Mindanao, etc. the Excelsa coffee has been found to be the best variety.

Those interested in the culture of coffee are referred to the Director of Plant Industry, who will give all the necessary information to prospective planters.

INDIAN HEAD CLOTH

"With the Guarantee you Know"



THIS IS WHAT MRS. TRINIDAD F. LEGARDA PROMINENT SOCIETY LEADER, SOCIAL WORKER, PATRON OF MUSIC, AND A FORMER QUEEN OF THE MANILA CARNIVAL HAS TO SAY ABOUT THIS EXCELLENT CLOTH

Insist upon GENUINE
INDIAN HEAD
36 INCHES WIDE IN 29 DIFFERENT SHADES
WHITE ~ IN 6 DIFFERENT WIDTHS
FOR ATTRACTIVE
INDIAN HEAD
PRINTS ON FINE CLOTH

Pulping

After the ripe berries have been harvested, they should immediately be run through a pulping machine. An ordinary pulping machine is essentially a cylinder provided with blunt projections. It is a common practice and a wrong one to leave newly harvested coffee berries to sour for a few days before pulping. This practice originated with those who pick coffee beans while still half ripe and the so-called souring process is really a method of forcing immature berries to soften in order to effect an easier separation of the pulp, but a very poor quality of bean is obtained.

Fermentation

The pulped beans are collected in fermenting vats which are usually made of wood or concrete. During this fermentation process great skill and care is necessary, otherwise putrefaction results. The pulped coffee should be allowed to stand in the fermenting vat for from 24 to 36 hours after which time it is thoroughly washed in clean water so as to remove the skins and the slimy material, leaving only the clean, silvery-white, parchment-like covering of the bean. The complete removal of the saccharine slimy matter is necessary, otherwise the subsequent drying of the beans will be less rapid and usually a very inferior product will result.

Drying

In the drying of coffee, two methods are usually followed: (a) the quick-drying; and (b) the slow drying method. In the quick-drying process, perforated iron plates are used. The beans are first dried at a temperature of about 100 degrees Centigrade for 12 or 13 hours, after which the temperature is reduced to about 60 degrees Centigrade and the drying process continued for another 12-hour period. In the slow process, the beans are sun-dried for from 4 to 7 days, after which the drying is finally completed in a hot air drier. Many buyers prefer to purchase the beans after the sun-drying and to complete the drying in their own factories which are usually provided with proper drying facilities.

The dried coffee is then cleaned, graded, sacked, and weighed ready for shipment.

REFERENCES

- Freise, F. W. 1931. Preparation of Vinegar from Coffee Fruit Pulp. Journal of Industrial Engineering and Chemistry, 23: 1108-1109.
- Adriano, F. T. and F. O. Santos. 1928. The Chemical Composition of Philippine Food Materials. Public Welfare Commission Circular. Bureau of Printing, Manila.
- Galang, F. G. 1928. Coffee Culture. Bureau of Agriculture Bulletin No. 46, Bureau of Printing, Manila.
- Punnett, P. W. and Eddy, W. H. 1930. What Flavor Measurements Reveal about Keeping Coffee Fresh. Food Industries. September number. 401-404.
- Anonymous, 1932. Collector of Customs Annual Report.
- Anonymous, 1932. Statistical Handbook, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Homonhon Rocks

(Continued from page 279)

On the 15th of March to W. 1/4 S.W., in 10°

On the 16th [March] we saw land [that is, they sighted Samar], and went towards it to N.W...."

From the foregoing considerations, it would appear that Magellan's fleet was still on the high seas on March 14, 1521, the date inscribed on the Homonhon rocks, and that the Homonhon date is inaccurate.

It will also be seen that Albo's log-book corroborates Pigafetta's date.



PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY—

furnishes immediate communication, reaching all the principal towns of Central and North-Eastern Luzon.

Communication by telephone is the most satisfactory for it enables you to speak directly to the one you wish to communicate with and get his instant, personal reply.

TOLL STATIONS AND RATES

(Rates between points not listed below may be obtained by dialing 09)

From MANILA To	Station to Station		Person to Person	Appointment and Messenger Calls	Report Charge
	DAY	NIGHT			
	6:00 A.M. to 8:30 P.M. Initial Period	8:30 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. Initial Period			
Angeles.....	P0.90	P0.60	P1.10	P1.40	P0.25
Baguio*.....	3.20	2.20	4.00	5.00	.55
Baliuag.....	.60	.50	.75	.95	.25
Bamban (T).....	1.10	.80	1.35	1.70	.30
Bauang (U).....	2.70	1.90	3.35	4.20	.50
Bautista.....	1.80	1.30	2.25	2.80	.40
Bayambang.....	1.80	1.30	2.25	2.80	.40
Bocaue.....	.30	.30	.35	.45	.20
Cabanatuan*.....	1.30	.90	1.60	2.05	.30
Calumpit.....	.60	.50	.75	.95	.25
Capas.....	1.20	.80	1.50	1.85	.30
Dagupan*.....	2.10	1.50	2.60	3.30	.40
Damortis.....	2.40	1.70	3.00	3.75	.45
Gapan.....	1.10	.80	1.35	1.70	.30
Gerona.....	1.50	1.00	1.85	2.35	.35
Iloilo*.....	4.20	...	5.25	6.55	.75
Malasiqui.....	1.90	1.30	2.35	2.95	.40
Malolos*.....	.50	.50	.60	.80	.20
Marilao.....	.30	.30	.35	.45	.10
Meycauayan.....	.20	.20	.25	.30	.10
Moncada.....	1.60	1.10	2.00	2.50	.35
Naguilian.....	2.80	2.00	3.50	4.35	.50
Nasugbu, B.....	.60	...	.75	.95	.10
Paniqui.....	1.50	1.00	1.85	2.35	.35
Pasig.....	.20	.20	.25	.30	.10
Quingua.....	.50	.50	.60	.80	.20
San Carlos.....	2.00	1.40	2.50	3.10	.40
San Fernando (P)*...	.80	.60	1.00	1.25	.25
San Fernando (U)*...	2.80	2.00	3.50	4.35	.50
San Jose, Mindoro...	2.15	...	2.70	3.35	.40
San Miguel (B).....	.80	.60	1.00	1.25	.25
San Miguel (T).....	1.30	.90	1.60	2.05	.30
Stotsenburg*.....	1.00	.70	1.25	1.55	.30
Tarlac*.....	1.30	.90	1.60	2.05	.30

Station-to-Station service is available only to places marked with an asterisk. (*)

3

GOOD TOOLS THAT MEAN BETTER RESULT IN DRAWING CLASSES



CRAYOLA CRAYON

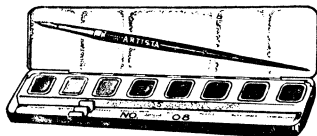
Famous CRAYOLA Wax Crayon is the outstanding favorite with teachers everywhere. For 30 years, it has been the Standard of Excellence for classroom use.

Packed in boxes containing 6, 8, 12, 16, 18, and 24 colors.

ARTISTA WATER COLORS

The ideal Water Colors for classroom use. They mix easily, flow freely—and their colors are clear and brilliant.

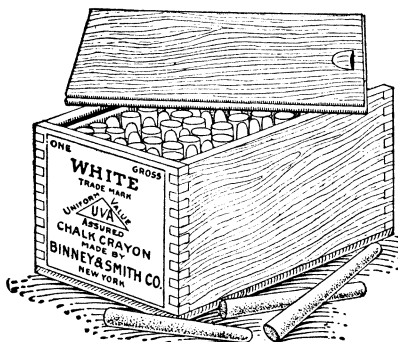
Available in sets of 4, 8 and 16 colors in convenient ja-panned boxes with camel's hair brush and holder.



U V A BLACKBOARD CRAYON

Contains only the purest ingredients—hence it is free of gritty substances that scratch the costly blackboard surfaces.

"U V A" Blackboard Chalk Crayon makes a strong clear white mark that is easy to read and easy to erase.



BINNEY & SMITH CO.
41 East 42nd Street New York

Sole Makers of the Complete Gold Medal Line Including CRAYOLA Wax Crayon, PERMA Pres-sed Crayon, ARTISTA Water Colors and ARTISTA Show Card Colors, U V A and other Quality Blackboard Crayons.

It is of some significance, that of all the participants in that memorable voyage who have left written accounts of the events occurring in the first circumnavigation, not one has mentioned the inscription. Is it possible that the persons responsible for it died during the remainder of the voyage? or that Pigafetta and Albo did not think it of sufficient importance to merit even bare mention in their journals? We cannot answer this positively. But it is quite clear that neither Pigafetta nor Albo had anything to do with the inscription, otherwise, March 17, 1521, should have been found inscribed in the Homonhon rock.

V

The following conclusions seems to be warranted:

First, the dates in Pigafetta's account from the time Magellan set sail from San Lucar until the ship, the *S. Victoria*, reached the same port nearly three years there-after, have been subjected to a close examination and found to be correct and consistent with each other. They were checked by the calendar constructed for the purpose, and counter-checked by using Wilkinson's table.

Second, the veracity of the Homonhon date can not be sustained by the written evidence available.

And third, the consistency and faithfulness of Pigafetta's account with regard to dates having been fully established, the date given us by the Homonhon rocks, consequently, must be wrong or inaccurate, assuming it to be authentic.

Although this is so, some significance still attaches to the Homonhon rocks. While the inscription can not be accepted as throwing doubt upon the date of the discovery of the Philippines, the rocks may at least serve to indicate the first landing place in this archipelago of that fearless and indefatigable explorer, Ferdinand Magellan.

1. Antonio Pigafetta, *Primo Viaggio Intorno al Mondo*, translated by James Alexander Robertson, in Blair & Robertson, *The Philippine Islands 1493-1898*, vol. 33, p. 107. Another translation of the same work, but less complete, was made by Lord Stanley and printed for the Hakluyt Society in 1874. This was reprinted in the *Philippine Education Magazine* (now *Philippine Magazine*), vol. 24 (June 1927-May 1928).

2. Alberto Abeleda, "Is History Wrong?" *Philippines Free Press*, Sept. 3, 1932, p. 3.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 3, 36.

5. Blair & Robertson, *op. cit.*, p. 103.

6. "Discovery and Progress", *Census of the Philippine Islands*, 1903, vol. I, p. 310. In 1921, however, Pardo de Tavera hinted that this date must be wrong. (See "El Viaje de Magallanes", in *Celebración del Cuarto Centenario del Descubrimiento de Filipinas por Fernando de Magallanes 1521-1921*, p. 94.) He did not, however, state positively the correct date.

7. See Alberto Abeleda's article already cited, p. 36.

8. Blair & Robertson, *op. cit.*, vol. 34, p. 143; *Philippine Education Magazine*, vol. 24, p. 691.

9. *The Life of Ferdinand Magellan* (London, 1890), p. 145.

10. "Philippine Historiography", *The Philippine Review*, vol. III, p. 601.

11. For instance, the inability to describe the mutiny at San Julian in detail, of which Pigafetta probably was not a witness; and his failure to mention Sebastian el Cano as the captain who carried out the voyage to its successful completion, are mentioned by Guillemard and Retana respectively.

12. Antonio Pigafetta, *Magellan's Voyage Around the World*, translated by James Alexander Robertson, separate edition (Cleveland, 1906), vol. 1, p. 13.

13. *Op. cit.*, p. 145.

14. *Biblioteca Filipina* (Washington, 1903), p. 308.

15. "Perpetual Calendar", *Whitaker's Almanack for 1933*, p. 80.

16. Albo's log-book has an entry for February 29, 1520. (See D. Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, *Colección de los Viajes y Descubrimientos que Hicieron por Mar los Españoles, Desde Fines del Siglo XV* (Madrid, 1837), vol. IV, p. 214; also Robert Chambers, *The Book of Days*, vol. 1, p. 7).

17. "The Simplex Calendar", *Whitaker's Almanack for 1912*, p. 69.

18. "Perpetual Calendar from the Commencement of the Christian Era", *Whitaker's Almanack for 1911*, p. 410.

19. See Note 185, Blair & Robertson, *op. cit.*, vol. 33, p. 321.

20. Navarrete, *op. cit.*, vol. IV, p. 54.

21. "La Navegación y la Meteorología Desde el Viaje de Magallanes", in *Celebración del Cuarto Centenario* . . . , p. 33.

22. Blair & Robertson, *op. cit.*, vol. 2, p. 113.

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Keeping Children Happy On Rainy Days



NOW that the long rainy days are before us, let us plan plenty of play and fun for the children, so that the hours of confinement within doors will be happy and contented ones. Even the children who spend their mornings in school find the afternoons dull and tiresome unless some game or entertainment is forthcoming.

One never-ending joy to little children, and to most of the older ones as well, is the swing. Try to have at least two good strong rope swings up somewhere out of the rain. The garage is an ideal place, sufficiently large, but not all of us have one convenient. If the children are not too heavy a place can often be found on a porch, or even inside the house, to put up a swing. Do not expect the children to be too quiet either, for who could really swing and not laugh and shout a little as well.

If the children must play in or near the room with the grown-ups it is better to provide them with quiet toys. Several bags of pretty marbles, a box of brightly colored and differently shaped building blocks, dominoes, and various gay little toys to be found at the stores may be given the children. It is well to remember the danger to little eyes and faces of children playing in groups, when selecting playthings. Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged toys may injure a child.

One or two new books, a new tea set, a doll, a toy air plane, all help the child to keep interested and amused. A child who has no amusing way to spend his time is apt to be naughty and cause trouble. A pair of blunt-pointed scissors and some pretty colored paper or old magazines will furnish amusement for several hours. A jar of paste and a scrap-book will add materially to the pleasure of the little ones.

Then there is the never-failing delight to be found in coloring and painting pictures. Little children of the pre-school or kindergarten age delight in spending hours coloring pictures. When the drawing paper, picture cards, etc., are all used up you will need to guard your books and magazines, or soon the little hands will have every one of them painted over in gay colors. Do not think that father or mother's best book or magazine will escape, either! It is all the same to the child who is looking for new territory to cover—or new worlds to conquer with paint brush or colored crayons. So it is much better to be prepared with plenty of paper and old magazines. And how proud the child will be if you pin one or more of his pictures on your wall for a day or two.

As a special treat take your little ones to a cine or give them a little party occasionally. One mother of three little ones kept them happy by allowing them to help her cook. Making cookies was the favorite culinary pastime. What fun to see cows, dogs, stars, hearts, and trees coming out of the dough! And then to watch the cookie pan put in the oven, and wait anxiously for the nice brown cookies to come out of the oven all ready to eat. Who wouldn't enjoy this and think it fun?

When the mother made frozen salads, desserts, and the like, each child would fill his individual refrigerator pan and put it in the refrigerator to set. Of course the children had to peep in the refrigerator several times to see how their dessert was getting along, and if it was almost ready to eat. But it all helped to pass away the time in a most interesting way. No doubt the table, the floor, and even the refrigerator became sticky with flour and dough. But who wouldn't be willing to spend a little extra time cleaning when it means so much fun for the little ones? Let's keep the children contented and amused on these rainy days.

New and Versatile Kitchen Utensils

HAVE you joined the ranks of the modern housewives who buy kitchen utensils for their versatility? The stores are showing so many of them, each one capable of doing one, two, three or more tricks, that any housewife might be tempted to spend more than her budget allows for new kitchen ware. But when you think of there being fewer pots and pans to buy, the saving in space in storing them away, and the greater efficiency in cooking, then you will feel satisfied that the initial expenditure is well justified.

Take the new jelly roll pan. It is large and shallow, and you cannot help but make your cake thin enough to roll without cracking. The pan is equally serviceable for chocolate roll or pan cookies. So many

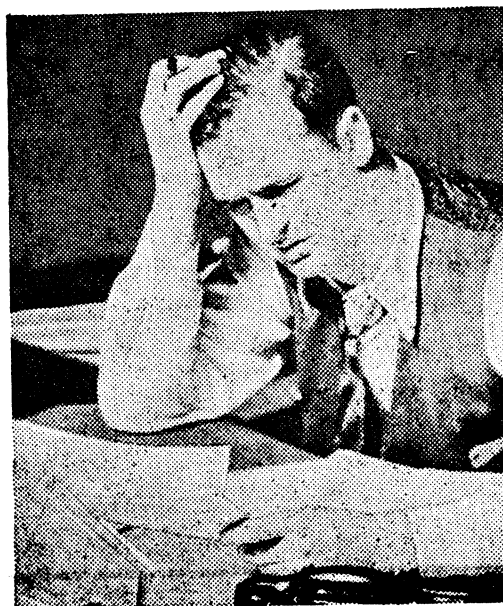
pan cookies are spoiled by baking them in pans whose sides are too high. And this new jelly roll pan is just the thing for making home made candies, or for baking biscuits, and for cooking many kinds of fruit. You may even cook a small uncovered roast, and with the addition of a rack it is very convenient for broiling bacon in the oven.

And then there is a sauce pan that strains as it pours. Every housewife knows how easy it is to spill vegetables, macaroni and the like when pouring off the water from the sauce pan. Under the lid of this new sauce pan is a strainer that will do away with the waste and inconvenience of spilling the vegetables.

Another pan, or rather twin pans to be seen lately are especially clever. They fit together closely so both can be used on one burner at a time, thus saving gas or electricity. But each pan has a long, projecting handle, which prevents burning your hand when lifting. Their convenience and economy are very evident. Fruits or vegetables to be served together are much tastier and look much more appetizing if cooked separately and then combined after cooking. And how convenient these pans must be for making milk soups and similar dishes.

Another little contrivance that may be used either on the stove or in the refrigerator, is a heat-proof glass teapot. One thing that particularly struck me about this teapot was that there was no spout to be broken off in washing. The little pot is very convenient for use as a tea kettle, for warming milk, or for making tea. It is an excellent container for chilled fruit juices to be stowed away in your refrigerator.

These are only a few of the many tricky pots and pans that will attract the eye and make you unconsciously reach for your purse when you see them on display in the store.



Are YOU worried about YOUR REPAIR BILLS?



SEE a Valvoline dealer today. Let him drain the old oil from your car's crankcase and refill with fresh Valvoline—the original Pennsylvania Oil.

He sells Valvoline Motor Oil in 1 quart and 5 quart refinery sealed cans—guaranteeing its purity.

Try Valvoline. It gives *double film* protection. Costs *less* to use, per mile, per month, per year!

ELMAC INC.

627 Rizal Ave. • Manila • P. O. Box 625

Leading Gregg Shorthand Books

For Beginning Students

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg).....	₱3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg).....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter).....	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott).....	3.30
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg).....	.65
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett).....	1.32
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg).....	.70
Progressive Dictation (Wilson).....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee).....	1.58

For Advanced Students

Gregg Speed Building (Gregg).....	2.64
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett).....	3.10
Transcription Drills (Ross).....	2.64
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg).....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg).....	2.20

For Teachers

Daily Lesson Plans in Gregg Shorthand (Zinman, Strelsin, and Weitz).....	2.64
Teaching Principles and Procedures for Gregg Shorthand (Skene, Walsh, and Lomax).....	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

Phelan Building

San Francisco

or

The Philippine Education Company

101-103 Escolta

Manila

Artists' Supplies—

Everything for the artist—Oil colors, brushes, pallettes, drawing paper of all descriptions, etc.

Pictures & Frames—

The greatest collection of beautiful pictures in Manila. Suitable frames for each subject.

Art Department

Philippine Education Company

MANILA

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Robert Waida, author of "Philippine Independence—A Japanese View", is a Japanese who lived for more than twenty years in the United States. For five years he was an instructor in the Clarence H. White School of Photography in New York City. He returned to Japan in 1932 and came to the Philippines last year, and states he is "deeply interested

in the Islands' successful independence".

Benjamin N. Vilorio, author of the story, "Darkness", rather remarkable for the apparently complete identification of its author with his principal character, a Moro woman, wife of an outlaw, is an Ilocano, born in Balaoan, La Union, in 1911. He obtained his early education in Manila and then entered Silliman Institute in Dumaguete, from which he graduated several years ago. He is now a high-school teacher. He has visited Mindanao on several occasions and also roomed with Moro students during his college days. Although he has written for a number of other Manila publications, this is his first appearance in the Philippine Magazine. He states that his wife (he was married last December) suggested that he send this story to the Philippine Magazine.

Bernardo P. Garcia, now on the staff of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, is a veteran newspaperman. He started on *La Vanguardia* in 1911 and then went to the *Cablenews*. From there he went to the *Manila Times* of which he was the City Editor when I was Editor. Later he became Associate Editor of the *Times*. After that he was Editor of the *Philippines Herald* for some time. He is married and has ten children and is probably the fastest news-writer in Manila,—whether there is any connection, I don't know; but he can write a good "story" at a moment's notice and at a furious speed.

E. Arsenio Manuel, who, in his article on the Homonhon rock inscription, comes to the conclusion that the inscription, although possibly authentic, is incorrect, is connected with the Library of the University of the Philippines. He has already contributed a number of articles to the Magazine.

Conrado V. Pedroche, of Tarlac, author of the story, "First Long Pants", is already known to the readers of the Magazine. The present story is a sequel to his "Maytime" in the May issue, and suggests Mark Twain and Booth Tarkington.

John M. Garvan, M. A. (Dublin) has recently returned to the Philippines after three years as research associate in anthropology in the University of California and another three years in China engaged in a study of Japan life and customs there. He first came to the Philippines in 1903 and was for many years attached to the Bureau of Education and the Bureau of Science. He spent three years in Agusan among the Manobos and Bukidnons, one year among the Dibabaons, Mangungans, Mansakas, and Mandayas, nearly a year among the Bagobos and Moros of Davao, a year among the tribes of Northern Luzon, three years among the Joloano Moros, Samals, and Badjaos, and another year among the various Negrito peoples of Mindanao and Luzon. He is the author of a comprehensive Moro dictionary and of a number of important ethnographic monographs, one of which was recently published by the National Academy of Sciences (Washington). He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1877.

Percy A. Hill, American rice planter in Nueva Ecija, also a frequent contributor, completes his account of the Dutch in the Philippines in this issue. I was glad to publish his two articles on the subject for a number of reasons one of which is that though I am a "second-generation American", my father having become a naturalized American citizen before I was of age, I was born a Dutchman. Naturally I like to see a good word said for the Dutch once in a while.

Marc T. Greene, author of the article on Papeete, is a noted American newspaper correspondent who has already contributed a number of sketches to the Philippine Magazine.

Dr. F. T. Adriano, M. Sc., Ph. D., a frequent contributor to the Magazine, is no longer connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry but is now Technical Director of the Magnolia Dairy Products division of the San Miguel Brewery. We wish Doctor Adriano all success in his new position.

P. C. Milan is a new writer and lives in Bangar, La Union.

Maximo Ramos, who has recently moved to Cotabato, writes: "Here I am now, still unemployed—and without hope of immediate employment either. I find Salunayan a deal different from my Zambales. I write this in Midsayap, where I have just received the Magazine. It is a five-kilometer walk from where I am staying and the first thing I asked the Postmaster was whether the Philippine Magazine had arrived yet. I wrote the poem, "Dawn on the Cotabato River" while traveling in a launch from the town of Cotabato to Lomopog.

Eugenia P. Frayre, who contributes the poem, "Madness", to this issue, was born in Gasan, Marinduque, in 1915. She says that she has read a great deal of poetry and began writing it at an early age.

Bienvenido N. Santos, who, with his wife, was mentioned in this column last month, claims in a letter that I gave her a handle against him. "Every time she feels like getting my goat, she says to me, 'Ah, handsome Bienvenido!'", and all I can do is to counter with, "Oh, you charming young woman!"

Antonio C. Abear of Argao, Cebu, wrote during the month: "Here are three cheers for Mr. Alexander Kulesh. His cover for the May issue of your Magazine, 'Looking at Me', is certainly that. It's a great piece of work and I'm having it framed for a wall decoration."

Ricardo C. Galang, an instructor in the Bukidnon Normal School, and a contributor to the Magazine, wrote me: "The Philippine Magazine has become a vital part of our courses in the social sciences and in literature and the news summary and the columns on business and finance are used in the current events classes. Mr. Pond's article, 'Facing the Facts', is creating serious thought, especially in our class in economics. . . . My class has been inquiring about Putakte. He has quite a number of imitators among the teachers and students here.

Charles E. Griffith, Music Editor of Silver, Burdett & Company, Newark, New Jersey, sent in a renewal with the encouraging words: "Although I have not been very articulate about recent issues, I want to go on record as expressing my great pleasure in what you are doing in this journal. . . ."

C. L. O'Dowd, of Baguio, in renewing his subscription, wrote: "Here with a check for the renewal of my subscription to your Magazine from which I have gotten much enjoyment. Keep prodding Percy Hill for more articles as we would sooner trim our future sails to his practical helm than be misguided by the political captains than man our bureaucracy. Your Magazine is the only real effort in this field in the direction

of a worth-while publication. . . . Who knows but what some day your encouragement to young writers may bring out an Oriental O. Henry. . . ."

With reference to the editorial, "Spain, the United States, Japan, and Christianity in the Far East", in the April issue of the Magazine, I was pleased to receive the following letter from the Rt. Rev. Gouverneur Frank Mosher, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands, Episcopal Mission:

"The Philippine Magazine for April, 1934, had information of value to all of us who are missionaries and I sent copies to the Most Reverend Dr. Perry, the Presiding Bishop of our Church, in New York, and also to John W. Wood, D.C.L., who is the executive secretary of our Department of Missions. In a letter received from Dr. Wood yesterday, he says:—'That is a remarkable and interesting article by Mr. Hartendorp. . . . I have read it with interest. I wonder whether he would have any objection to its publication in the *Spirit of Missions*?' I am writing, therefore, this morning to ask you that question and shall be glad to send your answer on to Dr. Wood. The magazine he mentions is one published at the headquarters of our Church and has a rather extended circulation throughout the Church. I shall be glad if you will let me know whether they may have your authority to reprint the article in whole or in part. You may be interested to know that Dr. Wood remembers John Howe Peyton to whom you refer in the article. He says:—'He was a layman of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew sent out as one of a group of three men whom I was commissioned to secure for the Brotherhood for work among the soldiers in 1898. He returned to this country to become president of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad.' With my best regards, believe me, faithfully yours, etc."

Of course, I have no objection to the reprint of the editorial in question. I should like to give it the widest possible circulation. Executive secretary Wood, by the way, is now a subscriber to the Magazine.

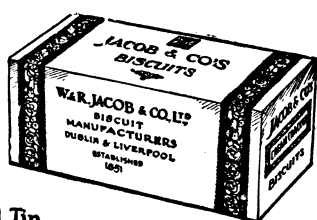
A subscriber at San Juan, Malitbog, Leyte, wrote me as follows regarding bank interest: "In the News Summary in the February issue of your Magazine you published an item which, I regret to say, appears not to be in accordance with the facts: The item ran: 'Upon the recommendation of Governor-General Frank Murphy, the board of the Philippine National Bank approves a lowering of the interest rates on agricultural loans from 8 to 7 per cent. . . .'. The Philippine National Bank last year made Municipal Treasurers disbursing officers for agricultural loans here, so two weeks ago I asked the Treasurer of Malitbog about the rate of interest now charged on such loans. 'Twelve per cent', was the answer. 'But I saw in the papers that the interest

W. & R. JACOB & CO

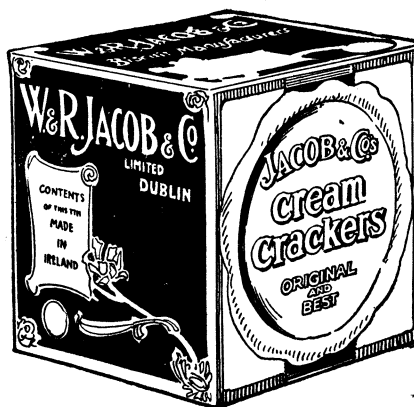
The Most Famous Biscuits in the World



No. 3 Tin



No. 1 Tin



No. 5 Tin

WISE & COMPANY
DISTRIBUTORS

has been put down recently' 'I do not know anything about that,' he replied, 'and I ought to know because I myself have borrowed money from the Bank and pay twelve per cent'. So, not only has the interest been twelve per cent and not eight, as your news item stated, but it has not been lowered. Or does the change apply only to sugar hacenderos?"

I referred this letter to Mr. Rafael Corpus, President of the Bank, and received the following reply: "I appreciate your kindness in sending me the attached letter from Mr. . . . of San Juan, Malitbog, Leyte. Effective January 1, 1934, the Board approved the following reductions in interest rates charged by the Bank on agricultural loans: (a) Long-term loans (payable in 2 years or more but not exceeding 10 years) from 8% to 7%; (b) One-year loans from 8% to 7%; (c) Loans granted by the Agencies from 12% to 10%. Last year, this Bank, in its desire to extend credit facilities to the farmers in the provinces where there are no Branches established, made arrangements to utilize the services of the Municipal Treasurers in the provinces, such as Leyte, to receive and investigate loan applications submitted by the farmers in their respective municipalities. These loan applications are approved or disapproved by a local Loan Body of which the Municipal Treasurer is a member. For the services rendered by the Municipal Treasurers, the Bank gives them certain compensation; hence the slightly higher interest rate charges for loans in the Agencies. At the Head Office and in the Branches established by this Bank, the interest on one-year agricultural loans is 7%. We hope that the above will show the Bank's deep interest in helping the small farmers. Very truly yours, etc."

The cover illustration this month is again by Alexander Kulesh, about whom much has already been published in this Magazine. The frontispiece, "In the Lowlands", is a reproduction of an oil painting by C. Cruse, a German artist and illustrator for a number of high-grade periodicals who was in the Philippines for several months and recently left to continue his travels.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 28, 1934

MEMORANDUM
No. 22, s. 1934

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE FOR FOURTH YEAR CLASSES
To Division Superintendents:

1. During the school year 1934-35 the *Philippine Magazine* will be used to supplement the *Scholastic* for Fourth Year classes in English. This change has been approved as a trial.
2. The Fourth Year magazine-reading requirements for 1934-35 will be as follows:

	Academic, Home-Economics, Normal, and General Curricula	
	<i>Scholastic</i>	<i>Phil. Magazine</i>
Fast-moving classes.....	6 issues	6 issues
Average classes.....	4 issues	4 issues
Slow-moving classes.....	2 issues	2 issues
Trade Curriculum		
Fast-moving classes.....	6 issues	6 issues
Average classes.....	4 issues	4 issues

3. The *Course of Study in Literature for Secondary Schools* now prescribes the use of the *Scholastic* for the latter part of the first semester for fast-moving classes, and the latter part of the second semester for all classes except those enrolled in the agricultural curriculum. In the future it is believed advisable to make use of the *Scholastic* and the *Philippine Magazine* as they are received in the school by dividing the total number of periods for this work, as prescribed in the course of study, so as to devote an equal number of periods to each magazine. Neither the *Scholastic* nor the *Philippine Magazine* is prescribed for the agricultural curriculum, although it is believed advisable for agricultural schools to have both magazines in the library in order that Fourth Year students may be encouraged to read the valuable material presented in these publications. More extensive use of the *Scholastic* magazine should be made in connection with the social subjects and particularly in the Fourth Year in connection with economics and Philippine history and government.

4. The subscription price of the *Philippine Magazine* to schools is as follows: Minimum of six copies a month to one address paid in advance and ordered direct from the publisher:

One year.....	P1.80 (for each subscription)
Six months.....	0.90 (for each subscription)
Three months.....	0.50 (for each subscription)

The company states that orders at these prices cannot be accepted unless sent directly to the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila. The company should also be notified at least one month in advance of the publication of the issue with which it is desired to begin the subscription.

5. Principals are requested to comment upon the trial use of the *Philippine Magazine* by Fourth Year classes on their February or March (1935) B. E. Form 17.

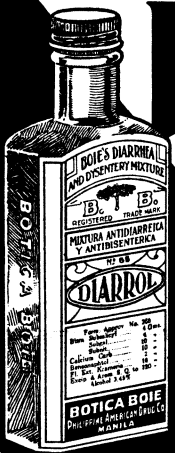
LUTHER B. BEWLEY,
Director of Education.

REFERENCES:

Memorandum: No. 5, s. 1932
Academic Bulletin: No. 2, s. 1934
Allotment: 1-4-5a-6-7-(C. 21-34)

To be indicated in the *Perpetual Index* under the following subjects:

Course of Study, AGRICULTURE AND FARMING
Course of Study, ENGLISH
Course of Study, LITERATURE
Course of Study, READING
MAGAZINE



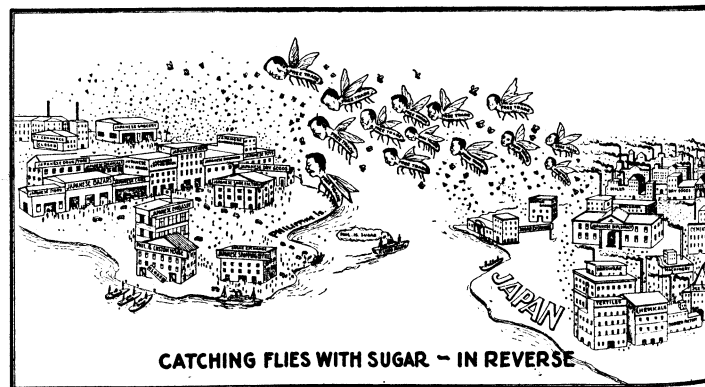
DIARROL BOIE

Corrects Diarrhea Relieves Dysentery


BOTICA BOIE

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

FORMULA—BOIE'S CORRECTOR
Bism. Subsalicyl. 4 Grm.; Bism. Subnit. Calcium Carb. 10 Grm.; Benzonalphol 2 Grm.; Fl. Ext. Kramertia 18 Grm.; Excio & Aron S. Q. 320 Grm.; Alcohol 3.45%



A Contributed Cartoon on "Free Trade" with Japan



modern advertising ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA


PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA POTENCIANA

Good-bye CORNS!

I've never used anything
that relieves the pain and
removes corns as quickly as

"GETS-IT"

Better because
it's liquid



Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion 4.0%

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MICH.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

AUGUST, 1934

No. 8 (316)



DESIGN BY ALEXANDER KULESH

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

The **GENERAL**

Six ply Heavy Duty Dual-Grips are built for brutal service. They run on low pressure to give you greater riding comfort. You get greater strength, traction, value and riding comfort in Generals. You can't afford to risk your life when Generals are so easily obtained.

**When you change to GENERALS
you cut your tire costs in half.**



No longer do you have to drive on smooth, risky treadless tires for thousands of miles to get the "mileage" out of them. GENERAL tires—always famous for big mileage—now have the longest lasting nonskid tread ever designed.

The tire that runs on 30% Less Air

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Philippine Distributors

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1934

No. 8 (316)

Cover:

Decorative Design.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	CARL H. BOEHRINGER.....	312
News Summary.....		314
The New Books.....		319
Astronomical Data for August, 1934.....	THE WEATHER BUREAU.....	319
Frontispiece:		
Jungle Trail.....	C. CRUSE.....	320
A Hitherto Unpublished Document on the Landing of Magellan at Homonhon.....	PERCY A. HILL.....	321
How Our Philippine Pygmies Fill the Passing Hour.....	JOHN M. GARVAN.....	323
Morning (Poem).....	MAXIMO RAMOS.....	322
When Done for Thee (Poem).....	A. E. LITATCO.....	325
Boyhood in the <i>Karitan</i> (Story).....	CONRADO G. GENILO.....	326
Cardo's Ghost.....	MAXIMO RAMOS.....	327
The Non-Christian Tagalogs of Rizal Province.....	N. U. GATCHALIAN.....	328
Why? (Poem).....	CARLOS P. SAN JUAN.....	329
Editorials:		
Not a Closed Case.....	THE EDITOR.....	330
A Magnificent Spirit being Shown in the Philippines.....	THE EDITOR.....	330
Inter-island Migration or Japanese Immigration?.....	THE EDITOR.....	330
Bureau of Science Reorganization.....	THE EDITOR.....	331
Our First Air-Conditioned Train.....	THE EDITOR.....	332
Library Appropriations.....	E. B. RODRIGUEZ.....	333
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	333
Community Assemblies and the Formation of Public Opinion..	ACADEMIC DIVISION, BUREAU OF EDUCATION.....	335
Pioneer (Story).....	N. V. M. GONZALES.....	337
Sulu Proverbs, II.....	JOHN M. GARVAN.....	338
A Barrio Lotrina.....	HERNANDO R. OCAMPO.....	343
To a Black Butterfly (Poem).....	ANTONIA F. CASTAÑEDA.....	344
Herdsman's Song (Poem).....	FIDEL SORIANO DUQUE.....	345
The Shower (Poem).....	JUAN L. RASO.....	345
Strings (Poem).....	CONRADO B. RIGOR.....	345
The Philippine Home: Health Notes—Balanced Meals—My Own Recipe for Savory Rice—Lemons, for Food, Health, Beauty—The School Child—Cupboards and Closets....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	346
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		357

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmarinas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE—MARINE

AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT-PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION



ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY



E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400

Telephone 2-24-28



For the best

Philippine Wines,
Liquors and Gins

buy from:

LA ROSARIO
Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo
Manila, P. I.

Business and Finance

By Carl H. Boehringer
American Trade Commissioner



Philippine business during June was decidedly spotty but in general uncertainty was the dominant feature to report, with predictions as to business during the last half of 1934 pointing to reduced volume in practically all lines. The comparatively small amount of rain during the month, contrary to the normal seasonal trend, helped to sustain business in some items. The textile trade suffered particularly, due to decreased purchasing power not only in the provinces but also in metropolitan Manila and to extreme Japanese competition. The motor car business was irregular, some importers reporting improved sales and others reporting June business as being the worst during the past five years. The longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast upset the foodstuffs market, with particular reference to flour and fresh fruit. Prices for oranges and lemons increased sharply during the middle of the month but subsequent arrivals of fruit from Los Angeles caused prices to recede before the end of the month.

Considerable interest was manifested in the general elections on June 5, the results of which were generally predicted beforehand. No untoward incidents occurred but official steps had been taken to prevent disturbances on the part of over-enthusiastic adherents.

Governor-General Murphy on June 26, 1934, announced the suballocation formula for sugar restriction. The scheme was favorably received by local sugar interests and the faith in the practical results to be obtained by following the program was evidenced by a sharp rise in sugar prices immediately after the scheme was announced. Incidentally, on June 15, 1934, Governor-General Murphy completed his first year's administration here in the Islands.

Factors having a favorable influence on business generally included the approval by the President of the United States of the P. I. Gold Refund Bill, according to which a sum of \$23,862,750.78 will eventually be turned over to the Philippine Treasury to recompense the Insular Government for losses sustained on deposits in United States banks when the dollar was depreciated. Then too, reports as to processing taxes to be turned over during the next 12 or 18 months to the Insular Government on sugar and coconut oil, together amounting to about P35,000,000, did much to stimulate confidence in the future of the country. In addition, a report covering government finances during the first five months of 1934 was released, revealing a very satisfactory position. However, continued low prices for abaca, coconut oil and copra, as well as uncertainty facing the sugar industry, caused the optimism created by the above-mentioned news to be dimmed.

Intense interest in the Tenth Philippine Legislature meeting, commencing July 16, 1934, was evident during the entire month and it was expected that important declarations affecting future American-Philippine trade relations would be made.

Locusts have reappeared in the Visayan provinces which might cause considerable damage to the rice and sugar crops unless steps are immediately taken to combat the pest.

Construction in the City of Manila during June receded to a very low figure, the value of building permits totaling only P118,000 as against P734,000 for June 1933. The total value of building permits for the first six months of this year amounted to P1,545,000 as opposed to P2,959,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Power production during June was 9,400,000 KWH as against 9,300,000 for June last year. Production for the first six months of this year totaled 59,500,000 KWH as compared with 56,400,000 for the same period in 1933.

Foreign Trade

The total overseas trade of the Philippine Islands during the first five months of 1934 was valued at P214,881,347, an increase of 26 per cent against the total trade for the first five months of 1933, valued at P170,045,129. The favorable balance of trade registered during the first five months of 1934 amounted to P61,983,949, an increase of 25 per cent compared with the favorable balance during the first five months of 1933 amounting to P49,577,489.

The import trade during the first five months of 1934 amounted to P76,448,699, representing an increase of 26 per cent over the import trade during the same months of 1933. The export trade also was larger by 26 per cent, the 1934 first five months total being P138,432,648 as against P109,811,309 during the same months of 1933. May imports and exports were the lowest recorded during 1934 but the monthly average for 1934 is still comfortably above that for the first five months of 1933.

Although the value of imports during May, 1934, showed a decrease of 12 per cent as opposed to im-

ports during the same month in 1933, imports from the United States declined by only 9 per cent. This caused the share of imports secured by American suppliers to be 67 per cent in May, 1934, as against 65 per cent in May, 1933. Considering the imports made during the first five months of 1934, it is noted that imports from the United States were fully 34 per cent by value larger than imports made during the same months in 1933; the American share of imports decreased, however, from 65 to 64 per cent.

Imports from Japan during May, 1934, dropped slightly as compared with imports made during May, 1933; the share of total imports represented by Japanese imports remained steady, however, at 10 per cent. Total imports from Japan during the first five months of 1934 were fully 68 per cent greater by value than imports during the same period of 1933; Japan's share of total imports was increased from 11 per cent to 15 per cent during the 1933 and 1934 periods under review. Imports from China, Great Britain Germany, Spain, Australia and "Other countries" were smaller by value in May, 1934, as opposed to May, 1933, but increases are shown in the case of France, Belgium, British East Indies and Dutch East Indies.

As regards total trade during the first five months of 1934, imports from China slumped heavily, China's share of total imports dropping from 6.9 per cent during the 1933 period under review to 3.8 per cent in 1934. Imports from Great Britain and the Dutch East Indies also fell off whereas gains were made by Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, British East Indies and Australia.

The total value of May, 1934, exports was fully 18 per cent lower than the value of exports made during the same month last year. The decline was due almost entirely to decreased sugar exports. Larger shipments of abaca, cordage, copra, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, cigars, timber and lumber were made but exports of embroideries continued to decline. Copra cake and leaf tobacco shipments were also reduced.

May, 1934, exports to the United States were fully 25 per cent below exports made during May, 1933, this being due entirely to the heavy drop in sugar shipments, such shipments being made earlier in the year due to the Jones-Costigan sugar control act. During May, 1934, larger shipments of Philippine products were made to Japan, China, Great Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, British East Indies, and to "Other countries". Exports to Spain continued to show declines.

During the first five months of 1934, the United States took fully 90 per cent of all exports as against 86 per cent during the same period a year ago. The increase in exports to the United States amounted to fully 31 per cent, this being due almost entirely to the huge sugar shipments made in anticipation of eventual limitation in accordance with the sugar control act in the United States. Japan, China, Great Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Hong Kong and the British East Indies also bought larger amounts of products from the Philippine markets. Spain took only about one-third as much as during the first five months of 1933.

Government Revenues

Internal revenue collections in the City of Manila during June, accounting for more than 81 per cent of total collections for the Philippine Islands, showed an increase of 25 per cent over collections for the same month last year, the increase being largely due to the payment of income taxes. A considerable slump was noted in city real estate tax collections which became due last June 30, 1934, the total decrease estimated to reach P1,000,000. The real estate tax is the most important source of revenue of the City of Manila, yearly appropriations being based on collections from this source. The average annual collection of real estate taxes amounts to more than P4,000,000.

Customs collections in all ports of the Philippines for June also showed a slight increase over those of last year. While Manila and Cebu recorded increases in collections, Iloilo registered a decrease, this being due to reduced sugar shipments.

Banking

The negative position of the net working capital of foreign banks further receded after apparently recovering during the second and third week of June, the figure at the close of the month reaching a new low, minus P3,000,000. A decrease of P2,000,000 was noted in total circulation due, according to the Insular Treasurer, to the large increase of collections in the general funds and the rather heavy sale of demand drafts. The Bank report for June, in millions of pesos, showed the following:

	June 30 1934	June 2 1934	July 1 1933
Total resources.....	242	241	221
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	96	96	103
Investments.....	51	51	44
Time and demand deposits.....	136	136	121
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	-3	-1	8
Average daily debits to individual accounts, five weeks ending.....	3.7	3.8	4.0
Total circulation.....	125	127	120

The Philippine Secretary of Finance has proposed the establishment of a central bank which would be the Government depository, act as a fiscalizing agent of the Government, issue notes to buy foreign drafts and other liquid securities of the Government, and handle foreign exchange transactions with all other banks. This scheme was vigorously opposed by all local banks, including the Government-owned Philippine National Bank, who state that the present banking system is entirely satisfactory and that there are sufficient funds in local banks to answer the

INDIAN HEAD
White & Fast Color
CLOTH

needs of the government and business firms. While it is admitted that some advantage could be derived from the establishment of a central bank, it is believed that there is not enough business to warrant the expansion of local banking facilities. Furthermore, the rates of interest which a central bank would be likely to charge will be so low that it could not operate profitably.

The plan to change the present currency system or to provide an independent one was also opposed as being neither feasible nor practicable.

Credits and Collections

Volume of collections (inward bills) fell off markedly during June, due to a seasonal decline in the import trade but also due to the Pacific Coast strike. Payments remained excellent, being made promptly. Practically no demand was reported for loans and banks generally were embarrassed with an abundance of inactive cash on hand. As reported in our last monthly review, this position caused Manila banks to reduce interest rates as of July 1, 1934. The former rate of 2 per cent per annum payable monthly on current accounts was dropped to 1 per cent, this move not affecting fixed and savings deposits. In general, save for the decline in volume of inward bills, the situation remained unchanged as compared with May.

Sugar

The local sugar market remained lifeless throughout the month, the only activity being for limited transactions for local requirements on the basis of ₱4.50 to ₱4.60 per picul, although some speculative buyers were reported to have made purchases at ₱4.80 per picul during the latter part of June. On June 26, the Governor-General announced the formula for fixing local quotas for 1935 on the basis of the average production of centrals and planters during the calendar years 1931, 1932 and 1933. The 1934 quota was not allotted as an arrangement has been made with Washington whereby all sugar in excess of the 1934 quota can be marketed in the United States, this surplus to be applied against the 1935 quota. As the total 1934 surplus may reach more than 360,000 long tons, production during the 1934-35 campaign should only be about 545,000 long tons to make up for the full quota of 906,000 long tons. This restriction would result in a large amount of surplus cane, the disposition of which remains to be arranged. Indications point to legislation whereby no cane will be milled in excess of the 1935 exportable quota and local consumption, the latter amounting to about 100,000 tons, the planters to be compensated for the loss of their cane from the proceeds of the processing tax as they become available. Warner Barnes' export data follows: November 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, totalled 1,047,741 long tons, centrifugal, and 57,217 refined, as compared to 929,712 tons and 45,681 tons respectively for the period from November 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933.

Coconut Products

The excise tax situation continued to be the ruling factor in the local copra market and after all hopes had been shattered due to the adjournment of Congress without taking action to alleviate the local industry, prices definitely declined to lower levels. Exporters were forced to look for new markets and considerable quantities were exported to European countries. Sales to the European market were further encouraged when, at the end of the month, the Conference freight rates on copra for Mediterranean

ports were reduced to shillings 43/6 and shillings 46/- for other European ports. This market also showed declining tendencies on account of selling pressure which is expected to continue unless the prevailing low prices cause an increase in demand. Copra receipts during the month were much lower than for the same period last year but this should not be taken as an indication of lower production. This was mainly due to the fact that copra which was formerly forwarded to Manila is exported directly from provincial concentrating centers because local mills have made very limited purchases due to the difficulty of marketing oil in the United States. This resulted in limited available supplies of copra cake causing the market for this item to firm as sellers were unwilling to make offers. Most of the available supply has been sold previously and what limited transactions transpired during the month were at decidedly improved prices. Schnurmacher's statistics follow:

	June 1934	May 1934	June 1933
Copra, resecada, buyer's godown, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	3.50	3.60	5.70
Low.....	3.40	3.40	5.20
Coconut oil, drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.085	0.09	0.125
Low.....	.0775	.085	.11
Copra cake, f. o. b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High.....	19.00	16.80	22.25
Low.....	17.05	15.90	21.00

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

The local abaca market during June, although quiet, was generally steady and showed no signs of being influenced by poor demand in consuming markets. As usual greater quantities of shorts were disposed of due to better prices than the higher grades which receded slightly in sympathy with poor foreign demand. More interest was manifested in loose abaca which could be purchased at prices lower than baled hemp. The rope business was depressed and there are no indications that prices will increase in the near future.

Week-end prices, (July 7) f.a.s. buyer's godowns, Manila, pesos per picul for various grades were: E, ₱10.00; F, ₱9.00; I, ₱6.75; J-1, ₱6.25; J-2, ₱5.25; K, ₱4.50; L-1, ₱3.75.

Tobacco

The tobacco market during June was featureless due to the fact that dealers and manufacturers have large supplies on hand. Growers in Cagayan and Isabela are busily engaged in the curing of their crop and no general buying activity is expected until their 1934 crop has been duly conditioned. Exports of rawleaf, stripped tobacco and scraps were reported to be the lowest since June, 1933. June exports amounted to 167,951 kilos compared to 122,683 kilos for June last year.

Philippine exports of cigars to the United States showed a marked improvement compared with June, 1933. This increase is only temporary and was made to replace considerable quantities shipped during the latter part of April and May which were held up on the Pacific Coast due to the longshoremen's strike. Total June shipments were 19,538,011 pieces as compared with 16,895,578 (Customs final) for May and 11,354,763 (Customs final) for June, 1933.

Rice

The rice market was quiet throughout the entire month with prices remaining fairly steady until the close of the month when a drop of five centavos per cavan on all grades was recorded. This was partly due to the somewhat depressed condition of the market on account of heavy arrivals from northern Luzon. However, the undertone is still strong. Only a fair volume of sales was reported during the month. Paddy prices remained steady throughout the month at ₱1.75 to ₱2.15 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan. Manila rice receipts were even heavier than during the preceding month, totaling 175,179 sacks as compared with 113,500 for May.

Planting of the new crop is under way in Central Luzon, but retarded by drought except in irrigated districts. Seasonal rains may be depended upon in time for extensive planting. Requests from the United States as to supply and prices indicate a possible market there or for transshipment to Cuba, Puerto Rico or to other rice consuming markets linked with the United States. In spite of these inquiries, however, very little attention has been given to grading for export, samples sent being based more on broken grains than on quality. Quality grading does not exist except for the limited luxury trade. Any improvement in the export trade will also be governed, in a large degree, by the exchange situation.

Lumber

The Bureau of Forestry's report on lumber inventory and mill cut for the month of May, 1934, based on 49 mills, showed the following:

	1934	1933
Lumber inventory.....	24,489,591	21,189,532
Mill production.....	17,285,882	13,686,581

Members of the Philippine Hardwood Export Association have finally decided to dissolve the association due to dissension in the allocation of quotas to local lumber producers and exporters. It was rumored that local dealers will petition the proper authorities, asking that the power of making allocation be granted to the Governor-General in the same manner as sugar. According to press dispatches received in Manila, a similar rift among members of the Philippine Mahogany Manufacturers Import Association in the United States has occurred which may cause the dissolution of that body.

Mining

The Benguet Consolidated Mining Company declared a dividend of ₱1,500,000 at the rate of ₱0.75 per share. The Balatoc Mining Company has also declared dividends amounting to ₱1,000,000 at the rate of ₱0.50 per share. The above pertains only to the second quarter, dividends for the first quarter amounting to ₱1,500,000 for both companies having been distributed last March. Total dividends declared by these two companies for the first six months of 1934 have totaled ₱4,000,000.

The Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, Balatoc Mining Company, and Ipo Gold Mines produced 120,730.70 ounces of fine gold and 80,255.18 ounces of fine silver at a value of ₱8,554,292.24 for the first six months of 1934. This represents an increase of ₱3,928,541.92 over the production of the two leading mines, Benguet Consolidated and Balatoc during the first six months of 1933. Ipo Gold Mines did not go into production until March, 1934.

The increase is attributed to increased price of gold and higher recovery made possible by the in-



PHILIPPINE CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P. O. BOX 241

DIRECTORY

PHONE 49044

Paulino P. Gocheco
GO SENG GUE CO.
1219 Azcarraga
Lumber

Sy Hiap Son
636 Tabora
Cigars and Cigarettes

Insular Saw Mill, Inc.]
330-344 Canonigo
Lumber

Ang Tagumpay
370 Sto. Cristo
Soap Business

Co Seng Liong
563 Sto. Cristo
Grocery, Cigars and Cigarettes

Co Liong Gee & Co.
567 Sto. Cristo
Candles, Rice, Cigars and Cigarettes

Dy Buncio & Co., Inc.
191 Muelle de Binondo
Importers and Exporters

**Vda. é Hijos de Pio Barretto
y Cia., Inc.**
720 Echague
Lumber

Co Guan Sheng
1109 M. de Santos
Grocery, Soap and Cigarettes

Yan Guan
115 P. Blanco
Cigars and Cigarettes

Go Tian Gee & Co.
180 Rosario
Dry Goods

Ching Ban Hing
1110 Sta. Elena
Grocery, Cigars and Cigarettes



For these warm days let your refreshment be a long, frosty drink of sparkling
!!!TRU ORANGE!!!

Sip it from a tall, thin glass and enjoy the tempting fragrance of the juice of ripe California Oranges—It's healthful!!



Royal
SOFT DRINKS

creasing and improving of the mill capacities of the two leading gold mines during the past year. Balatoc will have a capacity of 1200 tons before the close of 1934 and is now producing over 600 tons daily. All equipment necessary to raise this capacity to 1200 tons should be completed by October if present plans are carried out. Benguet Consolidated has been milling over 700 tons daily due to increased mill capacity and the installation of flotation units. This capacity will be steadily increased up to 1000 tons.

For the entire year of 1933, Benguet Consolidated produced gold valued at ₱4,470,824 based on the old price of gold at \$20.67. The average recovery per ton was ₱24.72 on the same basis. Balatoc produced gold valued at ₱4,799,269 at \$20.67 per troy ounce. This means an average value of ₱32.27 on the same standard basis, which places this mine foremost in paying its stockholders the highest return from its own production of any large gold mine in the world. Balatoc paid in 1933 360 per cent of its original capital, plus 100 per cent stock dividend.

The January to June, 1934, production figures of the above mines follow:

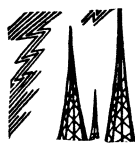
Benguet Consolidated Mining Company: 53,523.30 ounces of fine gold, valued at ₱3,746,632.44; 34,081.16 ounces of fine silver, valued at ₱43,032.08; total value, ₱3,790,412.52.

Balatoc Mining Company: 61,433.61 ounces of fine gold, valued at ₱4,300,352.70; 42,331.23 ounces of fine silver, valued at ₱54,426.09; total value, ₱4,354,778.79.

Ipo Mining Company (March to June): 5,773.79 ounces of fine gold, valued at ₱404,165.48; 3,843.18 ounces of fine silver, valued at ₱4,935.45; total value, ₱409,100.93.

News Summary

The Philippines



June 8.—The Council of Hygiene votes in favor of adopting artificial birth control measures in the Culion Leprosy Colony, the choice of method to be left to the Director of Health and the Culion Medical Board.

June 9.—A group of twenty Filipino and Chinese business men, headed by Alfonso Sy Cip, President of the Manila Chinese Chamber of Commerce, sail to Amoy on a goodwill tour.

June 10.—Senator-elect Potenciano Treñas dies of pneumonia at Iloilo, aged 40. He was a "pro" and obtained a large majority over Judge José Hon-tiveros. He took the oath of office before his death.

June 17.—Leaving Washington for Manila to be a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara states he is prepared to tell the Filipino people that they should recover from their "independence spree" and face realities because complete independence will spell disaster if accompanied by the severance of existing economic ties with the United States. He declares also that in view of the confusion of the situation in the Far East, the protection of the United States will be needed for many years. He predicts that after sober thought the Filipinos will ask the United States to modify the present independence legislation. Greater home-rule and a commonwealth form of government would satisfy the Filipino craving for self-government, he thinks. "We must decide at the forthcoming Convention what our relations in the actual future will be with the United States". Senate President Manuel Quezon and Sen. E. Quirino indicate that Guevara spoke without authority. Rep. F. Buencamino states that in so far as the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act are concerned, Guevara is absolutely correct. Rep. F. Varona charges the majority leaders as being in-sincere on the independence question.

June 20.—Speaker Henry T. Rainey appoints Representatives John McDuffie, J. L. Smith (West Virginia), R. F. Lozier (Missouri), and C. L. Beedy (Maine) to the congressional inquiry commission which is to go to the Philippines.

Eugene de Mitkiewicz, civil engineer, war veteran, and one-time Lieut.-Governor of Amburayan, dies in Manila.

June 21.—Guevara states in Seattle that he is still in favor of independence but that "the helping hand of America should be extended to the Philippines as in the past."

The Philippine sugar quota of 1,015,186 short tons is reached with a large surplus remaining on hand. Shipments on the way may be landed in bond.

June 22.—The Bureau of Health announces that the food poisoning recently frequent in Manila which has caused the death of a number of persons is due to *s. enteritidis*, possibly carried by rats and mice. It causes gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting, cramps, diarrhea and fever. The severe type may be choleraic in character. A number of Manila restaurants have been closed by the police.

The Philippine Hardwood Export Association is dissolved because of dissatisfaction over the fact that many mills were not given any allotment under the United States lumber quota. A new association will be formed to protest to Washington.

June 23.—The Manila Railroad Company inaugurates its first air-conditioned coach service between Manila and Baguio. The coaches are dust-proof and the temperature is maintained at between 72 and 80 degrees.

June 24.—The second sweepstake races are held in Manila the funds obtained in the lottery to be used for the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation.

June 27.—Governor-General Frank Murphy announces the local sugar quota allotments among sugar mills on the basis of the average annual production during the calendar years 1931-32-33, but making no allotments of the 1934 quota, the marketing of the entire 1933-34 crop to be allowed against the quotas for 1934 and 1935. Each mill quota is to be suballotted between the mill and its associated planters in accordance with existing arrangements concerning crop shares.

Reported that Quezon may shortly go to Paris for treatment for gall-stones.

June 28.—Arsenio Luz, outgoing President of the Manila Rotary Club, declares in an address: "The time is ripe for a strong concerted move to unite American and Filipino business interests in the these Islands under the joint leadership of the Manila Rotary Club, the American Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, to effectively back and sponsor the plan of our Filipino national leaders to permanently maintain and preserve and improve, as far as possible, the present trade and commercial relations between the United States and the Philippines. I firmly believe that an intelligent, sober, dignified, well-grounded, and persistent appeal to the American people will be effective."

June 30.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the bill authorizing the Treasury to credit the Philippine Government with \$23,862,750.78 which represents the "profits" made by the United States on the Philippine gold reserve funds in America.

July 1.—Ambassador H. Saito, returning to Tokyo from the United States, says: "Your government has found the Philippines to be an expensive burden and Japan does not desire to take up that burden. I have no hesitancy in saying that if the Philippines are granted complete independence Japan will be quite willing to guarantee their freedom by treaty."

Eugene A. Gilmore, former Vice-Governor and acting Governor-General of the Philippines, becomes acting President of the University of Iowa where he has been Dean of the Law School for several years.

July 5.—Guevara states in Honolulu that the Philippines should be ranked strictly with other American areas regardless of the Independence Act. "Until independence becomes a fact, the Filipinos owe allegiance to the United States, must fight for her in time of war, and during that time we are entitled to the protection of our commerce with the United States."

July 6.—Senator Sergio Osmeña upon his return to Manila from Cebu advocates in a press interview adherence as closely as possible to American government principles in the drafting of the Constitution as these have been constituted, have worked well, and have "safeguarded and promoted the rights and liberties of the country and individuals".

Capt. A. J. Prillwitz, chief pilot of the Royal Dutch-Indian Airline, arrives in Manila to investigate flying and landing conditions here. He states

**POLISH THE OLD
SHOE BRIGHT**

WITH



UNCLE SAM

(Preferred by the World)

SHOE POLISH

Sole Distributor

Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc.

Iloilo—Manila—Cebu—Zamboanga

that a weekly Java-Philippine service is being considered by his company along the Soerabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan, Tarakan, Zamboanga, Manila route.

July 9.—Judge John W. Hausermann signs contracts as President and General Manager of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company to take over the management of three new mines—those of the Abra Mining Company, the Southern Cross, and the Consolidated Mines.

Three Manila firemen of the Tanduay Station—Capt. J. Roco, Lieut. L. Kalimkin, and Tomas Gonzales—are killed and two more are injured in a fire which gutted the warehouse of the Philippine National Bank.

July 10.—Although only about a third of the qualified electors take part in the elections for the Constitutional Convention, today, they were among the more intelligent voters who needed no persuasion to cast their votes, with the result that many able men are elected to the Convention on a non-partisan basis. Among those better known are Resident Commissioners Guevara and Osias, Rep. Manuel Roxas, Sen. Elpidio Quirino, Sen. Ruperto Montinola, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and acting Secretary of Finance Vicente Singson Encarnacion, Miguel Cuaderno, Vice-President of the Philippine National Bank, Vicente Lopez, well known business man and agriculturist, Sen. Claro M. Recto, Sen. José Clarin, Rafael Palma, Salvador Araneta, Manuel Lim, Eusebio Orense, Dr. José Laurel, Gregorio Perfecto, Paulino Gullas, Gov. Mariano Cuenco, and Vicente Francisco, all well known lawyers, Judge Roman Cruz, Tomas Confesor, Father Servando Castro, the Rev. Enrique Sobrepeña, and many other.

The United States Government estimates that the beet sugar crop will be only 70.8 % of normal and it is anticipated that off-shore production areas—the Philippines, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico—will be allowed to supply the shortage which will probably amount to some 400,000 short tons below the domestic allotment of 1,556,156 tons.

July 11.—The United States Department of Commerce announces that United States imports from the Philippines for the first five months of 1934 were \$61,150,000 as compared with \$45,045,000 for the corresponding period last year. Exports from the United States to the Philippines amounted to \$21,380,000 as compared with \$17,700,000.

July 12.—Reports received that Sultan Sa Ramin, special agent of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, and Tomas Caboli, attorney, were elected to the Constitutional Convention from Lanao.

Tomas Confesor, delegate to the Constitutional Convention declares: "We are not going to brook interference from anybody. We have been elected in a non-partisan election and owe allegiance and loyalty to no one except to the people".

July 13.—Quezon issues a press statement declaring that the "antis" should organize the Constitutional Convention because they predominate in it and because the party in power is responsible for the carrying out of the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

The Governor-General announces a number of appointments to the Legislature: Juan Gaerlan, formerly representative of the Mountain Province, as senator from the twelfth district: Datu Sinsuat, formerly representative from Lanao, as senator from Mindanao; the two replacing Sen. Ludovico Hidrosollo and Sultan Jamalul Kiram respectively; Julian A. Rodriguez, justice of the peace of Davao, for representative from Davao, replacing Rep. Juan Bangoy; Dr. Carlos Fortich, cattle raiser, as representative from Agusan and Bukidnon, replacing Rep. J. G. Sanvictores; Doroteo Caragdag, lawyer and veteran of the Revolution, as representative from Zamboanga, replacing Rep. Agustin Alvarez; Dr. Severino Purugganan, for representative from Nueva Vizcaya, replacing Rep. Domingo Maddela; Datu Ombra, husband of the Dayang-Dayang, niece of the Sultan of Sulu, for representative from Cotabato, replacing Datu Ibra; and Sultan Sa Ramin for representative from Lanao.

July 16.—The Tenth Philippine Legislature convenes and Manuel L. Quezon is elected President of the Senate by 14 votes, 4 going to Senator Osmeña, minority leader. Speaker Quintin Paredes is elected Speaker of the House, polling 63 votes as against Rep. Manuel Roxas who received 19 votes and Nicolas Rafols 1 vote.

In his opening address, Quezon declares that "a new government is about to be established, a government destined to be the last rung of the ladder to our final emancipation. When the doors of this Chamber are finally closed, we will have brought to a happy conclusion and experiment unique and unparalleled in the annals of colonial administration, the joint undertaking of a conquering and a subject nation to prepare the latter for a life of independent nationhood. We shall then have concluded laying the foundations of a government for our people, truly deriving its powers from the consent of the governed. . . . From a population of barely 7,000,000 we now count a full 14,000,000 people, enjoying a standard of living not even equalled by the mightiest of our Oriental neighbors. We have grown into political manhood in the very short span of hardly a generation. We have imbued ourselves with the ideals of the West, so that today we stand a lone nation, Oriental in setting, but Occidental in religion, in culture, in tastes, and even in prejudices. We have so progressed in our 35 years of relationship with America that in the field of government we can stand side by side with any other nation, and not suffer by the comparison. While we are not enjoying at present the material prosperity that we would wish for our people, yet we can be thankful that of all nations our is perhaps the least affected by the economic depression that has engulfed the entire financial world. The great progress that we have attained has been due to the policy of free trade between the United States and the Philippines, implanted by the American government. Now this policy has been changed in so far as our unlimited access to the United States market is concerned, and is threatened with its complete termination, even before the independent Philippine Government is established, that is, soon after the export tax, imposed by that provision of the Tydings-McDuffie Law inherited from the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law, is put into effect. We have been caught unprepared for this change of policy and this is the most serious of our problems. We must meet the situation with foresight and vision, with only the best interests of our country, now and for the future, as our objective. . . . During the period from 1921 to 1933, both inclusive, our foreign trade reached the enormous total figure of P6,087,000,000. Of this total volume of trade, however, P4,163,000,000 constituted our trade with the United States alone; our trade with all the other nations only reached P1,924,000,000. While we actually sold to the United States P731,000,000—worth of goods more than what we purchased from them, we were paying other nations P262,000,000—more than what we received from them. Had it not been for the favorable balance of our trade with the United States, which was the direct result of the present free trade arrangements with that country, our foreign trade would have registered the enormous loss to us in the amount already stated. As it is, however, our gain in the United States trade not only covered our loss in the trade with other nations, but it has also enabled us to enjoy a total favorable balance in our overseas trade amounting to P469,000,000. From these figures it appears clearly that we are now dependent upon the United States for the continued prosperity of our people and our ability to meet the burdens of a progressive government. It

Subscribe Today PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

The Country's Leading
Monthly



NEVER!

PALE, colorless lips may age your face—cause people to think you older than you are. But there *is* a way to make yourself look more youthful. Simply emphasize the natural color in your lips.

What you need is the lipstick that intensifies the natural rose of your lips . . . without risking that painted look. This lipstick is called Tangee. It isn't paint.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

In the stick, Tangee looks orange. On your lips, it's rose. Not plain rose. Not jarring red but your natural color. Tangee changes color to the one shade of blush-rose most becoming to your type! Your lips will become natural, youthful, not conspicuous with paint. Moreover, Tangee's special cream base soothes and softens, prevents lips from drying or chapping. Get Tangee today—costs no more than ordinary lipsticks. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look. . . make the face seem older.



PAINTED—Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.



TANGEE—Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.



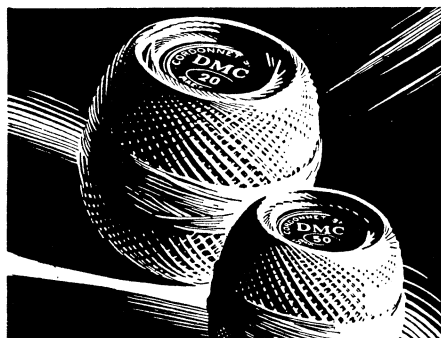
Cheeks mustn't look pale either! So use TangeeRouge. Blends with your complexion. Gives the same natural color and matches Tangee Lipstick. Now in refillable gunmetal case. Refills save money. Also in Theatrical shade.



SALES AGENTS
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

D·M·C

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



DOLLFUS-MIEG & CO. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

brilliant crochet cotton the original

six cord brilliant cordonnet
used extensively for all kinds
of crochet work

. . . the perfect cable twisted crochet cotton,
a most desirable thread for general crochet
work; this firm thread ensures a permanency
and distinctness of detail in finished work
even after much laundering



high quality fast colours

can be procured from all art needlework stores.





By the Ease with
which it glides
across paper you
will recognize
Siconderoga
America's favorite
10¢ pencil.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
Distributors

should be then our first concern to try to secure: (a) the elimination of the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law which imposes a progressive export tax on our exports to the United States after the fifth year of the establishment of the government of the Commonwealth; (b) the raise to a higher figure of the limitation imposed upon our right to export, free of duty, certain articles and products; and (c) to make this arrangement in our trade relations with America permanent, or last for a great number of years after independence has been granted. . . .

Trade, of course, can only be long maintained between nations if and when it brings mutual advantages to them. The present trade balance between the United States and the Philippines, even when the invisible items are considered, is a little too much in our favor for us to be able to show that it is mutually advantageous to both countries. If, then, it is our desire and our purpose to keep our trade with America, we must do what is necessary for this balance of trade to be less unfavorable to the United States than it is at present. Should we do this it is not unreasonable to expect that the United States will be just as much interested in keeping her trade with Philippines even after independence has been granted, as we are interested in keeping our trade with her. I do not wish to be understood as suggesting that we cannot live as a nation without conserving our present trade with America. I merely wish to say; first, that we cannot in short order dispense with this trade without serious disruption of our economic life and finances, and, second, that in order to insure our prosperity we should do what we can to preserve it as long as possible, even after we are independent.

This does not mean that we can overlook our trade with other countries. We must make every effort to seek new outlets for our exports so that we shall not depend entirely upon the United States; but we must see to it also that in trading with other countries the balance is not always decidedly against us. Europe and Asia are selling to us far too much if compared with what little they buy from us. Nations have no right to expect that we shall favor their trade if the do not favor ours. . . . For the present the Philippines is, and, for many years to come, it will be, an agricultural country. But there is no reason why we should not establish certain industries for home consumption, at least, which can profitably be established here. There is need of sound economic planning. . . .

Whether our constitution will contain this provision or not, the Legislature may at once provide for the organization of an economic council with such powers as it is within our province to grant, to husband our natural resources and lay out definite plans for the future. New life should also be infused in the National Development Company which was created primarily for some similar purpose but which through circumstances has been forced to eke out an uneventful existence until now. We should have these entities functioning as soon as possible so that upon the inauguration of the Commonwealth the government could look upon them for advice and guidance in all economic matters of national importance. Let us not repeat our errors of the past. In our zeal to make the most of the benefits afforded us by our free trade arrangements with the United States, we have unduly developed those industries particularly favored by that arrangement, and all but abandoned those others not so well treated. While it is not within the power of this or of any other government to raise artificially the price of copra, hemp, tobacco or any of the world commodities to suit the interests of its Nationals there are some measures that we can take which will help our farmers. Let us find new uses for these products. Let us lighten the burdens of taxation heavily placed upon the land owners of these economic stricken regions by substantially reducing their market value the assessment of the lands which raise these non-profitable products. New impetus should be given to our rural credit societies and the law amended so that it may effectively serve its purpose to help the largest number of small farmers. . . . We should systematize and push as much as the revenue of the government will permit the building of roads in the barrios so as to reduce the cost of transportation of his products to the small farmer. . . . There is no justification for our discontinuing the building of roads and other needed public works when the condition of the treasury permits it. . . . The political phase of the Philippine question has been definitely settled with the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Law and its acceptance by the Filipino people. I can not emphasize too strongly the fact that our main problem is economic. Upon its intelligent and wise solution depends the well being of our people. I am not interested in making the rich richer; my concern rather is that every man and woman in this beautiful land of ours may lead a comfortable and happy life. The stability of every government depends upon the contentment of the masses. Our natural resources must be mustered, our best brains drafted, and the sincerest efforts of all exerted to the solution of this all absorbing question. Our greatest enemy is from within rather than from without. If we frame our policies from the very beginning so that we may develop a strong and healthy Philippines, economically and politically, our safety as a nation is virtually assured. Let us use the potentialities of our race to great advantage by sound, conscientious and effective planning for the future. Let us aim to obtain our economic manhood within the time allowed us in our new Organic Act, for only in economic manhood may we fully enjoy the blessings of our political emancipation. As we now enter upon the performance of our duties, let us seek the inspiration and guidance of Divine Providence."

In the afternoon, the Governor-General addressed the Legislature in part as follows: "We are assembled in this first meeting of the Tenth Legislature at a time when important changes are impending in the form of our government and in the economic life of our country. Legislation enacted at the recent session of Congress and formally accepted

by the last legislature definitely envisions the eventual withdrawal of American sovereignty from these Islands and the establishment within a few years of an independent Philippine Commonwealth. At such a time it is perhaps unavoidable that uncertainty and concern about the future should exist in the minds of many persons, especially those entrusted with responsibility of substantial business enterprises and investments. We need not be surprised or unduly alarmed to hear in some quarters expressions of doubt or fear. It could hardly be otherwise. Capital and business always abhor political change. In such a period they hesitate to make commitments or expend activities until the future becomes reasonably clear and certain. There are several factors in the present situation, however, that are reassuring and encourage us to meet the future with confidence and high hope. The Tydings-McDuffie Act, which will become in due time the basic charter of home rule and self-government in the Philippine Islands, contains many provisions that safeguard fundamental rights and liberties of private citizens that have been identified with American liberty and progress through many generations. Nearly two decades of practice in the art of democratic government under the Jones Law have equipped the Filipino people with an experience therein seldom if ever possessed by the people of a new and independent state, an experience that will constitute a virtual guaranty against the mistakes and excesses commonly associated with new governments. The reins of government will not fall into new and untried hands. Radical and fundamental changes in governmental organization and practice, though permissible, are not required in the new régime, nor apparently contemplated by responsible leaders. Strange political methods and onerous regulations are not seriously proposed. The attitude of those in positions of authority is one of sobriety and earnestness, marked by a commendable disposition to take a realistic view of the problems that confront them. Let us remember, too, that the American flag still flies in Philippine territory. American authority will continue during a reasonable and necessary period of transition and adjustment to guide and protect the new government, and stand guard over the safety and welfare of the new state. Assurances have been given by President Roosevelt and leaders of Congress that if changes in the law appear necessary or desirable they will be undertaken. It is doubtful whether in modern times a new state and a new government have emerged into equal and sovereign status in the society of nations under more favorable conditions and more friendly auspices. Through this union of favorable circumstances, under an enactment framed as far as possible to meet our peculiar needs, we are provided with an opportunity to prepare for the responsibilities of independent statehood before they are laid upon us under conditions of peace and public order, with a government fully organized, stable, and financially secure. We shall be remiss in our duty if we squander this unprecedented advantage through inaction or delay. By attending well to the business of the present we may give further assurances for the future. The regular processes of government should go forward with unabated zeal so that the Philippines may enter the new order as a going concern in full strength and vigor." He speaks next of sound finances being vital, that budgets must be balanced, and that certain crops must be limited. "During the first ten years of American rule, Philippine economy was largely independent of that of the United States. There followed a brief period of free trade with limitations designed to prevent the development of serious competition between the two countries. This policy of complimentary economy was interrupted, however, by the exigencies of the World War, and we presently passed into a stage of unrestricted free trade. The resulting competition with continental interests eventually reached a point where restriction was demanded. Unrestricted competition had threatened the entire fabric of the commercial relations between the two countries. Within the past twelve months we have been abruptly, and perhaps wisely, forced to return to a stage of economy which will supplement and complement that of the home country, and permit a continuance of our mutually beneficial commercial relations with each other. . . . Care should be exercised not to stimulate production of export crops that are already in a state of world over-production, lest we find ourselves again burdened with commodities without price. It may prove desirable to produce cotton, coffee, and tobacco, not for export but for our own consumption. We should look to a diversification with numerous small products en-

Have Perfect Skin Use Mergolized Wax

The beauty of your skin depends on the daily care you give it. Mergolized Wax is all that the average skin requires to keep it soft, smooth and beautiful. Before retiring, simply pat Mergolized Wax briskly on the face and neck. The thin veil of surface skin is gently peeled off in tiny particles. All such blemishes as freckles, tan, blackheads or discolorations quickly disappear. The new complexion is so smooth, fair and beautiful, you'll look years younger. Mergolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in a half-pint witch hazel and use as an astringent. At all drug stores.

joying steady demand and limited world productivity, yielding a total income of proportion and stability. In this connection attention should be directed to the production of silk, ginger, pepper, cinnamon, cashew nuts, derris root, lumbago oil, and quinine. . . . In larger utilization of our forests, our fisheries, and our mineral resources, there is every prospect of profitable advance. In minerals we have seen great progress in the past year and we are looking forward to a considerable increase in the national income from this source. . . . It is commonly recognized that the minitary of Philippine economy has for years been the profit in trade between the Philippines and the United States. The Philippines have sold their produce in a protected market and, due to the tariffs there levied against foreign competitors, have received an advantage equivalent to a substantial bonus. The result has been a balance in trade so highly favorable to the Philippines as to wipe out large negative balances with practically all other important trading nations and still leave a substantial net gain. Even after all the limitations that have been effected, we will still be greatly favored in trade with the United States.

In spite of these well known facts, we have failed to reciprocate in measurable degree. Of recent years, at the very time we have been increasing our sales to the United States we have been decreasing our purchases from the United States, a fact that has often proved embarrassing to those seeking favorable consideration of Philippine rights and interests in the United States markets. This situation can be remedied and our plea fortified for liberal treatment in the United States market by raising our tariffs against foreign imports of those items in which the United States is specially interested. I strongly commend this matter to your serious consideration. . . . Human values must receive appropriate appraisal in the life of the nation. Human relationships must be given first place in our thoughts and in our plans for the future. We must build here a social economic and political structure that will endure because it serves the fundamental human needs of the people as well as their material interests. To assure the development of such a society in the Philippines the people must have an awareness of social problems and responsibilities. The ultimate objective of such a program is a normal, contented, healthy people, free from unrest, dissatisfaction or fear. During the past year genuine progress has been made in the development of a modern social-health program in the Philippine Islands. To maintain our progress, steady and increased support must be given to activities already begun, and other institutions and measures for social betterment should be established and inaugurated. I have in mind the following:

1. Provision for relief of distress due to unavoidable unemployment;
2. A rounded and intelligent program of needed and essential public works maintenance and construction giving employment to needy men with dependent families;
3. Housing projects to reduce the deplorable slums in Manila and the provincial cities, making possible in these areas that minimum of health and decency to good citizenship and public order;
4. A probation system established on a professional, civil service basis through which first offenders and non-institutional types can be dealt with in accordance with modern social principles;
5. More adequate provision for the care, treatment and training of the mentally deficient;
6. More extensive facilities for the care and training of orphaned and delinquent and subnormal children;
7. Modernization of public health work by extension into the homes. . . . The institution of the free ballot, purchased with the labor and suffering of patriots in many lands, confers a great privilege but entails an equal obligation. A citizenry indifferent to the privilege and recreant to the obligation, willing to compromise or sacrifice it for monetary gain or position, is not worthy of the blessings of clean and enlightened government. The plain folk who inhabit our barrios and countryside and modest city dwellings, with their simple and unpretentious family life and devotion to daily duty, their unaffected patriotism and deep religious faith, should constitute a great reserve of moral force and purpose from which the leaders of government may draw strength and inspiration. A grave responsibility rests upon them and upon us to protect that moral reservoir from corruption by mercenary political methods, and to provide political machinery and safeguards by which the convictions and ideals of our people can be expressed without obstruction or perversion. The election procedure, the legislative process, the administrative functions, should all be protected from the influence and play of selfish and unscrupulous elements. Numerous complaints prior to election seem to call for changes in the method of selecting election boards and polling places. Non-partisan and disinterested supervision should be provided in the conduct of elections. The untutored voter, unable to write or read, is as much entitled as his more favored neighbor to vote his convictions in privacy or under wholly impartial and disinterested auspices, without indecent suggestion or interested aid or other undue influence or control. Means must be devised and enacted into law to make this possible, if the free and independent ballot is to be a reality. The voting public and the press are entitled to know what interests are actively identified with parties and candidates seeking public office. Without this, an adequate appraisal of their capacity and disposition to give free and disinterested service to the public is impossible. Full publicity should be required concerning the sources and amounts of financial contributions. Those who sit in our legislative assemblies, as well as our administrative officials, should not be permitted to retain private interests that conflict with their public trusteeship. We should promptly and boldly take whatever steps are required to subordinate private and selfish interests to the larger interests of the general public, to remove or counteract those influences and conditions that make it possible for the expressed will of the people to be easily nullified or frustrated. . . . If

good government is to be a reality it must not be merely a happy phrase in our minds. Good government, when its presence is felt as a blessing to a people, is not a casual happening nor a haphazard phenomenon; it is the result of eternal vigilance on the part of all the people and a zeal for the highest ideals of service on the part of their public servants. It comes when the desire for it becomes a passion and the demand for it a crusade. It is my fervent hope that we may work together in this joint task of public service in the same spirit of friendliness and devotion to duty that marked the efforts of the previous legislature."

The United States

June 9.—The crisis confronting the steel industry heightens as the strikers address an open letter to the President denouncing General Hugh Johnson as a catspaw of the steel operators. They call the National Recovery Administration a "national run around" and say they have lost faith in the "New Deal".

The United States and Cuba exchange ratifications of the new treaty which ends the United States right to intervene in Cuban affairs.

June 10.—An American Federation of Labor report estimates that 10,600,000 are still unemployed and declares that "business is not ready to go ahead on its own and is still dependent upon government funds."

June 17.—Revealed that six United States submarines have been sent on a cruise to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands while a survey expedition sailed for the same region some time ago.

An investigation committee of the House of Representatives recommends to the Secretary of War the immediate dismissal of Major-General Benjamin Foulois as chief of the Army Air Corps, accusing him of inefficiency and dishonesty. General Foulois states that the accusations are unfair and unjust and that he is willing to meet his accusers in open court.

June 18.—The second session of the Seventy-third Congress adjourns.

June 19.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson announces that the entire United States fleet will return to the Pacific Coast about November 1.

Admiral W. V. Pratt, retired, until recently Chief of Naval Operations, writes in *Foreign Affairs* that Japan does not require parity for security as it has a secure line of communications with the nearest continental area and does not have two ocean fronts to defend like the United States. No naval power has demonstrated aggressiveness against Japan for the past century, he states, and he calls attention to the fact that Japan's naval budget is proportion to the national income is 5-1/2 times greater than that of the United States.

The President signs the silver act (See the July *Philippine Magazine*).

June 21.—The War Department announces that ten Martin bombing planes bearing 20 officers and 10 enlisted men will make a mass formation flight from Washington to Fairbanks, Alaska, next month.

June 25.—Ambassador H. Saito discusses a non-aggression treaty between the United States and Japan with Sen. Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, who is understood to have suggested that no new treaties be considered while the question of carrying out existing treaties remains. Saito will leave for Tokyo tomorrow to consult his government "in the interest of Japanese-American friendship".

June 26.—Hawaiian sugar interests are reported to have decided to test the constitutionality of the Jones-Costigan sugar control act, claiming that the citizen of Hawaii, as full citizens of the United States, are discriminated against in favor of citizens of other areas and Cuba, the latter a foreign country.

June 27.—Reported British plans for a naval increase meet with unofficial expressions of approval in Washington.

Britain declares in a note that the United States proposal for war debt payment in kind is impracticable, as indicated by experience with German payments of the same nature in the past.

Some thousands of strikers in Milwaukee wreck a number of street cars and force the suspension of all traffic.

June 28.—The President signs the housing act and the tobacco-control act (See preceding issues of the *Philippine Magazine*).

The President names Archbishop E. J. Hanna of San Francisco, O. K. Cushing, San Francisco industrialist, and E. F. McGrady, NRA labor administrator, to investigate the shipping strike on the West Coast and to wield all the powers under the new labor law.

The United States sends a note to Germany protesting against the German explanation of the discrimination against Americans in the suspension of payments on external debts.

June 29.—The President lays down the requirement of a license from the State Department before munitions can be dispatched to Cuba.

July 1.—The President sails from Annapolis on the *Houston* on his cruise to Hawaii. He will stop at Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Colombia, and Panama on his way.

July 3.—San Francisco industrialists begin loading ships under police protection. Minor clashes with the strikers result in numerous arrests.

July 5.—Rioting between police and strikers in San Francisco leads to the calling out of the California National Guardsmen. The strike has been in progress for nearly two months at an estimated loss to the city of around \$1,000,000 a day.

July 10.—General Johnson reveals that he has recommended to the President that the NRA be placed under a non-partisan commission as now it has passed from an organization into an administration era, it is no longer a one-man job.

Nikola Tesla, holder of many scientific degrees, noted research worker, discoverer of many phenomena in radiations, material streams, and emanations,

Freckles



Secretly and Quickly Removed!

Stillman's Freckle Cream bleaches them out while you sleep. Leaves the skin soft and white—the complexion fresh, clear and natural. For 37 years thousands of users have endorsed it. So easy to use. The first jar proves its magic worth.

Stillman's Freckle Cream

Removes | Whitens
Freckles | The Skin

In Spanish Stillman's Freckle Cream is called "La Crema Bella Aurora".

For sale at all good drug stores

Stillman & Co., Manufacturers

Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.



HEALTHY children demand a healthful diet.

ONE of the things that every growing child must have is a sufficient supply of dextrose—the normal blood sugar of the human body. This revives energy worn out in play, permits better circulation, increases appetite and strengthens nerves, glands and tissues. The easiest way to be sure your children get plenty of dextrose is to feed them delicious sweet Karo Syrup. A few tablespoonsful in milk, some spread on puddings or cereals or on bread brings an abundance of dextrose into the systems of children and insures an abundant supply of child-like enthusiasm and energy. Buy Karo at your grocer's.

Send for FREE valuable booklet "The Food of the Infant and the Growing Child".

Look for this Karo can with the blue or red label.



CONNELL BROS.
CO., Ltd.
Insular Life Bldg.
Manila

and inventor of the first effective method of using the alternating electric current, a system of arc lighting, a system of electrical conversion and distribution by oscillating discharges, and of many new forms of dynamos, induction coils, transformers, condensers, and other electrical apparatus, and a pioneer in the radio field, announces in New York on the occasion of his 78th birthday that he is completing work on a death-beam capable of wholesale destruction of armies, fleets, and airplanes. It will take him several more years after which he intends to present the invention to the world disarmament conference at Geneva in the interest of peace. Similar claims by unknown inventors have been generally discredited in the past, but Tesla's scientific standing makes the report sensational. The United States Government recently was reported to have suppressed a death-ray machine that turned blood into water and which killed dogs and cats and pigeons in flight two blocks away.

July 11.—The Treasury Department announces that internal revenue collections for the fiscal year ending June 30 totalled \$2,672,318,620 as compared with \$1,619,839,224 the previous year, the increase being due in part to new taxes, especially the agricultural adjustment taxes.

San Francisco and Oakland teamsters vote to join the longshoremen's strike, and other strike movements develop in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and among the textile workers in Birmingham.

The President passes through the Panama Canal and in speaking at the palace of the President of the Republic of Panama he declares that the Canal is dedicated to "all nations in need of peaceful commerce", adding that the "crossroads of the Americans" was being held by the United States "in trust for all the world".

The sugar output of Puerto Rico for 1934 is estimated at 1,112,000 short tons or 309,158 tons over the 802,842 ton-quota assigned to Puerto Rico under the Jones-Costigan act.

July 12.—Teamsters, electrical maintenance workers, and various construction unions join the strike in San Francisco.

The President announces at Balboa that he expects General Johnson to continue as head of the NRA after a vacation.

Sun Fo, chairman of the Chinese Legislature Yuan, arrives in Honolulu, he declares, purely for a vacation, although he would be glad to see President Roosevelt if he gets the opportunity "merely to shake hands and exchange alohas".

July 13.—Chauffeurs, drivers of retail delivery trucks, taxi drivers, wholesale butcher workers, and laundry workers join the strike in San Francisco and the threat of a general strike grows.

Germany files a complaint with the State Department against the speech of General Johnson in which he stated that the recent executions in Germany were sickening and compared the action to that among "semi-civilized people or savages". "That such a

thing should happen in a country of supposed culture passes my comprehension and go to show the depths a country can fall when the rights of constitutional government are thrust aside." An hour after the complaint was received, the State Department issues a declaration regretting that Johnson's speech was misconstrued as being official. Johnson states that he spoke as an individual and not for the Administration and that he meant everything he said and won't take anything back.

July 14.—California's labor union delegates vote for a general strike to start on Monday. The Oakland unions join the San Francisco groups.

July 16.—The general strike begins in San Francisco—the second in the history of the United States. Physicians and those bearing union permits may obtain gasoline at a single station which the unions will permit to operate. Nineteen restaurants have been designated to remain open to care for people who eat in restaurants. General Johnson, on his way to San Francisco, blames the dead-lock on the fact that a shipping code has not been accepted and that he can not understand why the strike should last 24 hours longer.

July 17.—Estimated that the number of strikers in the Bay Region is now 75,000 with another 75,000 workers idle as the general strike has forced shops to close. The 2,700 men employed on the gigantic San Francisco-Oakland Bridge also laid down their tools. There have been only minor cases of violence. Some 5,000 Guardsmen patrol the streets. Governor Frank F. Merriam states he proposes to use force only where the authority of the government is challenged.

Other Countries

June 8.—Chinese newspapers report that Japan has formally proposed to lease an airbase at Santuao Island, strategically located northeast of Foochow, but the Japanese legation at Shanghai denies this.

June 10.—Bombing and rioting is reported from various parts of Austria, France, and Spain.

June 11.—The disarmament conference at Geneva adjourns indefinitely, unable to reach an agreement.

June 19.—A League of Nations commission officially awards the city of Leticia to Colombia, settling the dispute between Colombia and Peru.

June 22.—Britain informs the United States of plans for enlarging the British navy, the British view being that more and smaller battleships and numerous light cruisers are necessary to the Empire.

Britain issues a strongly worded invitation to Germany to discuss the six-months German moratorium on the payment of external debts which has caused an international furor. Franc announces it will take the "necessary means" in case Germany fails to make the Dawes and Young payments.

June 23.—Thousand of Paraguayan soldiers are reported to have been trapped and slaughtered by Bolivian artillery fire in the Gran Chaco in the deadliest battle in the two-year jungle war.

June 25.—President Carlos Mendieta of Cuba accepts the resignations of four Cabinet members belonging to the powerful A.B.C. society which demanded complete power.

June 26.—German officials indicate that sharp action will be taken against the nation-wide wave of criticism off and opposition to the Hitler regime. Rumors are current in London that the government is considering a five-year plan for doubling the military and naval air force.

June 28.—On the 20th anniversary of the start of the World War more men are under arms than in Europe in June, 1914.

June 30.—The heads of three groups regarded as opposed to Chancellor Adolf Hitler meet violent deaths along with others. Former Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher, conservative and monarchist, was killed as he "resisted arrest", his wife also being slain as she threw herself between her husband and those who sought to arrest him. Heinrich Klausner, chief of the "Catholic Action", was killed in his office. Ernst Roehm, head of the Storm Troops, Hitler's own force, and formerly a close friend of Hitler, refused to commit suicide and was then executed. "Others will follow", states Hitler.

Two of Japan's new 1,700-ton destroyers were wrecked in a collision south of Quelpart, Korea, although only four persons are reported killed.

July 1.—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, former Secretary of War, is elected President of Mexico to succeed Abelardo L. Rodriguez, elected by the Congress to fill the unexpired term of President Rubio.

July 2.—Additional executions are staged in Germany and nervous fear grips the country. President Paul von Hindenburg, gravely ill, is reported to be greatly shocked and grieved at the death of Schleicher, but is nevertheless reported to have telegraphed Hitler approving his action and congratulating him on his victory.

July 3.—Some forty more persons are executed or commit suicide and several hundred are placed under arrest by Hitler. Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen is given his liberty, however, apparently on the insistence of President von Hindenburg who threatened to proclaim a state of siege if von Papen is victimized for his recent criticism of the Nazi regime, a spokesman for Hitler declaring that von Papen was not connected with the attempted rebellion. Hitler proclaims that the emergency attending the threatened revolt among the Storm Troops is ended after the Ministry of Propaganda announced that 46 anti-Hitler leaders were dead, either executed or victims of suicide. The Cabinet approves a law "legalizing" the executions, stating that the "measure" adopted to quell the highly treasonable attacks of June 30, July 1, and July 2, were legal because they were undertaken to protect the State.

After several weeks delay, the Saito Cabinet resigns believing it necessary to accept responsibility for the Formosa Bank and Imperial Rayon Company scandal involving Hidio Kuroda, Vice-Minister of Finance.

Prince Consort Henry of the Netherlands, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, dies aged 58. He was a son

of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and the title of Prince of the Netherlands was created for him after he had been officially naturalized as a Dutch citizen.

July 4.—Madame Marie Curie, co-discoverer with her late husband of radium, dies aged 66. After her husband's death in 1906 she continued her researches, later assisted by her daughter Irene.

Emperor Hirohito asks Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Minister of the Navy, to form a cabinet.

July 5.—Hitler's private army of 2,000,000 Storm Troops is temporarily disbanded.

Premier Okada retains in his new Cabinet three of the leading members of the Saito Cabinet—Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, Sanjuro Hayashi, Minister of War, and Admiral Osumi, Minister of the Navy.

Japanese officials are reported as being suspicious of the departure recently of the commander of the British army post at Singapore for an inspection trip through the Netherlands Indies, believing this is additional evidence of a secret defense agreement.

July 6.—The Japanese War Office estimates that Japan should have 43,000 airplanes when the next probable war starts and plans are being rushed for air force expansion.

July 8.—Rudolph Heiss, Nazi Cabinet member, in a world radio broadcast, appeals to France for understanding, and warns against impending war.

Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, arrives in London to discuss a political and military alliance between the countries around Germany and to persuade the British that the best guarantee for peace would be to stand ready to aid France, especially with airplanes, in the event of an attack.

July 9.—The Stahlhelm, German veterans organization, is ordered to take an enforced vacation until August 18.

Japanese naval leaders express strong opposition to the suggestion that the 1935 naval conference be postponed.

Reported that millions of bushels of wheat are being sent to Vladivostok by the Russian Government to feed the large Russian military man-power in the region, and that there is also a huge movement of military equipment, including submarines sent in parts for assembly on the coast.

July 10.—Barthou states in London that a "friendly understanding has been reached" and that Britain has sanctioned in principle the Eastern European security pacts in which France is participating, although Britain is not a signatory. He indicates that Britain will aid France in case France or Belgium is invaded.

July 12.—A new trade agreement is signed in London between India and Japan providing for mutual "most favored nation" treatment and for the purchase by Japan of 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually and permission to sell 325,000,000 yards of cotton goods in India.

July 13.—Hitler in a world radio hook-up places the cost of suppressing the "second revolution" at 77 lives and declares that Captain Roehm of the Storm Troops and former Chancellor von Schleicher had conspired to take over the government. He refers to a reported meeting between these men and a foreign ambassador and states that as traitors their punishment was hard. "I gave orders to shoot those mainly responsible for the treachery and that if the mutineers tried to resist arrest to shoot them



MENTHOLATUM

Brings Quick Relief

Put MENTHOLATUM on his poor little finger and relieve the pain. It will heal quickly, too. That is why careful mothers always have Mentholum handy when the children come home crying with burns, cuts, bruises, insect bites, etc.

Insist on MENTHOLATUM—your druggist has it.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pungillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Santa's pictures for school distribution.

Name
Teacher School
Address

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



DANGER

DON'T RISK INFECTION!

Remove CORNS with the safe, scientific GETS-IT

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s.

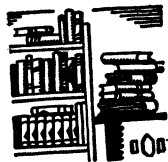
down." The French Ambassador has already filed a protest against the previous implication that he represented the foreign power alleged to be involved in the plot. Official comment in Europe is withheld, but the press is unsympathetic, a London newspaper stating that the speech is "wild, screaming, and hysterical".

July 16.—The United States and Britain decide to suspend their preliminary conversations on the question of naval limitations at the request of Japan that the discussions be postponed.

A thousand university students at Goettingen, Germany, stage an anti-Hitler demonstration and several are arrested charged with breach of the peace and incitement to revolt.

The New Books

Educational



Intermediate Algebra. A. Freilich, H. H. Shanholt, and J. P. McCormick; Silver, Burdett & Co., 416 pp., \$1.40.

In this book the concepts of elementary algebra are recalled and interwoven with the new subject matter, and it is therefore well suited for use at the completion of an elementary course in algebra. It is written to the student, and is self-teaching. Abundant applications to real life situations are given. Historical material is provided to give an insight into the development of mathematics. Original thinking is emphasized throughout.

Plane Trigonometry. A. Freilich, H. A. Shanholt, and J. P. McCormick; Silver, Burdett & Co., 304 pp., \$1.32.

By the same authors as the *Intermediate Algebra*, already reviewed.

Ancient and Medieval History. R. V. D. Magoffin and F. Duncalf; Silver, Burdett & Co., 896 pp., \$2.24.

Tells a continuous story of the origin and development of civilization from its earliest beginnings to the period when the characteristics of modern civilization begin to be clearly discernible. It is concerned chiefly with peoples, the social import of their acts, their different points of view, their influence on one another, and their contributions to the progress of humanity. With rare and beautiful illustrations.

Human Values in Music Education. J. L. Mursell; Silver, Burdett & Co., 394 pp., \$2.40.

Answers the question why music should be taught

in our schools, formulating an interpretation of the values of music in terms of a social philosophy of education. Full of quotable passages such as: "Of all the sensory media, tone is most closely connected with emotion. Thus music is the most purely and typically emotional of all the arts. Education in and through music must mean, first of all, participation in noble and humanizing emotion. . . . Just because of its commanding power over human emotion, music is one of the foundation stones in the building of the good life. . . . Music can, when properly directed, exemplify what education should be at its very best. And it can discharge the great and central mission of all education, which is to raise the level of human quality."

Exploring the World of Science. C. H. Lake, H. P. Harley, and L. E. Welton; Silver, Burdett & Co., 700 pp., \$1.76.

A book on general science showing an effort to stress underlying principles rather than to present a vast number of unrelated facts, with a good balance between the biological and physical aspects. Importance is given to the development of a scientific vocabulary.

Astronomical Data for August, 1934

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Aug. 4	5:39 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
Aug. 9	5:40 a.m.	6:22 p.m.
Aug. 14	5:41 a.m.	6:20 p.m.
Aug. 19	5:42 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
Aug. 24	5:43 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
Aug. 29	5:43 a.m.	6:10 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
August 1	10:47 p.m.	10:57 a.m.
August 2	11:30 p.m.	11:52 a.m.
August 3		0:47 p.m.
August 4	0:17 a.m.	1:41 p.m.
August 5	1:06 a.m.	2:34 p.m.
August 6	1:57 a.m.	3:26 p.m.
August 7	2:49 a.m.	4:14 p.m.
August 8	3:41 a.m.	4:59 p.m.

August 9	4:32 a.m.	5:41 p.m.
August 10	5:22 a.m.	6:19 p.m.
August 11	6:10 a.m.	6:55 p.m.
August 12	6:57 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
August 13	7:44 a.m.	8:04 p.m.
August 14	8:31 a.m.	8:39 p.m.
August 15	9:20 a.m.	9:16 p.m.
August 16	10:11 a.m.	9:56 p.m.
August 17	11:05 a.m.	10:41 p.m.
August 18	0:03 p.m.	11:32 p.m.
August 19	1:04 p.m.	
August 20	2:06 p.m.	0:29 a.m.
August 21	3:08 p.m.	1:32 a.m.
August 22	4:06 p.m.	2:37 a.m.
August 23	4:59 p.m.	3:43 a.m.
August 24	5:48 p.m.	4:48 a.m.
August 25	6:33 p.m.	5:50 a.m.
August 26	7:17 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
August 27	7:59 p.m.	7:47 a.m.
August 28	8:42 p.m.	8:44 a.m.
August 29	9:25 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
August 30	10:11 p.m.	10:37 a.m.
August 31	11:00 p.m.	11:33 a.m.

Phases of the Moon		
Last Quarter on the 2nd at		2:27 p.m.
New Moon on the 10th at		4:46 p.m.
First Quarter on the 18th at		0:33 p.m.
Full Moon on the 25th at		3:37 a.m.
Apogee on the 9th at		5:13 a.m.
Perigee on the 24th at		3:48 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 4:55 a. m. and sets at 5:37 p. m. It is in the constellation Cancer. It will be about ten degrees above the eastern horizon at sunrise.

VENUS rises at 3:58 a. m. and sets at 4:44 p. m. The planet is now in the constellation Gemini and forms almost a straight line with two stars, Castor and Pollux. At the end of the month it passes through the constellation Cancer.

MARS rises at 3:27 a. m. and sets at 4:17 p. m. It rises two hours ahead of the sun and at 5:00 a. m. on the 15th may be found about ten degrees above the eastern horizon in the constellation Gemini. Mars and Venus are in conjunction on the 3rd at 5:00 a. m.

JUPITER rises at 9:43 a. m. and sets 9:29 p. m. The planet may be found about forty degrees above the western horizon at sundown.

SATURN rises at 6:34 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 6:02 a. m. on the 15th. At 9:00 p. m. it will be about thirty degrees above the eastern horizon. It is still in the constellation Capricorn.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Formalhaut in Piscis Australis
Arcturus in Bootes	Antares in Scorpius

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

HERE IT IS—

If the NATIONAL CHARITY SWEEPSTAKE ticket No. 653694 wins any of the first three prizes as shown below, the money won will be distributed EQUALLY to all subscribers of the "PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE and WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL", combination subscription, whose subscriptions NEW or RENEWAL for one year are submitted and paid fully not later than August 31st, 1934.

NATIONAL CHARITY SWEEPSTAKE

Prizes:

1st Prize	₱200,000.00
2nd Prize	100,000.00
3rd Prize	50,000.00

Remember that only subscriptions submitted and paid fully not later than August 31st, 1934, are included and eligible for this special offer.

Subscriptions submitted through our duly authorized subscription representatives and agents are eligible, provided the subscription and full payment are received by us within the month of August, but not later than August 31st, 1934, for combination subscriptions.

WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL, 1 year	₱2.00
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE, 1 year	3.00
Total	₱5.00
Combination Price:	
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE	₱2.25 }
WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL—₱1.50 }	₱3.75
YOU SAVE	₱1.25

IF for any reason, you are delayed in sending your subscription and payment, the same can be included in this offer, provided the envelope bearing your subscription and the payment is stamped by your Postmaster not later than August 31st, 1934.

All that is required, in the event ticket number 653694 wins any of the first three prizes, is to bring to us personally the official receipt issued to you for your subscription payment for one year, or send the said official receipt through a person duly authorized by you who will present it to us. Your share will then be handed to you, or delivered to the person duly authorized by you, as the case may be.

If any subscriber who is entitled to participate in the prize money won fails or neglects to claim from us his or her share within 90 days after the Sweepstake winners will have been announced, the Management reserves the right to keep his or her corresponding prize for and to the credit and benefit of these magazines. No subscription in the name of a minor is eligible in this contest.

DON'T MISS THIS OFFER!! SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NOW TO

217 DASMARIÑAS

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

P. O. BOX 2466



Jungle Trail

From an Oil Painting by C. Cruse

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

AUGUST, 1934

No. 8 (316)

A Hitherto Unpublished Document on the Landing of Magellan at Homonhon

By Percy A. Hill

ABOUT the year 1867 the civil archives of the government were stored in an old building on Calle Postigo in the Walled City; that is, the older remnants, the judicial archives being kept in the Audiencia and the ecclesiastical ones in the Episcopal Palace. Some of the most important records had been sent to Spain, as during the English occupation of Manila a century before these civil archives had been thoroughly ransacked and some documents taken for the British Museum. Many of these old bundles of documents written on parchment, linen paper, or other material, had been almost totally destroyed by dampness, molds, and insects.

In that year a Spaniard, Gil Piamontes de Alazerna, with a turn for investigation deciphered many of the remaining documents. He found one ancient chest, closed with an oxidized padlock, which bore the following inscription:

OPUS EXCELLENTISSIMUS ALFONSUS FAXARDUS TENZAE
GOVERNATUM PHILIPINUM INSULARIUM.
DIVERSAE ET VENALES RES.

The contents, however, proved to be a mass of dust. If these papers had been preserved they no doubt would have cast some light on the administration of this unfortunate governor of the Islands. Other documents discovered had to do with the founding of the Parian, while another dealt with the founding of a "polyglot villa" to guard against intermarriage, etc., and was entitled:—

VALDE SPECTABILUM ESSE.
GONZALUS RONQUILAE PEÑALOSAE GOVERNATUM EMERITUS PHILLIPINARUM INSULAE DENSITAS JAPONICUS,
CHINAE ET MAURORUM. MANILAE
ANNO DOMINI 1580.

Of special interest, however, was a find purporting to be a document relating to the voyage of Magellan, his landing on the island of Suluan (really Homonhon) and his treaty of friendship with the natives there. Suluan lies about twenty miles east of Homonhon or Jomojon, its height not over 125 feet, and the shallow waters around it a good fishing ground. Homonhon has two elevations, one of 250 feet in the south and one of 340 feet in



the north. The inhabitants reside on both islands according to season, as Suluan faces the wastes of the Pacific and is unsheltered from the winds. There are two settlements on Homonhon. The document, shorn of many antiquated expressions and revised, is as follows:

PAX QUAE FOEDUS HICERE INTRA INSULIS SULANUM
PRAE OMNIBUS FERDINAND DE MAGAELHAES ET IN
REXUM CAMBUNG INTRA ANNO DOMINI 1521 MARTIUS 25
Ut supra et intra
INDIGENUM INAROYUM, LIMBAS, BUCADEM, LAYONG,
CALIPAY, CABULING, et GARAS-GARAS
IN NOMINE DEI ET IN REX ET HISPANIA. per SACERDOS
PETRUM VALDERAMAE.

THE *Trinidad*, flagship of the three ships in which Hernando Magallanes came to the Philippines had for pilot, Esteban Gomez de Eloraiaga, for Chaplain Fray Pedro Valderama, Secretary and Notary Leon de Espeleta, Master of Camp Juan Bautista de Pontferrol, Alguacil Gonzalo Gomez de Espinosa, Quartermaster Francisco Albo, and Surgeon Juan Morales, with fourteen sailors, ten seamen, five pages, two sail-makers, a cabin-boy, and a Mallacan interpreter named Enrique. The latter had been obtained by Magallanes himself, when he was in Mallaca on a former voyage to the East Indies.

* * * * *
The *Trinidad* raised anchor and left the islands of Canoyas [later called the Ladrones from the thievish propensities of its inhabitants] on March 7, 1521. It sailed with a fair wind until they sighted the high land of Samar. Passing the isle of Suluan, they landed on Homonhon where, finding fresh water, they resolved to rest a few days from their voyage.

On the 17th of March while still anchored, they were visited by several canoes or praus, carrying the principal chiefs of Suluan, Bisayos named Inaroyan, Limbas, Bucad, Layong, Calipay, Badio, Cabuling, and the headman or dato, Garas-Garas. These came aboard and the captain [Magallanes] explained to them through Enrique the interpreter, that the King of Spain had sent them not to do any damage, but to spread the Faith of Christ and convert them to the True Religion. He also told them of

the adverse reception the Spaniards had met with in the isles of Canoyas [Ladrones] where the natives had stolen all they could lay their hands on until he had fired the port cannon to intimidate them.

They listened in silence to Magallanes after which the chief, Garas-Garas, replied that he lamented the occurrence and that the chief of those islands was named Tilic-Mata and was no friend of theirs. He also said that some years before men in a strange ship had called at the Canoyas requesting provisions and promising to pay in barter. Pigs, fowl and fish had been supplied, but the ship had sailed away without recompensing them, and he suggested that the Spaniards were probably taken for the same men. He added that he was no enemy to strangers and invited them ashore to accept his hospitality.

The Spaniards disembarked, and Garas-Garas, having with him a number of fishing boats with nets, caught a great quantity of fish with dexterity and skill. The Spaniards pitched their *pabellons* [tents] ashore and those suffering from scurvy were benefitted by eating coconuts and other fruits and vegetables. As they were so well received, they called Homonhon "Nueva Providencia".

Garas-Garas retired to his mountain clearing, and the next day the captain [Magallanes], desiring to make a pact of peace and friendship, sent the quartermaster Albo to notify him of this. Garas-Garas was absent on the arrival of Albo, making preparations for the feast to be given, and Inaroyan was in charge of the clearing. With lack of tact Albo addressed him in such a haughty manner in ordering him to repair to the *Trinidad* in response to the King and his mighty captain Magallanes, that Inaroyan became furious and replied in like manner, refusing to receive orders except from his own chief.

Garas-Garas arrived at that moment with two women bearing supplies for Magallanes and overheard the high words. He at once made peace between the two men, after which they all left carrying the presents. Arrived at the shore, Albo entered the ship's boat and was rowed to the flagship, the chief following in his canoes. Magallanes appeared dressed in his finest clothes and received Garas-Garas with pleasure. Albo had reported the occurrence and Garas-Garas requested that Inaroyan be pardoned as he was a great warrior but had a high temper. At this Magallanes reprimanded Albo severely. Touched by this conduct, the chief asked that Albo also be pardoned and embraced Magallanes and presented his gifts.

The gifts consisted of two large jars of rice, a bamboo tube full of wild honey, pigs, fowls, fruit, vegetables, especially egg-plants, and a gold-headed truncheon [probably a mark of office]. The latter was refused by Magallanes as of too much value. He in return bestowed on Garas-Garas a pearl-colored mantle of wool, a purple hat, some

shirts of merino, knives of Toledo, mirrors, and silver buttons. The chief in turn divided these amongst his people and brought from the canoe a jar of palm-wine [*tuba*], and although the Spaniards did not like its smell, its heady qualities were not far behind the Jerez and Rioja they produced and in which each drank the other's health.

They also agreed that they would celebrate a treaty of friendship and returned to the shore. The next day was stormy and nothing was done until the 19th of March, when most the Spaniards disembarked, leaving only enough men to guard the vessels. Mass was celebrated and after the ceremony a tall cross was raised near the shore. Garas-Garas, Inaroyan, and the others entered into a treaty of friendship with Don Hernando Magallanes, representing His Majesty, which was drawn up by Leon de Espeleta as follows:

"IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER, SON AND HOLY GHOST.
AMEN.

"In the island of Suluan (*sic*) this 19th day of March 1521, before me, Notary and Escribano of the Expedition sent by His Majesty, the King of Spain, I, Leon de Espeleta, hereby testify:

"That the Captain Don Hernando Magallanes enters into a treaty of peace and friendship with the chiefs of this island, Garas-Garas, Inaroyan, and their followers, Iros, Cauong, Bulit, Ulasi, Tipot, Calang-Calang, Ugay, Ananiot, and Sicsican on the one part, and the aforementioned Captain Hernando Magallanes, Esteban Gomez, Pedro Valderama, Juan Bautista Ponferrol, Gonzalo Gomez de Espinosa, and Francisco Albo, representing the interests of His Majesty for the other part do hereby covenant;—

"That there shall be peace between both parties and that the party of the second part promises to defend and protect the natives from all their enemies so long as this covenant lasts;

"That the products of land and sea be subject to the laws of trading, that the women be respected, and abuses by either party be punished by each respective chief;

"That the natives render aid to the subjects of His Majesty in both peace and war, and that vessels of His Majesty if they arrive shall be supplied with provisions at the current price;

"That if either party transgress this treaty of peace they shall be punished by laws of either chief and that if attacked by any enemy they shall unite to defend their interests.

"In testimony of which we hereby sign this document.

Hern-do Magallanys."

(Following are seventeen illegible signatures, after which below is that of the Escribano and Notary,)

"Leon de Espeleta."

Morning

By Maximo Ramos

MORNING
Is a barefoot maiden
In white

Gathering the scattered pearls
Dropped by fleeing Night
On hill and valley.

How Our Philippine Pygmies Fill the Passing Hour

By John M. Garvan, M.A.

“**Y**OU say in your letter that you have brought a dancing pygmy of the Gods from the Land of the Ghosts Bring this pygmy with you . . . Take care that he does not fall into the water.”—Pepy II, c 4400 B.C.

Thus wrote the Pharaoh of Egypt some 6334 years ago and so anxious was he to see the pygmy that further on in the letter he continued: “My Majesty desires to see this pygmy more than the gifts of Sinai and of Pount. If you arrive at the Court, the pygmy being with you . . . My Majesty will do for you a greater thing than was done for the Treasurer Baurded. . . .” But with different feelings do many of us who have the Pygmies in our midst regard this remnant of perhaps the most ancient race remaining on earth, branding them as dwarfs and not far removed from the brute creation. To explode this fallacy I beg leave to introduce my readers to the Pygmy and his Pygmy home and amid his Pygmy housekeeping.

It may seem a misnomer to speak of Pygmy home and housekeeping and yet the little make-shift of a shelter thrown up in the deeps of the forest constitutes for our little forester a true, though impermanent home. Many and many a time have I asked my Pygmy friends how they would like to live down in Filipino towns in houses of their own, but always with the same invariable reply, containing some such utterance as this: “We love our families and our kinsmen and our people and the muteness and peace of our ancient forests. These are dearer to our hearts than all else.” “What do you think of our life?” said an aged family head to me in the mountains of Mid-Zambales. “Well,” I replied, “I think that you are like the birds of the air—here now and in a little while gone—from tree to tree and from bough to bough—no hawks to swoop down on you; no serpents to spit at you. You range around in your spacious forest as free as the deer and the wild boar.” “You have good brains,” he replied, “and you are the only man who has told us the truth. The Tagalogs tell us that we should live near them and build houses and make clearings and be Chris-

tians, but when I see them working in the sun and building fences against wild boar and paying poll-tax and looking all their lives for money, I am glad that I am an *Ita*.”

So deep is the feeling of attachment for family and for the familiar faces of kith and kin and for the sites and scenes of their forest homeland that whenever I induced Pygmies to accompany me far from their familiar haunts, they would keep questioning and requestioning me, both before and during the trip, as to when I would return. “I’ll be lonesome for my wife”, (or children or father or other relative); “I don’t want to sleep in such and such a place”, (naming the Filipino town to be visited); “I want to get back to the woodland, it’s too hot in the town” (or on the coast), are typical indications of the reluctance a Pygmy feels to leave even for a short time his silvestrine haunts.

If you tell a Pygmy that he would be better off and happier if he were to build himself a house and live like a Filipino, he will reply that he does not want to be better off—or that he can’t be better off. “Why should we live in towns,” said the old patriarch who had complimented me on my brains, “and buy our food and haul wood and water

for cooking and run around in the sun to earn money? And when we have money the police come and take it for *buhis* (poll-tax). If we have no money, he puts us into jail.” And so on and on went his views on the policemanized and systematized life of the coast.

In visiting the abiding place of any group of primitive people, it was my impression for a long time that the womenfolk bore the bigger brunt of the day’s toil, but as the years went by and my familiarity with primitive conditions grew I realized that such inequality in the division of domestic labor as does exist is due to the woman herself. The Pygmy woman, like her sisters all the wide world over, loves to potter and putter around at all kinds of unnecessary trifles and seems to find pleasure even in drudgery if she can emulate her fellows or win appreciation from those she loves—or give expression to the motherly urge that is just below every woman’s skin. In other words,



Negrito Girl from the Cagayan Valley
From a pencil drawing by Alexander Kulesh

the Pygmy woman is led by love, imitation, and emulation to assume, of her own accord, more of life's burden than is really necessary. In the course of time, it has come to pass, however, that certain occupations are regarded as womanly and others as manly, and no woman will allow her husband, at least in the presence of outsiders, to disgrace himself by doing a woman's work. Thus in the Gulf of Ragay region, a Pygmy husband carried his infant child for his wife who had felt a sudden attack of weakness on the trail. As soon as we approached a Filipino settlement, the little woman had a regular little wrangle with him because he thought she was too weak to carry the baby. "What will the Filipinos think of you," she said, "if they see you lugging the baby? And what kind of a wife will they think I am?"

While the Pygmy woman seem, of a surety, to do the major part of life's labors and to do it of their own accord, it follows that there is no more complaint, no more resentment than exists among the millions and millions of her sisters the planet over. In fact, the reverse is true—the women complain that the men undergo too many privations on their long hunts and they rather encourage laziness, if anything. So it appears to me that there exists no need for sentimentality on our part, nor for reading into the lives of our diminutive foresters either suffering that is not felt or dissatisfaction that is not expressed.

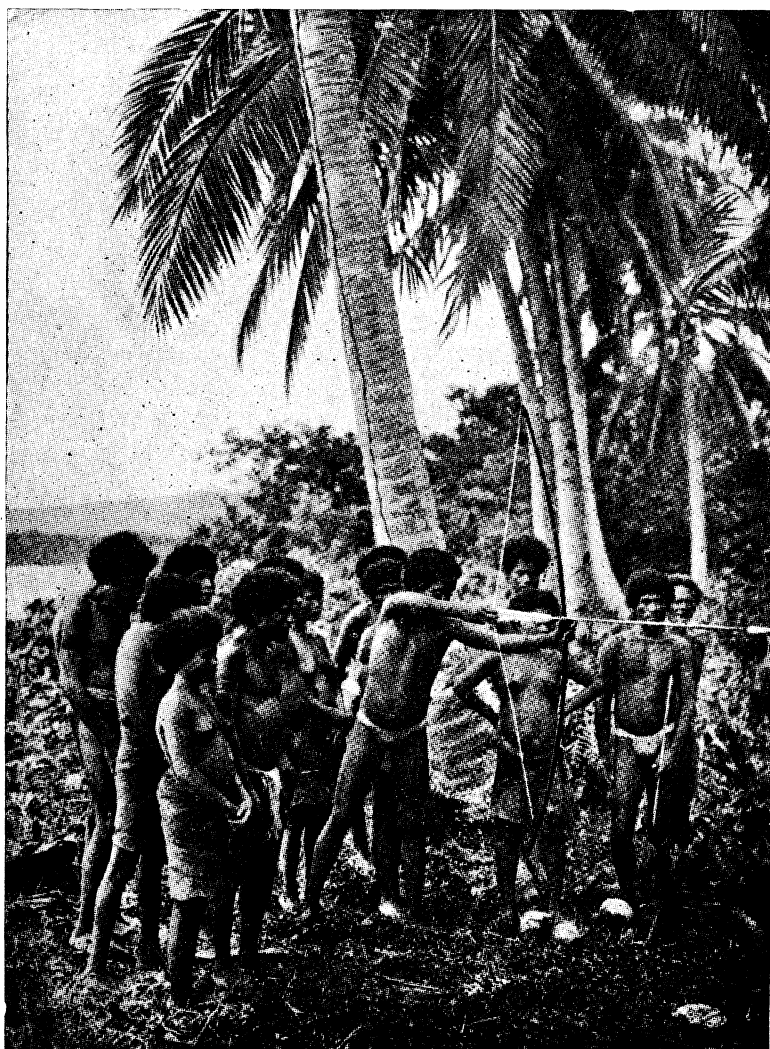
While the Pygmy man may rest an hour or more during the daytime, especially if he has been on a long hunt the previous day, and while all the members of an encampment may, out of respect or out of curiosity, hang around during the presence of an outsider, it must not for a moment be supposed that our little people while away worthlessly the whole of their time. On the contrary, they putter in their own way, though not so eternally as the womanfolk. There are always bows to mend and arrows to make and poison to cook and combs to adorn and necklets to string and a whole series of little necessary trifles to attend to, besides having to join in with the toddlers in their rompings and make-believe huntings around the camp.

As to what constitutes the customary division of labor among such a very great number of Pygmy groups as I found in the forest expanses of Luzon and Mindanao, I would put it roughly thus: all work that necessitates the use of a regular *bolo* falls to the man. This includes quartering and carving of quarry, the cutting of trees and materials for the hutch, the chopping of fuel for the family fire. Hunting with all its attendant toils falls to the men, though in certain forms of hunting the womenfolk and youngsters do their part as drivers. Fire-making, too, falls to the man and when an extra-large fire is needed or when the fire has to be kept up at night as a protection, either against the cold or against mosquitos, it is the man that attends to it. In cooking, the man attends to all the broiling, leaving the women to attend to the boiling operations. All the other

preliminaries for the meal—the preparation of the wild tubers, etc., etc., and the setting forth of them on leaves, platters, or what not, are the customary concern of the womenfolk and of their little girlings. As for the little dandiprats of the other sex, their doings prove the old saying that "boys will be boys".

Decorative handcraft and the making of subjects for personal ornamentation are part of the man's leisure activities. To apply such high-sounding names to such few, and such simple productions, as our little people make from time to time and here and there and by this one and that one, seems like giving a long name to a great conglomeration of stars and calling it a constellation. So let us put the matter more simply and say that the few decorative incisions and artistic windings of weapons (bows, arrows, imported *bolos* and knives) are executed by man. Also personal ornaments (combs, leglets and armlets of bristle, etc.) while the few other ornaments that involve stringing, plaiting, tying are left to the deft hands of the womenfolk.

As to the youngsters of the stronger sex they scurry along with their elders after the prey while those of the weaker sex stay with their mothers or other female relatives. When the quarry has been laid low the onerous work of hauling



Negrito Group near Casiguran, Tayabas

it home is regarded as a man's exclusive work. The Pygmy woman feels the same revulsion at the sight and touch of blood as her congeners in so many other lands. I found a rather prevailing idea among our little foresters that the bearing of big burdens by womenfolk might result in harm to gestation, to geniture, and to genitory functions. Also, that contact with the blood of larger game might have similar effects. For this reason the men handle the game from the time the carcass is haled from the site of its fall till it is ready for the fire. The womenfolk, however, show no reluctance to pluck and prepare birds for the pot, but on the whole, as far as my observation goes, the men attend to even these.

Provision of wild tubers seems to be exclusively a feminine occupation and no trifling one at that. The amount of work required to dig up a large tuber from a depth of several feet out of the soil of a virgin forest is very considerable and takes hours and hours every so many days, but then it gives the fair feminities a fine opportunity to foregather and, like their sisters, Catharina, Camilla, and Sibylla* in the days when Rome was young, to pour out sweet chatter "about this one and that one and the other one." There may be two or three of the feminities, with as many more teeny-weeny tots at one hole all taking turns at gouging and prying and pulling, but whiling the work away with effusions of gentle gossip and babblement, as is the way and the wont of women, even in the wilds. But the digging out of these tubers does not end the work, for the tubers must be washed, peeled, grated, and put through a regular process before they are deemed safe for the pot. All this work falls to the womenfolk as their principal part in Pygmy housekeeping, but it takes only a day's work, perhaps, in a week and, anyhow, all the female folk take a hand and as they grate and grate and wash and wash, merry quips and cranks and jests and jibes fill up the jocund hours.

The gathering of vegetable foods is part of the men's work, but this would not prevent the female folks from laying their hands on whatever might come their way in the line of rattan sprouts, bamboo shoots, and such other esculent forest finds as may have fallen to them in their farings. The search for vegetable victuals does not, per-

haps, put the men to much ado, for in their eternal goings and comings they spy here and there and everywhere for shoots, sprouts, fungi, and divers other delicacies that cost them no more moil nor toil than a climb and a slash. Perhaps in the months that precede motherhood, a Pygmy's goodwife may feel a longing for some special species of herb or sprout or root and then her little goodman must trek away to some far region and forage for the finical food that will wane away her womanly whims.

The gathering of fruits is a kind of individual affair, but the youngsters of the encampment do a good deal of it, for in their scampering around after birds, lizards, and other whatnots, they find the fruit trees and after taking on plenteous *inside* loads, return to camp with lusty *outside* loads. On a hunting or other trip, when a tree of welcome fruit is found by the trailside or out in the tangles of the forest, all set to, each one for himself, and pile in an inner load that will last till the next find. During the *durian* season in Mindanao a whole encampment will move off for a day or more and camp by a tree and live solely on that delectable, ambrosial fruit, the men meanwhile preparing bamboo joints and bark receptacles and the women packing away the creamy kernels for future use. "Like one durian-sated" is a simile for "happy" among the Pygmies of those regions.

An occupation which is exclusively male is that of robbing beesnests, but the womenfolk go along, though they keep at a respectable distance and remain in silence till the warlike bees have been smoked away. The womenfolk will all tell you that they like to be on hand on these occasions for the division of the larvae, the most luscious part, by all accounts, of the booty. It seems that the men and the hobbledahoys get too greedy and make away with more than their share of that dainty delicacy.

From all that has been said, we can realize that the Pygmy's life is not a life of sloth, but one of endless activity. Taking into consideration that there may be several mortuary commemorations every month which keep him away from camp for one, two, three days and remembering that his hunts—his sole reliance for meat—

(Continued on page 353)

When Done For Thee—

By A. E. Litiatco

THE greatest tasks most trifling seem
When done for thee, my dear;
And for the self-same reason, great
The trifling ones appear.

Thus picking up a handkerchief,
Or pulling up a chair,
Becomes, when 'tis for thee, a most
Important an affair.

Whilst setting out to face the world,
To fight one's way to fame,
Chills not but rather fires
If essayed in thy name.

Boyhood in the *Karitan*

By Conrado G. Genilo

I COULDN'T say exactly where I was born, for I never took the trouble to ask my parents, but I know I grew up in the *karitan*. I remember our small nipa hut, near a river, surrounded by a grove of tall coconut palms. The whisper of the coconut fronds in the wind and the twitter of the birds were my earliest music. And it was the fallen coconut flowers with which I used to adorn the small altar in our home.



Besides my father and mother, there was one other, Mamang Kari we called him, and I don't know when he first came to the plantation. He could drink a whole *tukil*-full of *tuba*, the wine made from the sap of the coconut tree, at one sitting. A *tukil* is the bamboo receptacle used to catch the sap from the cut stem of the blossoms. He would become garrulous and quarrelsome and mother used to say that he was intolerable, but father said he was the best *mangangarit* or tuba maker in the country and that we couldn't get along without him. It seems that I see him still as I write these lines—his gaunt, stooping figure, and his bony face that was always tinged with red no matter what time of day.

The trees in my father's *karitan* were so tall that they seemed to comb the clouds. They had been planted years before he was born. Their trunks were mossy with age, but despite this, Mamang Kari climbed them with the agility of a wildcat. As I watched him rising rapidly from notch to notch cut into the bark and saw him gliding along the bamboo bridges that connected tree with tree high up in the air, I would dream of some day becoming an expert *mangangarit* like Mamang Kari.

He fired my imagination by telling me of the things that he could see from the tree-tops. "Very early in the morning," he would say, "I can see white-robed figures in the east, kindling a huge ball of fire, the sun, to give us light and heat. In the evening I can see in the west the black and ugly cave-dwellers, with horns and tails like devils, extinguishing the ball of fire with their long forks. . . . On clear, calm days," he would go on, "I can hear the slippers of the saints shuffling on the floor of Heaven and the gentle beats of angels' wings."

KNOWING my interest in his trade, Mamang Kari often explained to me the art of making good tuba. I would make a good *mangangarit*, he would say, and my heart would thump with delight.

"First, you must have a good sharp *karit*," and he would make the shiny blade of his knife, with the tiny pebble set in the wooden handle, flash in the sun. "That little stone is a *mutya sa lucan*, a charm sometimes found in clams. It makes the *karit* sharper than the sharpest razor blade, and the cut it makes will not heal for a long time. Before you cut off the coconut blossom for the first time, you have to cross yourself and recite *Our Father* once. After that the end of the stalk has to be cut a little morning and afternoon. On rainy days the *tukil* (the

bamboo tube receptacle) must be covered to prevent the rain from diluting the tuba."

"Do you see this? This is called *tangal*, and is the dried bark of the tree of the same name. It is pounded or ground into powder and a little of it is added to the tuba. It makes tuba the fine drink it is—if you know the right proportion."

Indeed, Mamang Kari's tuba was the best in the locality. Many people gathered at our tuba stand every afternoon. My mother would hand out glass after glass until the entire jar-full was sold. Other tuba sellers envied her.

Father paid for everything that was needed in the *karitan*, including the bamboo bridges that have to be changed twice a year. Mamang Kari produced the tuba, and mother was in charge of the selling. The daily sales amounted to three or four pesos which mother put in a bamboo tube and kept in her trunk. Every month or two the tube was split open and father and Mamang Kari divided the sum equally between them. After the division, Mamang Kari always called on a widow named Petra who lived in the neighborhood, and showered her with gifts.

Mamang Kari taught me how to use the *balaoit*, a container made of a bamboo stalk, usually three joints long, and provided with a wooden handle in the form of a hook. I was big enough to carry it on my shoulders although it was quite a load for me when it was full of tuba. Mamang Kari, up in the trees, would lower it to the ground with a small rope. Then he would hammer the bamboo bridge several times to notify me that I had to change the full *balaoit* with an empty one. Sometimes it would take me several minutes before I could locate Mang Kari's exact position, and then he would scold me as severely as if I were his own son. This irked my mother and she would step under the tree and return the man's scolding measure for measure.

That was really how the ill feeling between my mother and Mamang Kari began, that and my continued admiration for him. I wanted to be a *mangangarit*, and he was my ideal. Mother wanted me to go to school and even promised to buy me a new hat and a pair of slippers if I would go. But I wanted to hear the flapping of angels' wings and the shuffling of the slippers of the saints on the floor of Heaven.

Mother, however, was in earnest. I cried and said I preferred to stay at the *karitan* and help her with her work about the house. I was doing enough studying of reading and arithmetic under her, I said. Mother answered that she wanted me to learn English. I said that I already knew how to read and how to add and subtract, and what was the use of learning more than that. To my delight, mother gave in—for the time being. And so I continued to help Mang Kari, helped my mother in selling tuba, and also set traps for crabs, split firewood, and did other work that had to be done.

One day, early in the afternoon, I found Mamang Kari asleep on his bamboo bed. I stole quietly to his side and

tied a short strip of buri leaf to the tail of his shirt which was outside his short white pants. I thought that it would make him look like a real monkey as he climbed the trees and, chuckling at my trick, called my playmates in the neighborhood to come to the karitan.

He had awakened and was already at work in the top of one of the tallest trees. "K-r-r . . . K-r-r . . . K-r-r . . ." we called at him, imitating the sound that monkeys make. Mamang Kari soon suspected that something was wrong about his person, and when he found that he had a tail and heard our shouts of laughter, he began to curse and climbed down the tree. He picked up a dry guava branch and looked around.

"Who did it?" he asked. My companions frightened by the anger in his purple face and his flashing eyes, pointed me out as the guilty one. I was not afraid although I smelt tuba on his breath. He grabbed me and beat me all over my body with his stick. It was too far from the house for my mother to hear my cries, but when Mamang Kari let me go I ran home.

My mother was furious when she learned about the beating I had received. She ran down to where he was working and told him to pack up his belongings and leave the karitan.

There was no tuba that evening. While my father and mother talked things over, I prayed to God to let me grow up faster so I could take Mamang Kari's place as a mangangarit and perhaps hear His voice from the tree-tops.

THE next day a new mangangarit came to work at the karitan. He was younger than Mamang Kari and his name was Andong. Behind his back we called him Andong Bingot because he had a hare-lip. He was a silent worker and drank but little tuba. He had a wife and four children. Unfortunately, the customers did not like Andong's tuba. "Yesterday it was bitter; today it is sour," they would complain. Mother's sales fell to a peso or less a day, but she would not take Mamang Kari back despite his apologies and his promises to be good.

"Wait until I am big enough to climb the trees," I told the drinkers around my mother's stand seriously. "I will give you better tuba than Mamang Kari did." But I could not tell from their drunken faces whether they believed me or not.

A MONTH later there was a tragic accident. While I was at the foot of one of the trees changing a brimful balaoit with an empty one, Andong fell headlong from the tree. I saw him drop to the ground like a cluster of nuts. As he lay flat on the grass, he groaned frightfully.

I ran to the tuba stand for help, but when my father and mother and some other people, including a herb doctor, came running with me to the fatal spot, Andong was dead. The herb doctor felt his pulse but it had ceased to beat. The men took off their hats and prayed. I was trembling. "Mother," I said, my hands seeking the warmth of hers, "I will go to school tomorrow."

Cardo's Ghost

By Maximo Ramos

C ARDO'S ghost was desperate. Like a cornered wind it whirled and whirled about inside the house. At cockcrow it would go away, but it had not yet made known what had happened to him who in life was known as Cardo. The first night after the ghost had left the man's body in the tall, snake-enfested grass growing deep in a mountain ravine, it had sat in a corner of the house vainly trying to overcome its fear of the ones there whom it held so dear. The second night it could get a little nearer the family sleeping mat. But tonight, the last night remaining, when it tried to tell the sleeping family what had befallen the father who three days ago had gone out to look for his lost carabao, no one could hear its ghost voice.

Tirelessly it flitted from unhearing ear to unhearing ear. It tried and tried to awaken Paran and tell her where the body of her husband lay. It tried to part her eyelids and say: "Paran, here is he for whom you have been waiting." But Paran neither heard its voice nor felt its touch. It placed its twitching mouth near ear of one after the other of the sleeping children and shrieked so shrilly that the

ghosts flitting near-by stopped their ears, but the sleepers did not stir.

With a drowsy crow, a solitary cock broke the stillness of the night. The forlorn ghost was in despair. Once more it spoke into sick little Gillao's ear. Once more it shouted into Kikay's ear. Once more it screamed into Allong's ear. It cried and cried into Paran's ear. But their slumbers were not disturbed.

The village cocks were crowing by two's and three's. Cardo's ghost felt itself being drawn out of the house. As it shuffled through the kitchen it tried to rattle the coconut-shell bowls and plates and to make the bamboo floor creak. It laid hold of the rungs of the bamboo ladder. It tried to awaken the pigs and the goats under the house. All in vain.

Cardo's ghost cried and cried at the gate. Then, when the late moon rose, it limped away with the chill dawn wind, its face turned back to the lonely little cottage under the light of the pale moon.

The Non-Christian Tagalogs of Rizal Province

By N. U. Gatchalian

THE so-called Remontados who inhabit the mountains about Tanay, Montalban, and Antipolo, in Rizal Province, are among the most interesting types in the Philippines. According to the report of Mr. Claro Samonte, head of the branch office at Tanay of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, they numbered 3,387, as of December, 1933, marking an increase of 72 over the figure for the preceding year.

The word *remontado* is from the Spanish and refers to one who has fled to the mountains. Other names given to these people are *Vagos* (vagrants) and *Nomados*. According to tradition, the Remontados of Rizal are descended from a group of Tagalogs who ran away from the towns of San Mateo and Tanay to escape the demands for labor and tribute of the Spaniards, but others claim that they are descended from lowland dwellers who were driven into the mountains by the Spaniards at an earlier date. There are also those who say that these people are descended from outlaw elements from Montalban and Tanay. The long association of these "wild" and Non-Christian Tagalogs with the Negritos of the region has led to intermarriage, and some of the Remontados are therefore of a darker color than the others and have kinky hair. They are in many respects comparable to the Bukidnons of Negros Oriental, who escaped conversion when the Islands were Christianized, and to the Babailans of Panay and the Pulahans of Samar.

The Remontados of Rizal, though well-built and muscular, are an indolent people, averse to regular work, and depending mainly upon the bounties of nature for a livelihood.

They are expert hunters and use traps—the *balais* and the *pasolo*, bows and arrows, a small spear (*salapang*) and dogs. Their best hunters are often used as guides by lowland hunters who find them faithful as well as valuable and pay them liberal fees. Wild pigs and deer are the usual game and also the *labuyo* or wild chicken. The young *labuyo* are sometimes domesticated.

Fishing comes second in importance—carried on not only by means of bow and arrow, the spear, hook and line, and the net, but with the hands, and also by *pakati*, i.e., artificially emptying a stream, and by poisoning the water with the seeds of the *Macaysa*. When traveling, the Remontados (or rather their women) carry rice with them. At meal time they cut down a bamboo and use a length

of it to cook their rice in. They always camp near a stream and the women will drive the milk fish (*dalag*) out of their holes with their hands while the men stand ready to spear them as they come into view. They cook and eat what they can of the fish, and preserve what is left over by sprinkling salt over it.

At present there are many Remontados who have their own farms—*kaingin* or clearings in the forest. They plant rice, bananas, camotes, papayas and some other crops. Some of them are already using carabaos and wooden plows in the cultivation of their lands.

Christianity is also making headway among them. Many of them come to annual town fiestas and attend mass and consent to the baptism of their children. These "heathen" Tagalogs also come to town during other religious festivals and join in the processions. There is now also some inter-marriage between them and the Christian town-dwellers.

The Remontados speak Tagalog, and even those who are not baptized have Christian names, except the Dumagats among them who have their own names. Such names as Felix Santa Ana, Bruno de la Cruz, Felipe Francisco, Arsenio de Jesus, and Melecio de la Sada are common. Some Dumagat names are Dokinin, Yumanam, Malakas, Ganda, and Lintik.

Polygamy is still practised by them, especially by those who do not come

into contact with the Christian population. Some of those who have been Christianized have given up all but one of their wives. The marriage rites are simple. The parents come to an agreement as to the dowry, a *salo-salo* or eating-together of the elders, the young couple, and a few friends is held, and the two are considered married.

The eldest child of the first wife inherits the property of the father. The birth of a child is marked by a simple ceremony—it is sprinkled with water, fed a little salt, and given a name. The ceremony is similar to the Catholic baptism, but whether it is an imitation of this can not be told by the oldest men or women.

Death is solemnized by a common prayer on the part of the entire family of the deceased. After the burial, a *salo-salo* is held for four consecutive nights in the house of the bereaved family accompanied by prayers for the departed. On the last night food is served in greater abundance, after which some of the members of the family and their friends dance the "Dance of Death" which re-



A Remontado Family Group
The young man standing behind the group is the author

sembles the fandango. They dance to the music of the guitar and various bamboo instruments, sometimes inviting musicians from the nearest municipality to take part. The more affluent wear black clothing as a sign of mourning.

The Remontados celebrate a thanksgiving just before the harvest, but only when the harvest promises to be good. If the crops are poor no gratitude is shown. After a bountiful harvest another feast is held. The people eat together, sing, and dance a weird dance. Everybody is invited and is welcome to share in the feasting and merriment, as they believe this hospitality will insure an equally good harvest the next year.

The Remontados, especially those who come in contact with the lowlanders, are beginning to appreciate the value of schooling. Mr. Samonte, the superintendent of the Remontados, has induced over fifty children to enroll in private schools in Tanay, and the people themselves are beginning to clamor for government schools for their children.

They have recently been somewhat worried by the appearance of gold prospectors in the region, fearing they may lose their landholdings and improvements, but the superintendent has been able to reassure them.

They are a peaceful and hospitable people—not savages, although they are conspicuous for always wearing their bolos wherever they go. Even the children have big knives hanging from their belts. They travel about a good deal and think nothing of sleeping by the wayside on a bed of leaves. Some of their minor pursuits engaged in to make money to buy things sold in the towns are selling whole or split rattan, gogo, almaciga, bamboo tubes, tree bark for dyeing, buho, orchids and other ornamental forest plants, etc. Hammocks and baskets woven from split rattan by the women are also brought to town to be sold or bartered for the things they need. Sometimes they

take vegetables, poultry, and even cattle to market. Some of the well-to-do Remontados are paying taxes to the Government.

They have practically no form of local government. They live in *barangays*, but do not acknowledge any one among them whose will serves as the law. But in spite of the fact that they have no chiefs and no police, crimes are rarely committed. Such few disputes as arise are amicably settled by the Non-Christian Tribes office at Tanay. Minor troubles are settled by the elders.

The Remontados are gradually changing over from a semi-nomadic to a settled life. They are not very different from other Filipinos living in remote places, untouched by education. They are, sad to say, largely a "forgotten people". They are the one class of Non-Christians in the Philippines who receive very little help from the Government. There is no reason at all why the Province of Rizal should not be proud of these people. More should be done for them.

Population Statistics of the Remontados, Rizal Province

Settlement	Male	Female	Total
Macabod, Montalban.....	43	30	73
Anginon, Montalban.....	50	42	92
Locutan, Montalban.....	26	18	44
Puray, Montalban.....	54	46	100
Malacia, Montalban.....	30	26	56
Mabolo, Montalban.....	56	43	99
Macasabobo, Montalban.....	28	25	53
Kaymaslan, Montalban.....	36	26	62
Cabooan, Montalban.....	41	31	72
Santa Inez, Antipelo.....	172	115	287
Sampaloc, Tanay.....	132	121	253
Daraitan, Tanay.....	123	99	222
Layban, Tanay.....	125	132	257
Mamuyao, Tanay.....	121	92	213
Tinukan, Tanay.....	62	47	109
San Andres, Tanay.....	63	60	123
Cuyambay, Tanay.....	156	149	305

3,387

The figures for Locutan, Macasabobo, and Kaymaslan include a number of Dumagats and some others are scattered among the settlements of Santa Inez, Daraitan, and Layban.

Why?

By Carlos P. San Juan

I can not understand her death:
 She was too young, alas! too young to die.
 The last look in her eyes told me
 She died not willingly—'twas not
 Her will! But whose was it? My will?
 I shall go mad! My friends who would
 Console me say it was God's will;
 But why? They can not tell me why!
 God knew how much we loved—how much
 She meant to me and I to her...
 And yet my friends who would console
 Me say it was God's will she died!

Editorials

In the international sphere, recent developments have pointedly called American attention to the fact that, in the words of a British observer, "the Philippine Islands are no more an isolated problem to be solved by an unnatural alliance between American altruism and certain interested lobbies in Washington, than Manchuria can be regarded as a *chose jugée* merely because the Japanese Army has put K'ang Te on a new throne".

Japan's continued propaganda aimed at securing naval "parity" with the United States and Britain, which would, in effect, be an overwhelming disparity in favor of Japan, and the recent Japanese effort to gain complete control of the foreign relations of China and to reduce that great country to a vassal-state, have had their inevitable reactions abroad. Work on the great naval base at Singapore is being hastened. There is renewed evidence of plans for British and Dutch coöperation in defensive measures for the East Indies. The recent mass formation flights of United States Army and Navy planes to Alaska, the new American survey expedition to the Aleutian Islands, the ordering of the Battle Fleet back to the Pacific, even the reassignment, the other day, of the noted American soldier, Brig.-General Charles E. Kilbourne, Assistant Chief of Staff, to Corregidor, the American Gibraltar in the Far East,—none of all this indicates in any way that this country is slated to be abandoned to the nation to the north of us.



Since the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which was generally looked upon as a calamitous defeat inasmuch as, though it bestowed further political 'rights upon the Philippines, this was at a heavy and, in fact, disastrous economic price which, according to the terms of the law, we would in time be called upon to pay—since the passage of this Act, local developments have been such as to tend greatly to reestablish a spirit of confidence.

There was, first, Mr. Quezon's realistic pronouncements on his return last April to Manila and his serious-minded address to the Legislature just before the acceptance of the Act; there was the Governor-General's noble-spirited address upon the same occasion; later, Mr. Quezon's far-sighted speech before the American Chamber of Commerce; then, the orderly general elections which resulted in a clear-cut victory for Mr. Quezon's party and insured a strong and undivided party-control; the elections of delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention, which, though the vote was not heavy, guaranteed the participation of many of the ablest men in the country in the work of that important body; the rapid and efficient organization of the Tenth Legislature; Mr. Quezon's address and later that of the Governor-General on the opening day of the Legislature which showed that both leaders were working

A Magnificent Spirit Being Shown in the Philippines



together most wisely toward a common and universally acceptable goal; and, recently, the appointment and immediate approval by the Senate of a Cabinet which is probably the strongest in the history of the country. Lastly, there was the return of Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara to Manila after eleven years of continuous service in Washington and his clear-eyed report as to the attitude toward the Philippines in the United States and his wise counsel in regard to dealing with the situation thus created. In addition to this there have been various pronouncements on the part of the able Senator Osmeña, now minority leader, and recent signs of an approachment between Mr. Quezon and former Speaker Manuel Roxas, which indicate that there will be no working at cross-purposes. Besides these official developments, there have been notable public statements made by local business leaders such as Judge John W. Haussermann, Mr. H. B. Pond, Mr. Arsenio Luz, and others.

All this has tended to create an entirely different atmosphere from that which prevailed for many months. Everything that has transpired locally proves that the people of the Philippines and their leaders, Filipino and American, are fully aware of the gravity of the situation and mean to deal with it in a responsible manner and in all wisdom. There will be no more recklessness. It is realized that the American Government has to a large extent put the situation squarely up to the people of the Philippines, and they are rising magnificently to the occasion.

The need of a more evenly distributed population in the Philippines has long been recognized. While the average density of the population is only a little over 90 to the square mile, the more densely populated provinces, such as Ilocos Sur, La Union, and Cebu, have nearly 500 inhabitants to the square mile, while some twenty provinces and subprovinces have a density of population of less than 100 a square mile. There are furthermore some 25,000 square miles still marked "unexplored" on the government survey maps.

Probably due to the depression, applications for public lands, three-fourths of which are applications for homesteads and most of the rest for free patents and sale, have been falling off rather badly. The figures, obtained from the Bureau of Lands, are as follows:

Year	Public Lands Applications		
	Received	Approved	Rejected
1929.....	20,811	12,064	13,073
1930.....	17,881	21,598	19,327
1931.....	13,956	18,288	23,730
1932.....	13,452	9,883	8,575
1933.....	12,561	7,095	4,745

The figures in the column headed "Rejected" refer to applications which were rejected because of non-compliance with the residence and cultivation requirements or because the lands applied for were not agricultural lands. Lands granted in "free patent" are lands which were being occupied and cultivated before July 4, 1907. Such lands are

surveyed and the patents for them granted without charge by the Government. The maximum area granted under both the homestead and free patent laws is 24 hectares.

More direct encouragement is extended to inter-island migration under Act 2254, approved in 1913. During the years from 1913 to 1928, 5,422 families, comprising 23,982 persons (colonists and homesteaders) were sent to Mindanao under the direction of officials of the Bureau of Labor. They were sent to Mindanao because this island was and still remains one of the most sparsely populated regions in the Archipelago, and also in an effort toward the peaceful penetration and assimilation of that region, great tracts of which were formerly populated almost exclusively by pagan and Mohammedan peoples. These colonists and settlers in 1928 occupied and cultivated over 70,000 hectares of land.

Since the year 1928 the figures for government-aided colonists and homesteaders are as follows:

Years	Number of Families	Number of Persons
1929.....	380	2,574
1930.....	332	2,488
1931.....	207	1,479
1932.....	295	2,268
1933.....	266	2,102

Adding these figures to the earlier totals, the total government-aided migration figures come to 5,888 families, or 29,819 persons. These people were sent to regions designated by the Director of Lands where there were vacant areas open to settlement. The Government furnishes free third-class transportation over land and sea and free transportation of baggage not to exceed 600 kilos for each family and for one carabao or other work animal; also subsistence while quartered but only for a period not to exceed four days.

Persons who may migrate as homeseekers with government aid must be citizens of the Philippines or the United States, between 18 and 50 years of age, of good conduct, healthy, qualified for physical work, and with farm experience. They must also have a capital of at least ₱250.00 in cash or agricultural implements, especially the plow.

The movement has resulted in opening considerable parts of Mindanao to modern activity, to the creation of villages, the construction of roads, and the general development of agriculture and commerce. But as the tables given show, there has been a decrease rather than an increase in the volume of this desirable population movement. Besides the general depression, this is in part due to the heavy slashes in the appropriations for the transportation of colonists and homesteaders. In 1918 the sum appropriated was nearly ₱76,000; in 1920 it amounted to some ₱60,000; last year the appropriation for this purpose was only ₱42,350.

This is unfortunate for though plans and organization exist for the encouragement of inter-island migration, and, nevertheless, the movement has decreased in scope, there has been an increase in the immigration of aliens into Mindanao—Japanese—and officials of various government bureaus familiar with the situation already speak of one of the richest sections of Mindanao as the "Philippine Manchuria".



There has been much intemperate and acrimonious discussion regarding the recent reorganization of the Bureau of Science which has not helped matters any. It is true that what has so far been done

Bureau of Science Reorganization

with this famous institution has left hardly a shell of its former self, and if the Bureau were left as it is today its usefulness to the country will before long become almost negligible. However, there is no reason to believe that any official of the Government set out with a malicious intention of wrecking the Bureau of Science. What was done in good faith for the most part and some of the steps taken were necessary and wise, provided those in charge of the fortunes of the Bureau do not stop at this point. If any errors were made, they can be rectified.

Three years ago, the Bureau of Science was a fairly well-balanced organization. It consisted of the following divisions: (1) Biology Division, (2) Organic Chemistry Division, (3) Inorganic Chemistry Division, (4) Geology and Mines Division, (5) Fisheries Division, (6) Botany Division, (7) Soils and Fertilizers Division, (8) Zoölogy Division, (9) Food Preservation Division, (10) Administrative Division, including the Library and the Power Plant.

About the middle of last year, the organization chart showed the following list of divisions: (1) Office of the Director, including the Power Plant, (2) Tests and Standard Division, (3) Industrial Research Division, (4) Biological Products Division, (5) Botany Division, (6) National Museum Division. By the end of that year, two more divisions had been dropped—the Industrial Research Division and the Botany Division, and two entities had been added—a Chemical Research Division and an Industrial Engineering Division.

At the present time, the organization chart of the Bureau shows the following entities: (1) Office of the Director, (2) Tests and Standards Division, (3) Chemical Research Division, (4) Biological Products Division, (5) and National Museum Division. The following independent and special divisions now directly under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are housed in the Bureau—(1) Scientific Library, (2) Division of Mines, (3) Fish and Game Administration, (4) Home Economics, (5) Industrial Engineering.

The general idea behind all these changes was to make possible a somewhat freer functioning of the entities which were separated from the Bureau, but motives of personal aggrandizement seem also to have played a part in certain instances. But that such advance planning as was done was decidedly haphazard, is sufficiently indicated, and the result was that whole sections and organs of the Bureau of Science were removed, leaving it much mutilated, and almost without any logical structure whatever.

The Bureau of Science should be, as its name implies, a scientific bureau, engaged in scientific work, and not concerned with making out licenses and other public documents. Both for the sake of efficiency and public convenience, it should not be necessary, as in the case of those who wish to organize a mining company, to have to deal

with three different bureaus. There was and still is room for plenty of reorganization.

It seems obvious that the work of the Bureau of Science should be confined to scientific work, both pure and applied. There is no sense in thinking of the Bureau of Science as an institution devoted only to abstract research. There is certain scientific work that must be done in connection with the functions of various bureaus, and all this work should be centralized in the Bureau of Science to avoid needless duplication of personnel, laboratories, equipment and supplies.

Even if a separate Bureau of Mines and a separate Bureau of Fisheries were to be established, the purely geologic work and the ichthyological work should continue to be done in the Bureau of Science. The Bureaus of Mines and Fisheries should concern themselves directly only with the administrative phases of mining and fishing supervision and development, and with the carrying out into practice of advances indicated by science.

It is clear that a Bureau of Science, the functions of which are supposed to be general, must have certain divisions to correspond with the grand divisions of science itself in which work is to be done. There should be a division of geology (not of mines), a division of botany, a division of zoölogy, a division of chemistry, a division of medicine, and a division of industrial research. The division of botany should do the purely scientific work of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Bureau of Forestry. The division of zoölogy should devote itself to the study of our fauna and in this way cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Husbandry and of the Bureau of Fisheries if such a bureau should be created. The division of chemistry would make the necessary analyses of foodstuffs and various industrial products, as well as carry on original work in chemical research, the results of which would be turned over to the industrial research division for practical application. The division of medicine should do much of the scientific work done by the Bureau of Health.

In addition to the divisions mentioned, the Bureau of Science should operate three other divisions—the museum division, the scientific library division, and the scientific publications division. The power plant, the machine shop, and the carpenter shop should be placed in charge of a superintendent of the building, under the Director of the Bureau, and should not be considered as being under any one division.

There has been considerable criticism of what is now called the National Museum Division based on the misapprehension that a museum is simply a “show”. A museum is as necessary to scientific work as a library. The museum would be the depository of specimens gathered by the different divisions of the Bureau and the museum itself might organize special sections under which field work in entomology and archeology would be carried out.

Each division of the Bureau of Science would naturally have its sections. The division of geology would have a section where soils and ores are analyzed. The division of medicine would have a section responsible for the manufacture of vaccines and serums.

There would seem to be no necessity for Commissioner or Under-Secretary in Charge of Research in the Department. Research should all be under the direction of the Director of the Bureau of Science.

The relationship between the Bureau of Science and such other institutions as the University, the College of Medicine, and the College of Agriculture, should also be clear. These are primarily educational and not research institutions, and should be considered as such. Research workers in our schools and colleges should be encouraged and aided, however, and it might be found possible in some instances to extend fellowships in the Bureau of Science and the use of the facilities available in the Bureau of Science to such men.

There has, too, existed some confusion as to the National Research Council. This body should be understood to have no direct connection with any government entity and should be considered as purely unofficial and advisory in so far as the Government and government institutions are concerned. The purpose of the Council is to bring together scientific workers in the government service and in private life to secure better all-around cooperation, and it should also secure contact with foreign scientific bodies. The only funds that would need to be made available for the Council should be for the expenses of delegates sent to the international conventions. The Council should not be allowed to meddle with the functioning of government entities.

Air-conditioned theaters in Manila (the Metropolitan and the Ideal) were the first innovation; air-conditioned offices are now becoming more and more common, and recently the Manila Railroad inaugurated its first air-conditioned coach on the Manila-Baguió run.

Air-conditioning was first resorted to, the latter half of the nineteenth century, in certain English and American cotton mills to make it practicable to spin fine cotton yarns in all weather. Since that time the relation of heat, moisture, and air motion to human comfort had been given much study, and various types of apparatus have been introduced.

The introduction of such devices in the Philippines promises much for our comfort and in the cities, at least, it may not be many years from now when we will suffer from heat only when we step outdoors, as people in northern climates usually suffer from the cold only when outdoors. Our general working efficiency may also be greatly increased. The new development may change the nature of our clothing as well as of our architecture, because it will largely eliminate the need for windows.

Concerning the new Manila Railroad service, a member of the staff of this Magazine who traveled on the coach, said: “I had expected my newly laundered and pressed suit to be soiled with soot and dust after the fourteen-hour trip, and to come home perhaps with a cinder in my eye, but when we got back to Manila I found myself as neat and as fresh in appearance as when I boarded the train earlier in the day. The windows are kept closed, which shuts out not only the dust, but much of the noise, the seats are covered with spotlessly white covers, a native carpet in green and white is on the floor, and my fellow passengers remarked that they did not seem to be on a train at all, but were gathered together in some cozy corner of a club house. The distribution of the cooled air is so uniform that

the smoke from one's cigar or cigarette is not blown about but floats lazily and gradually vanishes. . . ."

Those who remember the long, hot, sooty ride on the train in former days will admit that the Railroad Company is making another important contribution to the comforts of travel.

Radical slashes were made during the last three years in the appropriations of the National Library for the purchase of books and subscriptions to periodicals. In the United States public library appropriations for the same purpose have been reduced by from fifteen to eighteen per cent, but in the Philippines the slash has been fifty per cent.

This radical cut in the National Library appropriations for books and periodicals is most unfortunate, for, says an authority on the subject, "the men and women who would *study up* concerning their chosen work now, when they are out of work and have time for reading and studying, should have the necessary publications and books to help them and encourage them." Depression time is the chance for a greater library service.

The Americans, the Germans, the English, the French, are harder hit by the depression than we, but they do not

deem it wise to make any radical slashes in their appropriations for libraries.

Lack of funds for subscriptions to periodicals makes it impossible to maintain complete sets for binding. Periodicals are one of the most valuable sources of information on the progress of the world from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month, and are regularly consulted by government officials, legislators, and the public at large, and these publications bound will be consulted by posterity. Once the subscriptions to such publications have been discontinued, the sets will remain broken or incomplete even if we again subscribe to them later. One who is familiar with the task of completing a collection of magazines or newspapers realizes the difficulty of securing back issues. In fact it is almost impossible to get them after a lapse of time.

While most public agencies have been able to trim their activities to fit their reduced appropriations, it has been very hard for the Library to do so primarily because it has at the same time been called upon to shoulder new responsibilities which have been initiated or brought about by the depression itself.

E. B. RODRIGUEZ,
Assistant Director, National
Library

With Charity to All

By Putakte

JAPANESE ENCYCLOPAEDIA

NIPPS. "In Japanese there is no vulgarity in cutting off the tail of words. On the contrary, to do so is considered an *elegant* imitation of the Chinese style, which is nothing if not terse," says Prof. B. H. Chamberlain in *Things Japanese*. In view of the imperial decree that Japan is henceforth to be known as Nippon, the Japanese will be called, Nipponese, or Nipps, if elegance is desired.



PROVOCATION. Japan, her spokesmen tell us, will not fight unless provoked. This assurance should make us peace-lovers breathe more freely. Of course Japan has a way of being provoked by trifles—or by Japanese agents—but every country has its idiosyncracies . . . and there is no disputing idiosyncracies.



FASHIONABLE CRAZES. Every once in a while the Japanese forget that they are gods and go in for incredible fads. In 1873 rabbits were the fashionable craze, the "divine nation" (the expression is General Araki's) paying sky-high prices for them. Then came the rage for founding learned societies. During 1886-1887 the enthusiasm for waltzing and gigantic funerals knew no bounds. This was followed by a mania for imitating all things German, including German measles. Nowadays the whole country, thanks especially to General Araki, is crazy about war. This is perhaps the divine nation's idea of Divine Comedy. . . .



KODO. *Shinto* is the Way of the Gods. Through General Araki's efforts, it has given way to *Kodo*, the Way of the Emperor, and a bird of General Araki's own brain. The following are significant excerpts from the fire-eating general's speech which appeared in *The Japan Monthly Chronicle* explaining the new craze.

"... If the nation is rekindled with the same great spirit in which the country was founded, the time will come when all the nations in the world will be made to look up at our *Kodo*. *Kodo*, the great ideal of the Japanese nation, is of such substance that it should be spread and expanded all over the world, and every impediment to it brushed aside—even by the sword.

"... It is the duty of the Emperor's country to oppose, with determination, the actions of any Power, however strong, if they are not in accord with *Kodo*. Do not worry about deficiency of strength or of material, everything depends on spirit. If anybody impedes the march of this country, he should be beaten down ruthlessly and without giving any quarter, whatever the body may be.

"... As a divine country in the Eastern Seas and the senior nation of Asia, Japan's aspirations are great and her responsibility is heavy. Every single shot must be impregnated with *Kodo* and the point of every bayonet tempered with the national virtue.

"... It is very annoying to have our army spoken of in the same breath with armies of other Powers. We have no hesitation in declaring that we are a military nation. . . ."

Kodo, it seems to me, is a misnomer. It is not really the Way of the Emperor but the Way of General Araki. The Emperor, though a god, is certainly incapable of such utterances. He has, I am sure, a way of his own, which unfortunately, he is not allowed to make public. Gods are not so ridiculous as their priests paint them.



DENYING. "Next to banning or forbidding a report to appear in a newspaper, 'denying' is a popular move with the Government. The late Baron Hayaski, ex-ambassador

to London, told the gem of a story of a colleague who was sent on an official mission to Washington with instructions to 'deny everything,' " says Prof. Taid O'Conroy in *The Menace of Japan*. This is no news to us. Every Japanese official who comes to the Philippines denies everything, while we, for our part, believe everything. . . .



SECRECY. Prof. Sakuzo Yoshino, in an interesting paper, *Liberalism in Japan*, makes the following statements: "Absolute secrecy is kept as to the actions of that group of men who are in charge of military functions. Under such a system no one, *not even the Premier himself*, knows what is going on inside the military circles. This tendency to keep military matters in one group and to keep them absolutely secret, has grown since the Okuma Cabinet." This explains why Japanese officials are obliged to "deny everything". Who knows if Mr. Kimura himself may not some day be obliged to deny that he ever considered himself a friend of the Filipinos? . . .



FAIRY-TALES. A great number of Japanese fairy-tales have Chinese or Indian origin. Modern Japanese statesmen, however, have already made it unnecessary for their country to continue importing fairy-tales. Nowadays they turn them out so astonishingly fast indeed that they have even begun to export them.



ABDICATION. "For many ages abdication was the rule in Japan since the introduction of Buddhism. But it was made use of by unscrupulous ministers, who placed infant puppets on the throne and caused them to abdicate on attaining maturity," says Prof. Chamberlain. As soon as Henry Pu-yi attains maturity he, too, will no doubt be made to abdicate by his Japanese advisers, according to a hallowed tradition. But the indications are that he will keep his throne up to old age.

SWORD. Admiral Tetsutaro Sato used to say, "The Japanese *samurai* never unsheathes his sword unless circumstances force him to do so." But sometimes the "circumstances" are very strange, almost unthinkable. Says Prof. J. H. Longford in *Japan of the Japanese*, "These (the *samurai*) were always a terror to the lower classes, cruel, violent, and ready to test their swords on any peaceable citizen who came their way."



COURTESY. "In Japan there are specimen factories, factories where the workers are looked after especially well and which are kept for the exclusive purpose of exhibition to the official tourist. In the same way there are prisons, schools of correction, and anything that the foreigner is likely to wish to see run on lines for his special benefit," declares Prof. O'Conroy. This is doubtless due to the innate courtesy of the Japanese. . . .



COOKERY. The Japanese have developed the art of cooking to such an extent that their finest dishes are those that are uncooked. *Sashimi*, minced raw fish, *namasu*, sliced raw fish garnished with cold stewed vegetables and served with vinegar, and *yakimono*, raw fish not intended to be eaten but only looked at, are among the glories of Japanese cookery.



WRONG. Ex-Premier Takashi Hara makes the following statements in his article, *Harmony Between East and West* which appeared in the *Asian Review*: "The state of Japan can do no wrong; a wrong by the state must be, internally, tyranny, and externally, unjustified aggression. These being Japan's ethics it is absolutely impossible to obtain the assent of the whole nation to the commission of such wrongs: their intuition and intelligence would never permit it." No doubt the wrongs, the almost unbelievable atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese in Korea, Formosa and China were only optical illusions. . . .

Red Is The Color Of Passion

By Aurelio Alvero

RED was the sun as it sank in the west,
Red were the clouds on each mountain crest,
Red was the fin of the slanting fish
As it whirled in the heart of a blood-red swish,
Vying with the lotus buds' red.

Red were the dragon-flies winging around,
With reddest of blossoms the fire-trees were crowned,
Red were the cannas that bloomed on the banks,
The flaming hibiscus stood in blood-tinged ranks
Flaunting their love-cups red.

Red was the rose perfuming the air,
And the string of bright coral she twined in her hair,
But the highest of notes in my red symphony
Were the lips that I kissed and cheeks blushing at me,
Chiding my heart, glowing red.

Community Assemblies and the Formation of Public Opinion

By the Academic Division, Bureau of Education

THE Community Assemblies inaugurated on September 24, 1932, were initiated by former Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt. This movement was officially made an activity of the Philippine Government by the approval of Act No. 4046 on February 18, 1933. The Community Assemblies are designed to accomplish, through lectures to be delivered in poblaciones and barrios, the following objectives:

1. To develop a more intelligent and enlightened public opinion especially among the adults who read no papers.
2. To instruct the public regarding subjects of wide interest.
3. To inform the public regarding citizenship activities, duties, health problems, proper diet, etc.
4. To guide the public in improved methods of industry, agriculture, economy.
5. To encourage the community to gather together for social intercourse and for the purpose of discussing problems regarding their community and general welfare.
6. To further interest the community in its local folklore, folk-songs, folk dances, and games.

The Community Assemblies are an outgrowth of the Civico-educational Lectures which were for many years given by members of the Bureau of Education. In 1908, the Bureau was required by law to have prepared a series of lectures on a variety of subjects for the benefit of adults. These lectures were to be called Civico-educational Lectures. By an amendment in 1914, municipal teachers were to be in charge of lectures, although other citizens could also be asked to give them. A limited number of lectures were prepared, and were delivered in many localities and on many occasions. Only fourteen lectures were ever prepared and these were given year after year in many parts of the Philippines. The time came when the need of the lectures seemed to be less apparent and the interest declined because of the fact that the same lectures were delivered repeatedly.

In organizing the Community Assemblies, it was the desire of the Advisory Committee to have prepared such a great number of lectures that it would not be necessary to repeat the same lecture in a community unless a repetition should be requested. Furthermore, it was the desire of those interested in the assemblies to seek the coöperation of all government agencies as well as interested private citizens in a more coöperative scheme of adult education.

The original committee appointed by the Governor-General by Executive Order consisted of seven members. Act No. 4046 of the Philippine Legislature was approved

some time later to give more permanency to the organization and to authorize certain expenditures from municipal and provincial funds incident to the conduct of Community Assemblies. The membership of the Committee under Act No. 4046 is as follows:

Mr. J. Scott McCormick, Chief, Academic Division, Bureau of Education, Chairman (to serve for six years);

Mr. E. D. Hester, Adviser to the Governor-General (to serve for six years);

Dr. José P. Bantug, Chief, Section on Public Health Education and Publicity, Bureau of Health (to serve for six years);

Mr. Jacinto M. Kamantigue, Chief Agent, Bureau of Internal Revenue (to serve for four years);

Prof. Serafin Macaraig, Department of Sociology, University of the Philippines (to serve for four years);

Mr. Celedonio Salvador, Division Superintendent of Schools, Pasig, Rizal (to serve for four years);

Prof. Vicente G. Sinco, College of Law, University of the Philippines (to serve for two years);

Mr. Cecilio Putong, Chief, Curriculum Department, Bureau of Education (to serve for two years);

Mr. Marcelino Bautista, Principal, Torres High School, Manila (to serve for two years).

All members of this Committee serve without compensation.



Part of the Crowd that Attended the Community Assembly at Tuna-Balibgo, Rizal, March 25, 1934

Extent to Which the Assemblies Have Spread

Twenty-six divisions had held assemblies up to the end of December, 1933. The first Assembly was held on September 24, 1932, in the barrio of Pulong-Duhad, Malabon, Rizal. Between the period of September 24 and December 31, 1932, ten different provinces inaugurated Assemblies in 55 poblaciones and 49 barrios. During this period 257 Community Assembly Lectures were delivered. During the period from January 1, 1933, to June 10, 1933, fifteen provinces held lectures in 108 poblaciones and 287 barrios, or a total of 395 communities, holding during this period 608 assemblies and giving 652 lectures. During the period from June 11 to December 31, 1933, twenty-four provinces held lectures in 139 poblaciones and 498 barrios, or a total of 637 communities holding during this period 1369 assemblies and giving 1441 lectures. In all 2350 lectures were delivered from the inauguration of the assembly idea in September, 1932, to December 31, 1933. Complete data regarding the assemblies held during the first half of the calendar year 1934 have not yet been received from the field.

Although the central control of the Community Assemblies rests in the Bureau of Education, there has been the

greatest of coöperation on the part of authors of lectures, translators, and lecturers. Of the 652 lectures delivered during the first half of the calendar year 1933, 48 per cent were delivered by government employees in bureaus other than the Bureau of Education, and 15 per cent of the lectures were delivered by non-government employees. Thus 63 per cent of the lectures delivered in the first half of 1933 were delivered by people outside the Bureau of Education. During the second half of 1933 there were delivered 1441 lectures, 43 per cent being delivered by personnel of government bureaus other than the Bureau of Education and 17 per cent being delivered by non-government people. More than 60 per cent of the lectures delivered in the second half of 1933 were given by people outside of the Bureau of Education. This indicates the high degree of coöperation which the Bureau of Education has secured in developing this scheme of adult education.

Preparation of Lectures

The procedure followed by the Advisory Committee has been to provide lectures on every possible subject of interest and to secure the coöperation of authors who are masters in particular fields. The supply of lectures is constantly being replenished so that at the present time 110 lectures have been received and 41 additional lectures have been requested from authors. The titles of the lectures that have been received together with the author are shown hereafter. This list indicates the great range of subjects covered. The first 91 lectures listed have been released in English, Tagalog, and many of them in from two to ten other languages. The remainder of the list are in one stage or another of translation into the first language. (See list at the close of this article.)

When authors are asked to prepare lectures, they are advised to keep the language within the understanding of the layman and to eliminate technical terms and information which would be understood only by technical people in the fields of the lectures. After a lecture has been approved by the Advisory Committee and the Director of Education, the slow process of translation is begun. At present translations are being made in the ten major languages, namely: Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampanga, East Visayan, Bicol, Pangasinan, Ibanag, West Visayan, Samar-Leyte Visayan, and Zambal. Certain of the lectures are also being translated into Cuyonon, Maranao (Lanao), Maguindanao (Cotabato), Chabacano (Zamboanga), and Mandayan (Davao-Monkayo branch and Compostelo branch). All of the translators have the serious problem of making their translations interesting and accurate without following the English manuscript too literally. If the English manuscript is followed too literally, the translation becomes uninteresting and at times may not be easily understood. Translators also have difficulty in making translations in some languages because of the inadequacy of vocabulary. This is particularly true in the languages in which little has been published. The people engaged in making translations in Lanao, Cotabato, Davao, and Zamboanga have the added responsibility of setting up rules of orthography since little has been printed in Maranao

until the last two years, and little or nothing has ever been printed in Maguindanao and Mandayan.

The coöperation of translators has been exceedingly fine and every conceivable field and profession is represented in the list of translators. Forty-three translators have been asked to coöperate in the translation of Tagalog lectures; 45 in Ilocano; 49 in Pampango; 43 in East Visayan; 50 in Bicol; 44 in Pangasinan; 65 in Ibanag; 49 in West Visayan; 38 in Samar-Leyte Visayan; 48 in Zambal, and 26 in Cuyonon.

When the table of contents is released after the completion of every 25 lectures of a language the names of the translators are included as a permanent record and to give them proper credit for their hours of voluntary labor in putting the lectures into that particular language. The table of contents is prepared to permit of the binding of the lectures by language into books of convenient size. Copies of the lectures are to be found in the University of the Philippines and elsewhere.

Up to the present writing, 91 lectures have actually been released in Tagalog and English, and decreasing numbers in other languages, as follows:

Ilocano.....	59
Pampango.....	66
Samar-Leyte Visayan.....	51
Pangasinan.....	56
East Visayan.....	41
Bicol.....	40
Zambal.....	37
West Visayan.....	47
Ibanag.....	32
Cuyonon.....	9

The table at the close of this article indicates the number of times that lectures were delivered by language from September 24, 1932 to December 31, 1933.

Typical Community Assemblies

The present plan of conducting the assemblies is to have at each assembly a lecture to be followed by an open forum, current events, and a certain amount of entertainment, particularly numbers to be provided by adult members of the group. It has been found that small groups in attendance at assemblies are preferable to large unwieldy groups. The Advisory Committee and the provincial committees are not guided by quantity of attendance. In fact large gatherings are difficult to control. It is felt that twenty interested people at a community assembly lecture may be just as valuable to the community as a much larger gathering of disinterested people. It is such limited gatherings as these that the provincial and local committees have striven to maintain. The holding of athletic events with adult participation in connection with the assemblies has been a prominent factor of many of the assemblies. The provision of refreshments has been constantly discouraged.

Much use is made of visual aids in connection with the assemblies. These aids consist of charts, miniature models, pictures, cooking and gardening demonstrations, demonstrations of grafting, budding, etc.

(Continued on page 350)

Pioneer

By N. V. M. Gonzales

WHEN Virgil went to Loob-Loob, a settlement at the foot of Mount Baco, in Mindoro, he was already a young man. His father had gone there ahead of him, years before, and had never come back. Virgil wanted to find out what had befallen him and so he set out. He was tall and swarthy and brave, and was confident he was able to withstand the rigors of the wilderness.

When he had told his mother, Aling Benita, about his plan, the old woman had wept all day. Reluctantly she wrapped a quantity of boiled rice and some pieces of dried fish in softened banana leaves for him, and her tears rolled down her rough old cheeks and fell into the food.

The next morning he left. A little boy took him up the river in a *banca* to a place known as Troso. Virgil helped him paddle the dug-out for hours as the boy alone could make no headway against the current. It was hard work and to cheer the boy, Virgil tried to tell him of his adventure.

"I am going far inland," he said. "When you are grown up, Totoy, do you think you will want to follow me there?"

The boy looked at him, wondering what his big, brawny friend meant. "How far are you going beyond Troso?" he asked. To him Troso was about the farthest place one could think of.

"Do you have an idea of where Loob-Loob is?" asked Virgil.

"I have never heard of Loob-Loob", said the boy, and, blinking at the green, sparkling water, he added wistfully, "It must be a very distant place." When later the boy, going down-stream, paddled swiftly home, his mind was filled with thoughts of strange lands.

VIRGIL was weeks on his journey to Loob-Loob. He spent the nights at a hospitable fireside in some clearing, and by day plodded over the long, endless trail—a trail that seemed to lead nowhere but deeper and deeper still into the heart of the wilderness.

One day he came to a large village, much to his surprise. It was built on the banks of a deep river-course which, however, had long ago gone dry. As Virgil emerged from a bamboo thicket, his eyes were dazzled by articles of clothing spread out to dry on the white, gleaming pebbles of the almost empty river bed. Not far, from behind the large trunk of an uprooted tree, came the sound of splashing water and the voices of women and children.

It was Loob-Loob, Virgil was told. And Mount Baco, as if to deny the identity of the village, loomed still far away. It was only when Virgil had inquired as to the whereabouts of his father that he felt sure that he had at last come to Loob-Loob. The settlers assured him that his father had once lived there—had been, in fact, among the first to make a clearing. But now he was dead. He was long, long dead, they said.

He went on and forded many an uncrossed stream, cutting his way through dense rattan thickets with his bolo. Then he came to an area of light undergrowth and cogon grass, and decided to go no farther and to settle there as his father had done at Loob-Loob.



He called the place Bagong-Loob. Before the coming of the first warm rains of April he had made a good-sized clearing and went back to Loob-Loob. He told his friends there of his struggles and asked each of them for the favor of one ganta of palay for seed. He was not disappointed, and by May he had planted his clearing.

Before long he saw the promise of harvest and thoughts of a new adventure came to him. He experienced great loneliness in Bagong-Loob. He had accustomed himself to the dread of the forest, to hunger, and to hardship, but he could not rid himself of the strong desire for companionship. So he sometimes spent a few days or a week at Loob-Loob, having by this time discovered a short-cut which made it possible to cover the distance between his place and the settlement in less than half a day. Sometimes he would start at dawn and, if the mud was not too deep, arrive at Loob-Loob for a belated breakfast.

He always stayed at Tatay Borong's because he was a companionable old fellow and, besides, had a pretty daughter with whom he had fallen in love. To Virgil, her name, Teodora, sounded like a brook running gently between fern-clad banks and then rippling over glistening pebbles. Every time Virgil came to Loob-Loob he brought presents for her—newly gathered honey in a bamboo tube, or a bunch of wild flowers tied to a section of the stalk of a banana plant. Once he gave her a noisily chattering and gorgeously feathered parrot.

When he stayed at Tatay Borong's for more than a day, it was to accompany Teodora to some neighborhood celebration or feast, for even so close to the wilderness, such unventuresome occasions were not wanting. In Teodora, he found satisfaction for his craving for companionship, as she was interesting and pleasant girl, and moreover loved the forest as greatly as he did. On afternoons they would roam up the long, dry bed of the river, singing and laughing as they went. Virgil had an attractive gift of tongue and gracefully flourished with words for her attention. . . . Then late one day, as the sun was setting in the hills, they talked to Tatay Borong and asked his permission to marry.

"Nobody gets married in Loob-Loob", the old man said blandly. "There is no priest in this wilderness and as for the possibility of bringing a judge from the town. . . ."

"The town is so far away", Teodora lamented.

"It would take weeks to go to town," Tatay Borong said.

"Yes, very true," said Virgil.


And thereafter Virgil brought Teodora to his clearing in Bagong-Loob. Tatay Borong and his whole clan of near and distant relatives accompanied them. Everybody in the village suddenly became interested in Virgil and his distant settlement, for up to this time he had been looked upon as a strange and almost wild personage.

Virgil led his friends into the wilderness beyond the clearings of Loob-Loob. They took Virgil's short-cut and the journey did not seem so long to them as it had to Virgil when he had first set out alone. They talked and

(Continued on page 349)

Sulu Proverbs

Compiled and Translated by John M. Garvan, M. A.

T IAP-TIAP sin suba dakula' aun buaya niya.	Whenever there's a large river, there are crocodiles in it.		Bang in ama' kabang, in anak niya mayan tundukan.	If the father is spotted, the son will be speckled.
Giulgul niya in bangkai, miuga' siya Sin lutau.	He embraced the corpse, and was frightened at the ghost.		Maraiyau sumabulak sumping ha kubul kapil, ayau sumabulak ha kubul lalim.	Better to sprinkle flowers on the grave of an infidel than on the grave of a tyrant.
In umubug pa pisak, ma- limug mayan in siki niya.	Whoso wades through mud will get his feet mucky.		Bang ha ohan, ma'uhai tam- bulun in suba, bang ha simud di' da makajari.	At the source, it is easy to dam a river, at the mouth it is impossible.
Bang mahog pa dagat ham- bu'uk binhi' maraiyau, mahinang pu'.	If a good seed fall in the sea, it will become an island.		Mata'ud pa ista' ha tauwid dain ha makauwa'.	There are more fish in the sea than can be caught.
In ta'u awan nagpirikpik mana'ul, malaingkan mag- mamata kabug.	An ignorant man has the wings of an eagle, but the eyes of a bat.		Minsan in sumping landu' mamanis, tunukan mayan.	Even the most beautiful flower has ever its thorns.
Wai buaiya tumulak bang- kai.	No crocodile shoves away a carcass.		Bang in amu' musu' sum- ping, pulakpalikun niya.	If the monkey plucks a flower, he scatters it about.
Gam hambu'uk banta ka- pangandulan dain ha han- gibu bagai munapik.	Better an open enemy than a thousand hypocritical friends.		In buk-buk makalagbas ba- tang kahui.	The weevil can pierce a log.



The Sign of Cleanliness

LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING—DYEING
KONATE—MOTH-PROOFING
TOWEL *and* LINEN SUPPLY

THE SANITARY STEAM
LAUNDRY CO., INC.

TEL. 2-35-29

908 ARLEGUI

Biya' ta'u umasag hangka chauwan tubig pa tauwid.	Like a man who pours a glass of water into the sea.	In ta'u magpababa ha iban niya di' nyiumata in kalag- guan niya.	The man that despises his fellow doesn't show his own greatness.
Bunu' kau hangpo', ayau kau mamunu' ha ham- bu'uk.	Kill ten, don't kill one.	Mata'ud niat sarta' mak- sud hanti'an halaum pag- kubulan.	Many resolves and purposes sojourn in the graveyard.
Gajjamina makamatai kania in sangkil.	A harpoon can kill a whale.	In isug ha wai akkal wai guna.	Courage without discretion is useless.
Tiap-tiap sing kuku puti' bang hilugum ha pisak, kalumi'an.	Whenever white calico is dipped in the mud it gets dirty.	Bang kau mabaya' humau- wan ha sugarol, hawani in bai mo.	If you want to clear out thieves, clear out your own house.
Di' kita malugi ha iklug buguk.	We can't spoil a rotten egg.	In ta'u huskauwan kalupa- han niya katan.	A lazy man forgets every- thing.
In tubig halaum kacha ma- hipu' di' maghibu', bang tiu-tiu da in laum kacha, pagtuang mo magkibu' tu'ud.	Water in a full bottle doesn't sound when shaken; if there is only a little in- side the bottle, on pour- ing it out, it sounds a good deal.	In tubig ulan di' humanti' ha bod.	Rain water won't stay on the mountain.
In kamatai sin ta'u siu-siu di' mag'umbak taupan.	The death of nobody will cause a deluge.	In hukum bia' naga mag- duduhung, katan in maun maka'un nia.	The judge is like a silent dragon, that eats all that go to him.
In ta'u ka'ingatan nia in challa sin pagkahi niya sagua' di' ka'ingatan niya in challa sin baran niya.	A man knows the faults of his neighbor, but he doesn't know his own.	In mamichara wai bidda' biya' batuk wai hula.	The man that talks any- way is like a water-tube without a stopper.
		In maghinang wai ka'inga- tan niya biya' sin ipun bagu' nabi.	The man that acts without knowing is like a newly bought slave.



Choice, Luscious Tomatoes Give Rich Flavor to This Soup

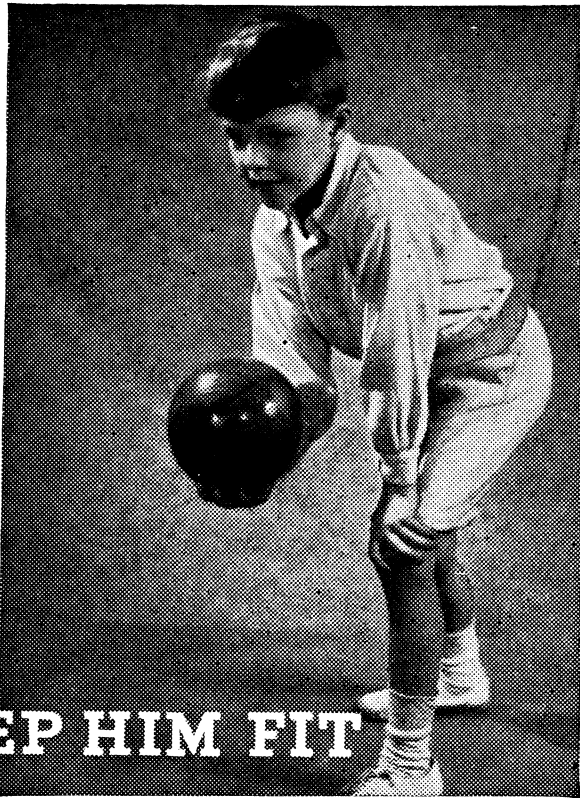
LARGE, choice, ripe tomatoes—carefully selected and graded for quality—are used to make Campbell's Tomato Soup so tempting and appetizing. Enjoy Campbell's Tomato Soup at the beginning of a meal, or as a whole meal in itself. It is wholesome, nourishing, tasty. Quickly prepared in a few minutes, it is one of the most convenient and inexpensive foods you can serve.

Campbell's

Tomato Soup

Sold by All Grocers

21 Kinds: There are 21 different varieties of Campbell's Condensed Soups—every one distinctive in flavor. Try them.

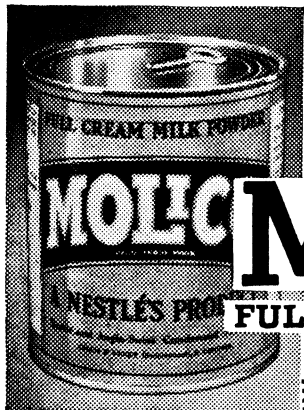


KEEP HIM FIT

He's reached an age when a little extra care will enable him to take his rightful place in the world.

What he needs is milk, and plenty of it, giving him that additional vitality required by a young growing body.

Molico will guarantee you a ready supply of the purest and richest milk. Give him this, and he'll thank you in after years.



MOLICO

FULL CREAM MILK POWDER

Tastes exactly like

FRESH MILK

NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

MANILA • ILOILO • CEBU • ZAMBOANGA

Bang malunud in dong, malunud in buli.	If the bow sinks, the stern sinks.
Hang sulag bai lawa' biya' lubid bang di' mabisud.	A thread of a spider-web is like a rope, if it is not pulled taut.
Na'asag na in sabau, wai guna tumangis.	The broth is spilled, there's no use in crying.
Dua o madaiyau dain ha hambu'uk.	Two heads are better than one.
Ayau kau sumaggau baga.	Don't grab embers.
In gumulgul bangkai halu', mahu'.	Who grasps a rotten carcass, will smell.
In halimau di' kuma'un ha anak niya.	The tiger does not eat its young.
In ngi' nahinang sin ta'u makabin ha hulihan niya.	The evil a man does remains after him.
In tumbuhan mangi' sa umul di' matai.	Weeds won't die forever.
Tabanga in baran mo, tulongan kau sin tuhan.	Help yourself, and then you will be aided by the Lord.
In humuya' sin ilung niya mangusiba' ha baiho' niya.	Who slices off his nose spoils his face.
In baung-baung makalo'on kasannangan biya' da astana.	A hut may hold happiness as well as a palace.
In lambung lumambung ha katan, sagua' di' kalumi'an na mayan.	A mirror reflects everything, but nevertheless it doesn't become besmirched.
In bagai ha masa maraiyau wai halga' niya.	A good-weather friend is of no value.
In kabinasahan do'on ma'uji in ihlas sin bagai.	It is in the time of stress that the sincerity of a friend is tested.
In dila' sin ta'u biya' puchuk malungsit.	A man's tongue is like a sharp sting.
In mag'asawa makabak par-chinta'an.	Whoso takes a wife will find care.
Di'in-di'in in lisag, amo in pangalaiyam.	As is the beat, so is the dance.
Bang kau di' ma'ingat mangalai, ayau mo papaglisagan.	If you don't know how to dance, don't have them play.
In ta'u kiangug musu' ha pugad lapinig.	The fool plucks at a wasp's nest.
Bang in ido' tupakun in o nia, hilabad in ikug niya.	If the dog is patted on the head, he wags his tail.

- Bulauwan iban pilak ma-
halga' malaingkan buddi
iban pangarti mahang ka-
bakan.
- Di' ka'ingatan sin patuk in
katumpul niya.
- Di' dumum sampai in suga
sumadlup.
- Ayau mo in kahui pila'a ha
kawa'an mo bunga.
- Minsan in tubig masannang
kalu-kalu taga-buaiya.
- In dila' wai bukug niya,
maglabad to'o lawa.
- Anihun in pai samantara
hinug.
- Maraiyau in awal nia bang
maraiyau in ka-aunan nia.
- Aun ka kaiman bagai? Ku-
lang pa!
- Aun ka hambu'uk banta'?
Maglabi pa!
- In od mabuhi' ha tempat
chamal.
- Bang busugan lana maha-
mut in ud, matai.
- Minsan mabagbag na in
agung matanug, maban-
tug mayan.
- Bang mo in lansuk din-
dangan digpi', wai cha-
haya niya.
- In lumuda' pata'as kahugan
da mayan in baihu' niya.
- In kagutum sumib palaum,
bai sin mangusaha, sagua'
di' magpalaum, lumabai.
- Sisium kiyukutkut in pisni.
- In manga dupang mangjamo
ampa in ta-akkal mag-
mumpa'at kanila.
- In manusia magparo-paro,
sagua'intuhan in magbaya'.
- Minsan taga-laiyag in saka-
yan, di' manau bang wai
hangin.
- Gold and silver are valu-
able, but kindness and
discretion are hard to
find.
- The adz doesn't know its
own bluntness.
- It won't become night until
the sun set.
- Don't cut down the tree to
get the fruit.
- Even still water may have
crocodiles.
- The tongue has no bone, it
wags right and left.
- Harvest the paddy while it
is ripe.
- The beginning is good, if
the end is good.
- Are there fifty friends? Not
enough!
- Is there one enemy? Too
much!
- Worms live in filthy places.
- If perfume be poured on
worms, they'll die.
- Even if a resounding gong
become broken, it will
still be renowned.
- If you wall up a candle with
boards, it won't shine.
- Whoso spits upward, will
always get the spittle in
his face.
- Hunger will peep into the
laborer's house, but he
won't go inside, he'll pass
by.
- His cheek was kissed and
bitten.
- Fools make feasts and wise
men profit by them.
- Man plans, but the Lord
disposes.
- Even if the boat have a
sail, it won't go if there's
no wind.

Philippine Stock Exchange

205 Crystal Arcade

Tel. 2-12-64

OFFICERS

Jose Moreno
Acting President

Pacifico Ledesma
Secretary

Miguel de Marcaida
Treasurer

Robert Hill
Director

Juan F. Cabarrus
Director

MEMBERS

Robert Hill
121 Crystal Arcade
Tels. { 2-25-14
 { 2-25-13

MORENO SECURITIES CO.
Jose Moreno
207 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-18-76

Juan F. Cabarrus
124 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-16-11

LEDESMA & OCAMPO
Pacifico Ledesma
115-A Crystal Arcade
Tels. { 2-24-51
 { 2-24-52

Miguel de Marcaida
122 Crystal Arcade
Tels. { 2-11-27
 { 2-23-03

JACOB ROSENTHAL & CO., INC.
Jacob Rosenthal
202 Crystal Arcade
Tels. { 2-25-05
 { 2-25-06

Joseph W. Chastek
123 Crystal Arcade
Tels. { 2-31-72
 { 2-31-73

Miguel Pujalte Sr.
1 Plaza Moraga
Tel. 2-23-91

Francisco Reyes
20 Plaza Moraga
Tel. 2-20-13

Zoilo Garcia
Session Road
Baguio, Mt. Province

SPECIAL MEMBERS

Eduardo F. Guevara
112 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-33-47

Guillermo E. Benedicto
107 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-11-49

J. Naftaly & Co., Inc.
206 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-17-91

Pedro Limjap
112 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-21-84

Joseph Reich
210 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-18-66

Enrique Garcia
126 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-41-36

A. L. Escueta
334 Crystal Arcade
Tel. 2-17-81

M. M. Morgan
439 Dasmariñas St.
Tel. 2-36-75

A Barrio Lotrina

By Hernando R. Ocampo

DODONG, the barrio's mailman, courier, errand-boy, etc., etc., called at our house and in his usual bantering way exclaimed: "To-night, at Ñora Akang's!"

"Is it a baptismal party?" I shouted after him from the window as he was hurrying on to the next house to pass along the news.

"No," he flung back, "the *Lotrina*!"

With us, as in most of the barrios in the Islands, any affair with the promise of a good night's entertainment is heartily welcomed. This is due perhaps to the fact that save for occasional wedding or baptismal parties which are few and far between, and the annual barrio *fiesta*, there are few opportunities for social get-togethers. Thus when Dodong announced the coming of the Lotrina at Ñora Akang's, busy housewives prepared the family dinner earlier than usual so as to be in time.

I, for one, got ready my Sunday ensemble of a pair of white flannel pants I had inherited from an older brother studying in Manila, and a *kalibo camisa de chino*. My cousins, Lely and Oñang, two dusky and blooming maidens still in their early teens, carefully ironed their *vestidos*,



while Lola Ingay, with the aid of a dilapidated pair of spectacles precariously perching on her nose, painfully darned her *pinolpog camisa*.

Our party, Lola Ingay, Lely, Oñang, and I, arrived at Ñora Akang's just after dark. The house was brightly illuminated with petroleum lamps and candles. In the sala was the altar, improvised from boxes and trunks, and covered with white cotton mantles and laces, and decorated with wreaths of *camoning* leaves and bunches of red gumamela and white camia flowers. On the altar stood the image of Virgen Mary, in whose honor the nine-day Lotrina was to be held, covered with garlands of sweet sampaguita.

The guests were fast pouring in, some singly, others in groups of threes or fours or fives. The comely *dalagas* grouped themselves in a corner and in low, subdued tones discoursed on casual subjects: of Maria's new *Balintawak terno*; of the recent lovers' quarrel between Pepe and Iday —(it seemed that Iday, while buying some household needs at the market in town, saw Pepe riding in a *carretela* with a strange lady. They were apparently, according to Iday's version, enjoying each other's company. Iday,

DEL MONTE Vegetables

~for finest quality
~uniform goodness
~reasonable price

Ask your dealer
for Del Monte ve-
getables - Look
for the Del Monte
trade mark and Label

Look for the tins with the Del Monte Label on your dealer's shelves

thereafter, refused to see Pepe. Pepe, of course, tried to explain, but Iday would not hear any explanation. It developed later, however, that the strange young lady was only Pepe's cousin from Manila who was going to stay in the barrio for a month or two for her health); of the coming wedding of Jorge and Pining (it was during the last Lotrina that Pining, after more than three years of wooing on the part of Jorge, had finally capitulated).

I joined the rest of the barrio swains in another corner, where every now and then we indulged in highly audible tones in the so-called *palipad hañgin* (a way of conveying one's romantic feelings to apparently everybody in general but really to a single lady-love in particular), at which the country young men are adept. In still another corner were huddled together the barrio's elders, discoursing on their favorite subject: politics, of local, national or international importance—or of no importance at all.

At a signal from Ñora Akang, everyone knelt before the altar to begin the one-hour-or-so of prayer. Lola Ingay, for the reason of her being the oldest among the group led the congregation. Her long recital of Our Lord's Passion was enough to wring tears of devotion from many of those present, but not from the group of village rowdies—Ipe, Seto, Cario, and Inong, to be exact—who were also there. In spite of the reproachful eyes of the elders, the four naughty boys managed to put in their laugh-provoking phrases at the end of each verse of the prayer, thus causing paroxysms of suppressed giggling among the girls, to the visible annoyance of Lola Ingay.

The first part of the prayer was at last over, and candles were then distributed and lighted. Ñol Kulas, our *teniente del barrio*, took the image of Virgen Mary downstairs to lead the procession. The ladies lined themselves by twos behind the old teniente, while the men folks got into line behind them. Lola Ingay resumed the counting of the one hundred sixty-five beads of her rosary, all the while mechanically murmuring her prayer. In between the lines of the response, some of the young Romeos managed to put in rustic remarks, hackneyed and time-worn, which, nevertheless, produced the desired blushing effect among the members of the weaker sex. Weren't Maria's beautiful eyes far brighter than the brightest star in heaven? Weren't Lely's provoking little dimples enough to satisfy any hunger? Wasn't Aring's bewitching smile a sure cure for the deadliest sickness? Miling's exquisite figure enough to cause an aspirant to priesthood to abandon his holy ambition?

The procession made its way around the barrio, then proceeded to Ñora Epang's house. Here the image of Virgen Mary was again placed on an altar, resembling the one at Ñora Akang's, but the decorations were more elaborate and clearly indicated Ñora Epang's fondness for ostentation. Again the devotees knelt before the altar to resume the prayer, and while the prayer was in progress, a small wooden box with a small slot on top was passed around for the *limosna* or voluntary contributions. At the end of the Lotrina, when the image of the Virgin would be taken back to the parochial church, the contributions collected during the nine nights would be turned over to the priest.

To the great relief of the young folks whose knees and backs were aching due to the continued kneeling, the prayer at last ended. A guitar was then produced and the merry

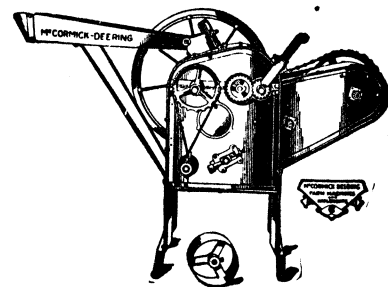
If Your Crop is CORN or SUGAR

—let these
machines
save you
money, time
and labor

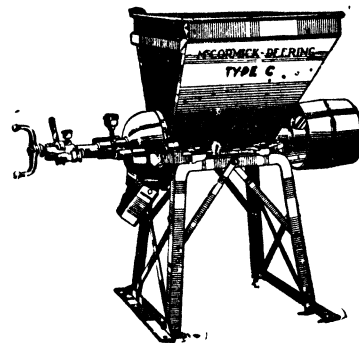
Shelled corn usually commands better price than corn on the cobs. Therefore, it pays to shell before you sell. The job of shelling corn can be done easily and economically without cracking the kernels with a McCORMICK-DEERING sheller. These shellers are built entirely of steel. They are equipped with fan for cleaning the grain thoroughly.

In localities where corn serves as foodstuff, a McCORMICK-DEERING corn grinder will make a good combination. These grinders are equipped with special grinding plates to grind coarse or fine, and will handle damp or new corn successfully.

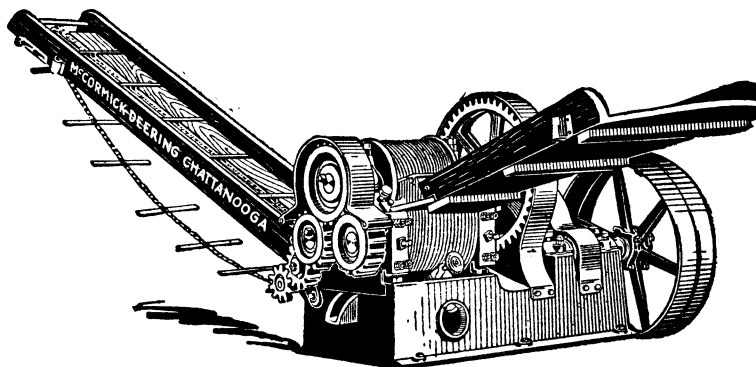
McCORMICK-DEERING Chattanooga cane mills are made in different types and sizes to suit every requirement. These mills are sturdy in construction and will give many years of satisfactory service. If you need a mill that will give the highest possible percentage of juice extraction, it will pay you to get a *Chattanooga*.



Upper: McCormick - Deering Corn Sheller available in two sizes for hand or belt power.



Lower: McCormick - Deering Corn Grinder carried in two types for grinding corn for Arroz de Maiz or for Feed.



CHATTANOOGA No. 192 cane mill. Other types and sizes for both animal and belt power are also carried in stock.

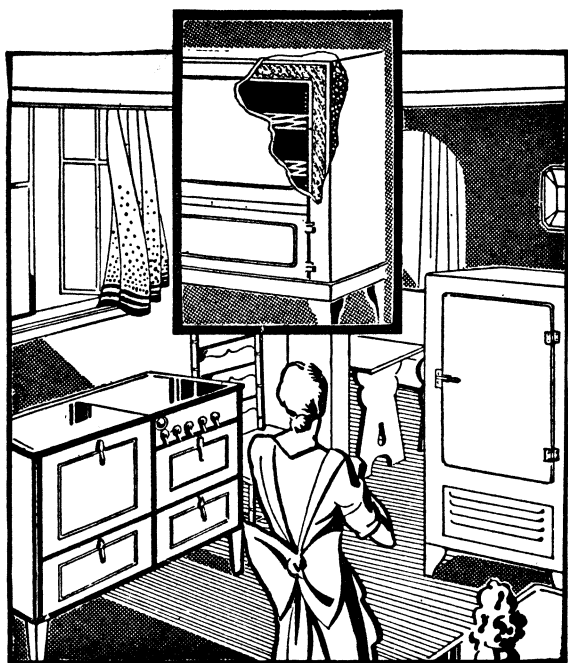
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF PHILIPPINES

154 M. de Comillas, Manila

BRANCHES AT

Iloilo - Bacolod - Cebu - Davao - Legaspi.



That Important Room *The Kitchen*

COLLEGES and schools are spending time and money teaching Domestic Science and many young ladies are enthusiastic students of this fascinating subject. BUT . . . how about it at home? Is she compelled to "work" in an old-fashioned, smoky, hot kitchen or is that kitchen modern . . . that is, is it

EQUIPPED WITH GAS?

Modern GAS Ranges are a delight to these ambitious young women. Cool, clean, convenient, dependable, economical, these ranges keep pace with their modern ideas—and help to bring these ideas into the home. See that YOU help her in her studies.

FOR YOUR HOME

GAS RANGES
GAS REFRIGERATORS
GAS WATER HEATERS
GAS IRONS

MANILA GAS
CORPORATION

part of the evening began. Popular ballads and *kundi-mans* were sung; poems were recited and stories and legends were told, while one group after another were by turn ushered in to an adjoining room to be treated to *lohua* (a Chinese delicacy) and tea.

The merry making extended far into the night, until Ñol Kulas remarked, with a characteristic stretching of his two long arms: "Ho . . . hum . . . It is probably midnight already!"

At this everyone prepared to leave, while Ñora Epang announced that tomorrow night's Lotrina would be held at Aling Lelay's. Everyone rejoiced at this parting good news as Aling Lelay was noted throughout the barrio for her delicious *puto* (sweetened rice cake) and *dinuguan* (a dish prepared from hog's blood).

The next evening found the same crowd at Ñora Epang's where again as on the preceding night, Lola Ingay led the prayer before the procession started for Aling Lelay's house. Everything was just as it was on the day before, except that instead of the lohua and tea, Aling Lelay, as was expected, served her famous *puto* and *dinuguan*.

The third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, and the eighth nights the Lotrina was maintained in full swing at the different houses designated by the hostess of each preceding night. Each night the celebration followed the usual routine of prayer, procession, prayer, limosna, joking, love-making, and rustic entertainment of many sorts. The only difference was the repasts offered as each succeeding hostess tried to out-do her predecessors.

The ninth night, the night of nights, the last and the biggest night of the Lotrina was celebrated at Ñora Akang's where it originated. The altar was more elaborately decorated than the eight preceding nights, and Ñora Akang had gone to the trouble of borrowing two carbide lamps from a relative in town. The after-prayer treat, too, took the form of a regular dinner which included *lechon* (roasted pig), *puchero* and *michado* (Filipino-Spanish dishes considered a luxury among the simple country folks). The *palipad hañgins* flew thicker than ever, the romantic swains probably realizing that this would be their last chance to conquer their hard-hearted lady-loves. Those who possessed shoes, and they were not many, sported their treasured footwear with gusto and pride.

And when late in the night, later than usual, Ñol Kulas gave his customary acrobatic hint of: "Ho . . . hum . . . It must be past midnight now!", the revelers, the younger set especially, heaved a sigh of regret that the Lotrina was over.

To A Black Butterfly

By Antonia F. Castañeda

WHY
Do you linger
Here among my flowers?
Do you just wish
To taste the sweet nectar
In their bosoms?
Or
Are you giving me a message,
You grim little courier?

Herdsman's Song

By Fidel Soriano Duque

MY heart bids that I go
To see my lovely one;
The stars are burning bright
And all my work is done.

The way is lonely, far,
The grass and moor are wet,
The haunted wood I'll pass,
But forth my way I set.

She may be waiting now
Beneath the duhat trees;
How sweet her smile will be
When dim my form she sees.

Our love is boundless, deep,
Our souls so close entwined,
No other power than death
Can shake our hearts combined.

The Shower

By Juan L. Raso

THE shower comes—
A maiden
In a gown of diaphanous silver—
And as she softly treads upon the brittle grass,
I hear her rhythmic laughter.

She caresses every leaf she passes by,
Kisses every flower,
And the verdant buds
Ope their chalice petals in rainbow loveliness
As she touches them
With her cool, liquid fingers.

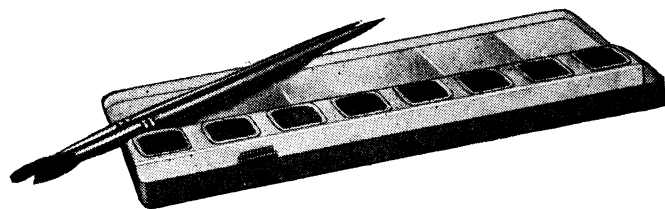
Strings

By Conrado B. Rigor

THE last dismantled flower fallen cold
From weed-grown hedges of some summer lane;
Thin hum of feeble bells beyond the fold
Of sweet remembrance ling'ring on the wane;
The last soft flicker of a burnt-out lamp
Before that sharp suspense of sudden gloom;
The sad mock-smile of homesick hearts that tramp
Ever yearning for a distant home:

These be the strings upon my violin—
Four cords that hurry forth on wings afar
The warm unquiet love that aches within
Ever toward where fond longings are.

Ah, never may I cease to play desire,
Each note to whet the heart with added fire.



ARTISTA WATER COLORS are constantly making new friends

Drawing teachers everywhere tell us that ARTISTA are the ideal water colors for classroom use. They mix so easily—flow so freely and their colors are so clear and bright.

ARTISTA Water Colors may be obtained in sets of 4, 8 and 16 colors, in convenient japanned boxes with camel's hair brush and holder. These assortments meet every requirement from kindergarten through High School.

Our Art Service Bureau will gladly offer suggestions for practical work in the classroom.



BINNEY & SMITH CO.

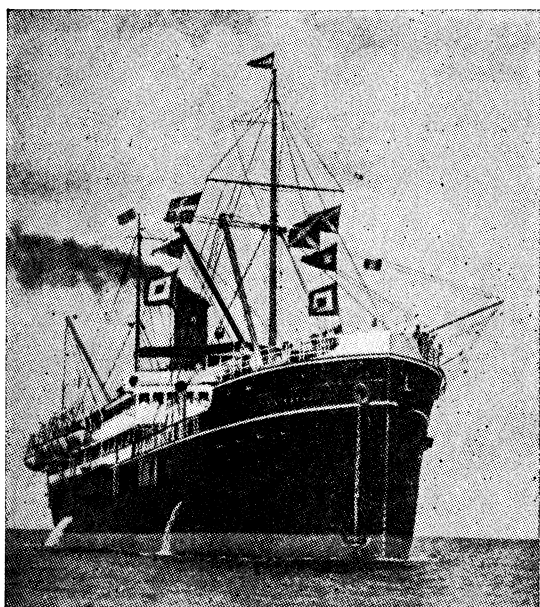
41 East 42nd St.

New York

Sole makers of the complete Gold Medal Line Including CRAYOLA Wax Crayon, PERMA Pressed Crayon, ARTISTA Water Colors and ARTISTA Show Card Colors, U V A and other Quality Blackboard Crayons.

fresh acclaim . . .

With each sailing comes fresh acclaim for these YNCHAUSTI BOATS . . . their spotless modern equipment, their courteous service, their provisions for a speedy, comfortable and safe voyage.



The S. S. "BISAYAS"
The pride of the service!

TRIPS SEEM TOO SHORT!
The crew—courteous, dependable
—the menu, the service—you arrive
at your destination wishing the
comfortable trip would last for days!

S.S. "BISAYAS"
S.S. "VENUS"
S.S. "VIZCAYA"
S.S. "SORSOGON"

YNCHAUSTI STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For Freight and Passage apply to
YNCHAUSTI & COMPANY
General Managers

P. O. Box 121 803-05 M. de la Industria Phone 2-27-92

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Health Notes



THE Rainy Season is here, and with it has come an epidemic of gastric ailments such as ileocolitis, gastroenteritis, typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentery, which has already caused many deaths and untold suffering, both physical and mental, as a wave of fear has spread throughout Manila and the provinces. There is really no necessity for this, as all that is required is, principally, cleanliness. Fresh vegetables, meat, fish, and fruit should either be well cooked, or that which is eaten raw should be scalded before being eaten. All germs causing the above-named diseases are killed by cooking.

Meat, fish, crabs, and shrimp should be served well cooked, and care should be taken to buy these only if they are fresh. Never leave canned goods in open cans. The contents should be removed and placed in a glass or china-ware dish immediately after opening. To leave them in the can often causes ptomaine poisoning, which, if not treated at once, brings on death.

All members of the family should be made to wash their hands thoroughly before and after meals, with plenty of soap and water. Food should be kept where flies can not contaminate it, and all left-overs should be covered and put away into fly-proof cupboards or ice boxes where possible.

Garbage cans must be kept well covered so that flies can not breed in them, and they should be emptied daily. After emptying they should be thoroughly scrubbed, if possible with hot water. Dishes should be boiled at all times. This prevents the spread of many other diseases, like tuberculosis, besides those already named. When a member of the family gets sick the feces should always be disinfected immediately. Where no disinfectant is available, plenty of boiling water should be poured over them and then they should immediately be disposed of, away from flies. Flies are the most dangerous carriers of disease, and can easily infect a whole family, if care is not taken.

Flies should not be given any opportunity to breed around the house and garden. As they breed in filth and decomposing matter, it should be easy enough to keep them from doing this by simply not having any such things around one's house and garden.

Balanced Meals

RICKETS is not as common in the Philippines as in cold climates, where the children are shut off from sunlight for weeks and sometimes months at a time. But, even though we have all the sunshine necessary to prevent it here, still there are youngsters suffering from it because of lack of the proper amount of vegetables, fruit, meat, and milk. A diet of rice and fish is not so bad if it is filled out with vegetables, fruit, and milk. The sturdiness and comparatively larger size of the Ilocano can be attributed to the fact that he lives on greens to a great extent.

One of the biggest factors in the presence of rickets here, is the prevalence of *Ascaris* or round-worms. As they live on the food that is taken in, the body gets no chance to assimilate it, and consequently the child becomes under-nourished and often develops rickets. It is therefore essential to watch the child for signs of worms, which include a hard, distended abdomen, an unusual, continuous appetite with an inability to take much food at one time. If rickets begin to develop, the legs become painful and finally bowed, and the teeth deteriorate. The child usually has a temperature which runs quite high sometimes. Remedies for round worms can be had at all drug stores, but several treatments are usually necessary to get rid of them entirely. Carabao milk is one of the richest milks available and should be made more use of for very young children, after they are weaned, or in addition to the mother's milk. Those who cannot afford to keep carabaos, can keep goats, as they cost nothing to keep and need very little care and the initial expense is very small.

With a well-rounded diet, a weather eye out for possible signs of round-worms, and plenty of sunlight, rickets should eventually be completely eliminated in the Philippines.

My Own Recipe For Savory Rice

PHILIPPINE rice is especially well adapted to the following recipe and both polished or unpolished rice can be used:

Shred half a cupful of ham. Take a raw shrimps, about a cupful, and take off the shells and make an incision down the back. Peel and cut fine 2 large onions, and 2 cloves of garlic. Remove the seeds from 2 green and one red bell peppers and cut them fine. Take either 1/2 cut of string beans or young peas in the shell, string them and cut them fine diagonally. Set all this aside.

Now wash 5 cups of rice and dry thoroughly in a large towel. Heat 2 heaping tablespoonsful of lard, or four tablespoonsful of olive oil, (or 1/2 of each) in a deep frying pan until it is very hot. Put in the rice, and by constant stirring fry to a nice golden brown. Then add the above ingredients and fry for a few moments longer or until the edges of the onions begin to take on a golden brown. Now put into a double boiler, add a large can of tomatoes, or an equivalent amount of pouree made of fresh tomatoes, and as much water, season with salt and stir well. Cover and cook for about an hour to an hour and a half slowly.

Where a double boiler is not available, one can be improvised by putting the rice into a smaller pot, which is covered and set into a larger one filled about 1/4 full of water. This is also covered.

Lemons—For Food, For Health, For Beauty

WE all use lemons for decorating and flavoring such foods as meats, sea-foods, and vegetables. But many people do not know that lemon juice is an actual aid to digestion. And, too, lemon juice has unique cooling properties when added to your hot weather drinks.

It has long been known that hot drinks with plenty of lemon juice added are a great aid in breaking up a cold.



At Present Low Prices

You can afford to use

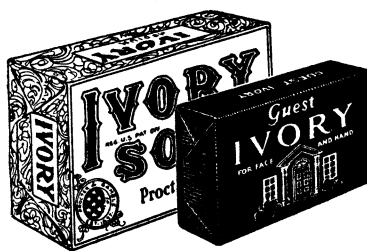
IVORY SOAP

for every cleansing task

IVORY for the bath, Ivory for face and hands, Ivory for washing your choicest garments—silks, laces, and delicate prints that require special care in laundering—for all kinds of particular cleaning work in your home, depend on pure, mild Ivory soap.

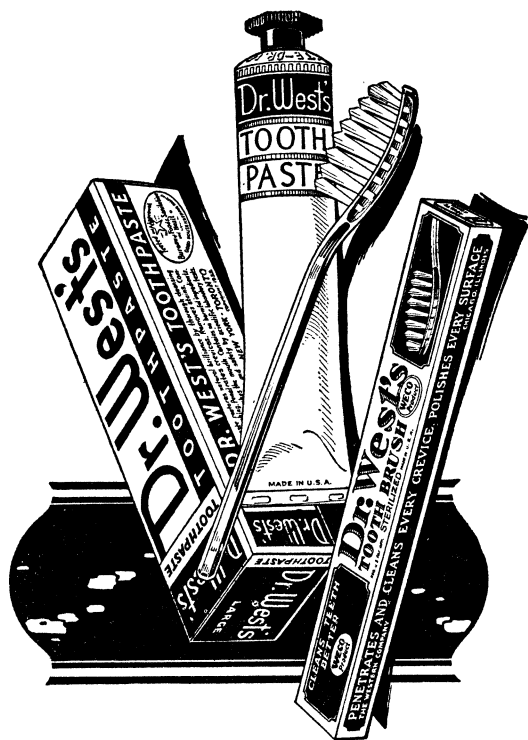
IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure—"It Floats"



The large size Ivory cake for the bath and laundry; the "Guest" size cake for face and hands.

For Sale by All Dealers



This Modern Tooth Brush Cleans Teeth Thoroughly

PUT the Dr. West's Tooth Brush to the test. Use it for a week and note how much better it cleans your teeth. Observe how the stiff bristles, tufted "saw-tooth" fashion, reach the crevices between the teeth—brush them clean. Every Dr. West's Tooth Brush is sterilized and sealed in an airtight envelope for your protection.



*For Sale at
Drug Stores
and Bazaars*

TRY THIS DENTIFRICE

Dr. West's Tooth Paste cleans and polishes, restores the brilliance of the enamel, leaves the whole mouth refreshed. Try a tube today. It's reasonably priced.

A steady use of lemon juice also aids in building up a resistance in the body to many disease germs.

Many, many ladies prefer a lemon juice shampoo to any other kind, and find it a great cleansing and bleaching aid. But perhaps you don't know that lemon juice is equally valuable as a medium for cleaning and whitening teeth. Try cleaning your teeth with a little lemon juice and water once a day. You will find it helps the children to keep their teeth in good condition.

Here in the Philippines we have the small native limes which are a very excellent substitute for the imported lemons. Use plenty of them. They are good for the whole family.

The School Child

Every child should eat plenty of raw fruit—bananas or other native or imported fruits—every day. It will keep the child's digestive organs active and aid in the proper elimination of waste matter. A fair helping of cereal, an egg or a piece of bacon will round out a good breakfast for the average child—with, of course, bread and butter or toast. The food should be well cooked and varied from day to day. No matter how much a child likes a certain dish, it will become monotonous from too much repetition.

For the other meals, as well, the child should have fruit, rice or bread, milk, and at least two vegetables, with sometimes a small portion of good meat. Soups are nourishing, as are all milk puddings and desserts. If the children have plenty of time for exercise and play during the day, you will find that they will not require much dieting to keep them in good health.

See that the child has plenty of outdoor exercise and playtime. Supervise his sleeping hours. Be sure that he gets to sleep early and that he gets the proper amount of sleep—at least ten hours—and in comfortable surroundings.

In the matter of clothes, try to have them attractive. Any child will feel better and take more pride in his appearance and in his work if he knows that he looks nice in the eyes of others. Little girls, especially, are keenly sensitive to the opinions of their playmates, and the feeling that they are inferior in any way is not good for them. Expensive material is not advisable, as the children need clothing that they can play in. But they love bright colors and above all their clothes should be clean, at least when they **START** to school. One mother recently showed me the dresses she had evolved for her lovely little daughter. One which attracted me most was a pretty red one to be worn on the dark rainy days. I am sure that in this little girl's class there will be one bright cheery spot on the gloomy days.

Another very important thing is to see that your child's nose, throat, teeth, ears, and eyes are in good condition. It is not safe to neglect these things, and in practically every community there is a competent doctor or nurse who can advise the parent as to the proper care of the child. Give your child every chance to advance in his school work by keeping him in proper physical condition.

Cupboards and Closets

When it comes to cupboards, one can suggest a whole battery of them to take care of the needs of kitchen, bathroom, and dining room. Built-in kitchen cupboards for utensils with special drawers for knives and small implements, kitchen cupboards for food supplies, and a special rack for brooms, mops, and cleaning materials, all are of the utmost importance. Then there should be a handy storeroom for reserve supplies of foodstuffs. In the dining room, built-in cabinets with glass doors for dishes and chinaware can be planned to suit individual tastes. Let them be large enough to care for all the dishes and glassware. Special drawers can also be provided for silverware and table linen, with a special compartment for wines and liquors for those who have such supplies.

Of course every bathroom should have its spacious medicine cabinet which should be large enough to take care of all the usual toilet necessities. Another cupboard should be provided for the bath and hand towels and for reserve supplies of soap.

A special linen closet or cupboard should be provided and in each child's room a cabinet in which they can keep in an orderly way school books and supplies, toys, and the various odds and ends of belongings which are so dear to a child's heart but which make a home cluttered and untidy, when they are strewn about, usually because no special place has been made for them.

If such cabinets have not been built-in, chests can easily be made with the necessary drawers and compartments, one furnished to each child so there can be no excuse for lost articles or untidy rooms.

In the living rooms book shelves should be included in the planning and very often waste space can be utilized nicely for this important feature. The well planned house shows that everything has been thought of, and certainly the woman concerned should be consulted when it comes to such important details as the cupboards and clothes closets. If these are well planned they can add untold comfort and convenience which will far outweigh the slight extra expense which they involve.

New Thoughts About Old Foods

DO you serve little green lima beans in your home once or twice a week? They are great favorites with the children because of their color and flavor. They mix well with many kinds of foods. If you wish plenty of protein in your menu, and do not wish to serve meat or fish, provide a hearty helping of the green limas for each member of the family. They are rich in iron and other minerals so essential to rich red blood. Dried limas are equally good, but must be cooked in water in order to restore the water content that had been dried out. Here is a good recipe for

LIMA LOAF

2 cups cooked dried lima beans	2 tablespoons tomato ketchup
1 cup soft bread crumbs	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg, well beaten	1/8 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons minced onion	

Combine ingredients and turn into buttered baking pan. Bake in moderate oven for 25 minutes. Serve in center of plate with crisp bacon strips over top and garnish with slices of fried tomato.

Pioneer

(Continued from page 337)

joked all the way and often rested at some stream when the water was more inviting even than the thirst for it. By noon they reached Virgil's place.

Followed a day of feasting. Teodora was immensely happy in the realization that she was at last in her mate's own world. As for Virgil, he waited on his guests single-handed and at a long rough table served them sweet-smelling rice and roasted pork.

Virgil's place became much frequented after that. Tatay Borong himself often went there and before the next planting time, most of the clan moved to the new place and settled there. It was generally accepted that Bagong-Loob was



**YOUR DOCTOR
WILL TELL YOU
THAT**

**PHILLIPS' MILK OF
MAGNESIA**
**IS THE SAFE REMEDY
FOR YOUR CHILD**



ALSO IN TABLET FORM

Convenient to carry with you. Each Tablet is the equivalent of one teaspoonful of the liquid.



DOCTORS will tell you that Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is the *safe* remedy for your child. It is a gentle, effective laxative that does far more than simply "move the bowels." It sweetens the stomach, neutralizes the excess acids that frequently cause gas pains, biliousness and other similar ailments, and tones up the whole digestive system.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is ideal, for children of all ages and especially desirable when taking to their first solid food after weaning.

A Constitution—

*to save the people
from persecution—*

A Sweepstake—

*to save the people
from destitution—*



SUPPORT The National Charity Sweepstake

*“The Sweepstake
for Charity’s
Sake”*

Virgil’s place, a clearing in the wilderness of his own making, but that the others has as much right to live there as the bold pioneer himself.

Before the settlement had fully developed and become a prosperous village, Virgil went away. With Teodora he moved still farther into the wilderness—to start anew again under the shadow of another gaunt and pale-blue mountain.

Community Assemblies

(Continued from page 336)

National Essay Contest

In order to make the community assemblies better known, a national essay contest was conducted during the first semester of the school year 1933-1934. The title of the essay was, “The Rôle of Community Assemblies in the Formation of Public Opinion.” This contest was open to senior students in all public and private high schools. Prizes were offered for schools and individuals presenting the winning essay. To the student winning the first place, the Government Employee Publishing Company volunteered to provide free tuition for one year in any college in the Philippines. The same publishing company also generously volunteered to provide free tuition for one semester in any college in the Philippines to the winner of the second place, and an unabridged English dictionary to the winner of the third place. Diplomas and gold and silver medals were also awarded to the winning school and winning members, as follows: A diploma donated by Prof. Vicente G. Sinco, College of Law, University of the Philippines, for the winning school; a gold medal donated by Prof. Serafin Macaraig, University of the Philippines, for the student winning first place; and a silver medal donated by Mr. Jacinto M. Kamantigue, Chief Agent, Bureau of Internal Revenue, for the student winning second place. The winners of this contest were:

First place...Mr. José Borlaza, Laguna High School.

Second place...Mr. José Balin, Albay High School.

Third place...Mr. Petronilo G. Dulay, Lincoln Institute, Manila.

The Community Assembly: Its Importance

The effect which the community assembly may have upon public opinion and the educative influence of the assembly can not be realized immediately and can never be measured satisfactorily. However, the assemblies must have an appreciable effect upon the communities in which they are held and probably provide information which many adults are unable to get in any other way. Those who are most interested in the assemblies feel that possibilities of the movement are tremendous especially when all bureaus give their coöperation in furnishing lecturers, translators, visual aids, as well as urging their personnel to be present in person at assemblies. The ideal goal for which the assemblies should strive would be to have the committees established in every community although this is a goal for the future rather than for the immediate present. Likewise unless the lectures can by some means be printed to make them accessible to large groups and to permit the lectures being studied leisurely following the assembly itself, then much of the benefit of the lecture will not be realized. It

should be possible ultimately to have each lecture printed in cheap pamphlet form with simple illustrations and to be sold for a few centavos so that the contents of the lecture can be passed on accurately from one person to another long after the lecture itself may have been delivered. No satisfactory arrangement has yet been made to provide for this printing. Suggestions from interested citizens would be appreciated.

No.	Title	Number of Times Delivered by Language										Total
		Tag.	Ilo.	EV.	WV.	SLV.	Pam.	Bic.	Ibn.	Zam.		
A	Community Lectures Explained.	7a	15a	10	12	6	6a	a	2	6	64	
1	Raise Poultry for Profit.	40	7	1	8	5	6	25	1	—	93	
2	Farmers Should Select Their Rice Seed.	30	24	—	1	2	7	30	3	6	104	
3	Teaching Health to Our Children.	32	6	—	1	—	5	12	2	—	58	
4	Save the Babies and Children.	61	10	41	2	—	3	21	—	—	138	
5	Hidden Enemies.	34	9	40	9	—	9	21	1	—	123	
6	Tuberculosis—What It Is and How It May Be Prevented.	42	3	—	6	3	12	26	—	—	92	
7	Home Sanitation.	13	13	3	2	6	7	46	—	—	90	
8	The Return of Your Peso Invested in Taxes.	109	33	39	4	4	36	63	2	—	290	
9	Our Farmers Should Select Their Corn Seed.	3	6	13	—	—	—	12	2	—	36	
10	Care and Treatment of Domestic Animals.	13	2	3	—	1	5	24	—	—	48	
11	Our Municipal Officers and Their Duties.	69	29	50	3	6	27	39	—	—	223	
12	Your Peso's Value in Food.	21	1	4	3	—	—	18	—	—	47	
13	My Nipa Hut.	34	14	31	2	4	5	25	1	6	122	
14	Malaria.	12	2	18	5	1	4	17	—	—	59	
15	The Lowest Price Is Not Always the Cheapest.	19	6	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	39	
16	Balanced Diet and Growth.	11	—	—	3	—	5	7	—	—	26	
17	The Place of Home Industries in Rizal and Bulacan.	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
18	Boring Health: Latrines.	11	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	19	
19	Town Planning.	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	7	
20	Hints on Vegetable Gardening.	17	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	
21	Hog Raising.	4	7	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	17	
22	Practical Poultry and Egg Production.	9	4	1	6	—	5	—	1	—	26	
23	The Growing of Citrus Fruit.	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	9	
24	Drinking Water.	24	5	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	45	
25	Short-time Crops After the Regular Harvest.	34	11	—	11	—	2	11	1	6	76	
26	Some Household Pests: Flies, Termites, Fleas, and Rats.	12	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	19	
27	Beriberi and Balanced Diet.	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	
28	Dangers of City Life.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
29	The Meaning of Your Vote and How to Use It.	54	9	—	4	—	1	2	—	6	76	
30	How Shall I Cast My Vote?	17	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	25	
31	Cattle Raising.	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
32	Cultivation of Baños in the Philippines.	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	8	
33	Cabbage.	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	
34	Three Household Pests: Cockroaches, Bedbugs and Mosquitoes.	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	
35	First Aid.	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
36	Securing Public Land in the Philippines.	12	3	18	4	—	3	1	—	—	41	
37	Sanitary Toilets in Rural Districts.	24	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	30	
38	Kapok—A Profitable Industry.	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	
39	How the Farmer May Control Diseases and Insect Pests of the Corn Plant.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
40	Improvement and Management of Philippine Horses.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
41	Mindanao, the Land of Promise.	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
42	What We Should Know About Coffee Growing.	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
43	Weedy Fields Cause Poor Crops.	8	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	
44	Methods of Plant Propagation.	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	
45	Culture of Aromatic Cigarette Tobacco.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
46	The Value of Testing Seeds Before Planting.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
48	Fire Protection and Fire Prevention in Small Communities.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
49	The Culture of Beans and Peas.	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	
50	Termites: Their Habits and Control.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
51	Possibilities of Growing Cacao.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
52	Cotton as a Secondary Crop After Rice.	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	
53	What the Farmer Can Do to Control Rice Pests.	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
54	Growing Bermuda Onions in the Philippines.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
55	Propagation of Fruit Trees.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
57	Crop Rotation in the Philippines.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
59	The Skin and the Common Diseases that Affect It.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	
63	Raising Work Carabaos for the Farmer.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
64	The Rural Credit System in the Philippines.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	
65	Corn Culture.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
66	Rubber Growing.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
69	Coconut Culture.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
79	Gambling: Its Effects Upon the Individual and the Community.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Total.		902	267	273	103	38	179	424	30	30	2350	

a No data from September 24, 1932, to December 21, 1932.

b To the sum of these figures add 104 representing the number of times Lecture A was delivered during the period from September 24, 1932 to December 31, 1933.

The Obligation to Serve

To be ready to serve you, your Electric Company must keep ahead of the growth of our community.

Public service carries with it the obligation to serve, instantly and constantly.

When you press a button or flick a switch, you want—and must have—**SERVICE**—at once, and for as long a time as you need it.

To give this service we constantly increase our facilities, planning years ahead; raising new money for extensions and betterments, and spending that money *in your service*.

Our obligation is to serve you. We shall continue to fulfil it to the best of our ability.

Manila Electric Company

MANILA



GOLD MINES

Can save money....time....and trouble by making Marsman and Co., Inc. their purchasing agents for supplies, machinery and equipment required in mines, mills, power plants and in mine stores....and mine messes.

By long experience the officials of our Mine and Mill Supply Department have learned what to buy, where to buy, and most important... what to pay.

This knowledge was gained during the bitter years when Itoyon, short on both capital and credit, was forced to make a peso buy a dollar's worth of dependable, economical products suitable to local conditions.

As the result of intimate contact with the daily facts of mine administration, we have established sales relations with selected manufacturers and distributors of standard mine and mill supplies and equipment, many of whom we represent exclusively in the Philippine Islands.

It is axiomatic that prices of all commodities are reduced as buying power increases. Through the volume of our purchases we get extra discounts... and our clients get the benefit of prices they could not obtain by direct purchases.

To get these favorable prices it is not necessary for mines to buy from us in large quantities. Our bodegas are their bodegas, from which they can draw supplies as they are required... and pay for them on our usual terms.

In the early days of mining, and those days were not so very long ago, there were no mine supply houses in Baguio; Manila dealers then took little interest in mine supplies and equipment for the volume was unimportant; roads to the mines were in poor condition... impassable during the rainy season... and transportation to the mines was casual, irregular and undependable.

Consequently to insure continuity of operations, mines had to buy, usually in the United States, in large quantities, long in advance of actual needs. As a result of this enforced policy, bodega inventories ran into large figures. For in addition to staple supplies like cyanide and dynamite, it was necessary to carry a full line of spare parts... to make all types of replacement from their own bodegas... or else close down.

That situation was changed by the establishment of our Mine and Mill Supply Department, by better roads to the mines, and by the dependable transportation from railroad terminal to the mines inaugurated by M. P. Tranco, Inc. which is affiliated in ownership and management with Marsman and Co., Inc.

Our bodega service is an important contribution to the new companies in the district, as it frees their capital from excessive inventories for use in the development of their mines. That is an economy that will appeal to careful mine administrators.

To take advantage of this direct saving all that mining companies have to do is to advise our department of their requirements... then when they want to use these products they will be in our bodegas ready for immediate delivery.

Marsman and Co., Inc.

Mine and Mill Supply Department

Stewart Building
Burham Park Boulevard

Telephone 287
P. O. Box 18

List of Community Lectures that have been prepared.

- A. Community Lectures Explained, Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt
1. Raise Poultry for Profit, Prof. Francisco M. Fronda
2. Farmers Should Select Their Rice Seed, Prof. Nemesio B. Mendiola
3. Teaching Health to Our Children, Miss Edna A. Gerken
4. Save the Babies and Children, Dr. Rebecca Parish
5. Hidden Enemies, Dr. Mariano C. Icasiano
6. Tuberculosis—What It Is and How It May be Prevented, Dr. José P. Bantug
7. Home Sanitation, Dr. José P. Bantug
8. The Return of Your Peso Invested in Taxes, Mr. Jacinto M. Kamantigue
9. Our Farmers Should Select Their Corn Seed, Prof. Nemesio B. Mendiola
10. Care and Treatment of Domestic Animals, Dr. Stanton Youngberg
11. Our Municipal Officers and Their Duties, Prof. Vicente G. Sinco
12. Your Peso's Value in Food, Miss Elvessa A. Stewart and Mrs. Clara P. Cariño
13. My Nipa Hut, Mr. Antonio Jonson.
14. Malaria, Dr. Antonio Ejercito.
15. The Lowest Price Is Not Always the Cheapest, Mr. Jacinto M. Kamantigue
16. Balanced Diet and Growth, From *Health Messenger*, August, 1932
17. The Place of Home Industries in Rizal and Bulacan, Mr. Gilbert S. Perez
18. Boring Health (Latrines), Dr. Clark Yeager
19. Town Planning, Mr. Juan M. Arellano
20. Hints on Vegetable Gardening, Mr. Antonio Jonson
21. Hog Raising, Prof. Mariano Mondoñedo
22. Practical Poultry and Egg Production, Mr. Carlos X. Burgos
23. The Growing of Citrus Fruit, Mr. José de Leon
24. Drinking Water, Dr. Manuel Mañosa
25. Short-time Crops After the Regular Harvest, Dr. Toribio Vibar
26. Some Household Pests: Flies, Termites, Fleas, and Rats, Miss Elvessa A. Stewart and Bureau of Health
27. Beriberi and Balanced Diet, Dr. Leoncio Lopez-Rizal
28. Dangers of City Life, Mrs. José Jara Martinez
29. The Meaning of Your Vote and How to Use It, Mr. Arthur C. Wittman
30. How Shall I Cast My Vote?, Dr. Rufino Luna
31. Cattle Raising, Dr. David C. Kretzer
32. Cultivation of Baños in the Philippines, Mr. Claro Martin
33. Cabbage, Mr. Pedro A. Rodrigo
34. Three Household Pests: Cockroaches, Bedbugs and Mosquitoes, Miss Elvessa A. Stewart and Bureau of Health
35. First Aid, Miss Rosa Militar
36. Securing Public Land in the Philippines, Mr. Abatolio C. Mañalac
37. Sanitary Toilets in Rural Districts, Dr. Jacobo Fajardo
38. Kapok—A Profitable Industry, Mr. Cornelio V. Crucillo
39. How the Farmer May Control Diseases and Insect Pests of the Corn Plant, Prof. L. B. Uichanco and Prof. G. O. Ocfemia
40. Improvement and Management of Philippine Horses, Prof. Valente Villegas
41. Mindanao, the Land of Promise, Rep. José G. Sanvictores
42. What We Should Know About Coffee Growing, Prof. Pedro A. David
43. Weedy Fields Cause Poor Crops, Prof. Alejandro B. Catambay
44. Methods of Plant Propagation, Mr. Francisco G. Galang
45. Culture of Aromatic Cigarette Tobacco, Mr. José C. Ramos
46. The Value of Testing Seeds Before Planting, Dr. Toribio Vibar
47. Useful and Harmful Birds, Dr. C. G. Manuel
48. Fire Protection and Fire Prevention in Small Communities, Mr. O. L. Vanderford
49. The Culture of Beans and Peas, Mr. Mariano Manas Cruz
50. Termites: Their Habits and Control, Mr. G. C. Bellosillo
51. Possibilities of Growing Cacao, Mr. F. G. Galang
52. Cotton as a Secondary Crop After Rice, Mr. Vicente C. Aldaba
53. What the Farmer Can Do to Control Rice Pests and Diseases, Prof. L. B. Uichanco and Prof. G. O. Ocfemia
54. Growing Bermuda Onions in the Philippines, Mr. Juan O. Unite
55. Propagation of Fruit Trees, Prof. Leon G. Gonzales
56. Goat Raising (A goat for every family), Mr. Carlos X. Burgos
57. Crop Rotation in the Philippines, Mr. Francisco D. Marquez
58. Spices and their Culture, Mr. F. G. Galang
59. The Skin and the Common Diseases that Affect It, Dr. Perpetuo Gutierrez
60. Lumbag Cultivation, Prof. Pedro A. David
61. Root Crops and Their Culture, Mr. P. A. Villyar
62. Commercial Possibilities of Peanuts, Dr. Toribio Vibar
63. Raising Work Carabaos for the Farmer, Prof. Valente Villegas
64. The Rural Credit System in the Philippines, Mr. Julian C. Balmaceda
65. Corn Culture, Prof. Vicente B. Aragon
66. Rubber Growing, Mr. F. G. Galang
67. How to Avoid and How to Recognize Cancer, Dr. Carmelo Reyes
68. Dairying in the Philippines, Dr. David C. Kretzer
69. Coconut Culture, Prof. Teofilo Novero
70. The Chico—Its Production and Culture, Mr. Marcelo Constantino
71. Damage Done by Rats, Wild Pigs, and Monkeys, Prof. Alejandro B. Catambay
72. Better Bananas, Mr. Emilio K. Morada
73. The Golden Rule for Animals, Dr. Nicolas S. Sevilla
74. What to Do in Time of Epidemics, Dr. L. Lopez-Rizal
75. The Evil of Kaingin-Making, Mr. Carlos Sulit and Mr. A. M. Razon
76. How to Improve Our Fruit Trees, Dr. José M. Capinpin
77. Teaching Nationalism to Our Children, Dr. Manuel L. Carreon
78. Keep Away from the Usurer, Dr. Serafin Macaraig
79. Gambling: Its Effects Upon the Individual and the Community, Mr. Marcos R. Olaso
80. Commercial Varieties of Rice in the Philippines, Prof. Vicente B. Aragon
81. Character and the Citizen, Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra
82. Right Treatment of Animals, Dr. Estefano C. Fariñas
83. Industry and Thrift Develop Our Country, Mr. J. M. Kamantigue and Dr. Serafin Macaraig
84. The Farmer and the Forests, Mr. Plácido Dacanay
85. Cholera, Typhoid, and Dysentery: How To Avoid Them, Dr. A. Azusano
86. Obedience to Law and How to Secure Law Reforms, Prof. Vicente G. Sinco
87. Filipino Handicaps in Business, Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda
88. The Avocado, A New Addition to the Filipino Diet, Prof. Leon G. Gonzales
89. There Is Money In Duck Raising, Prof. F. M. Fronda
90. Food Value of Fruit, Prof. F. O. Santos
91. The Advantages of an Irrigation System, Mr. Hilarion S. Silayan
92. The Value of Fertilizers, Dr. N. B. Mendiola and Mr. Antonio Jonson
93. Handling Drinking Water, Dr. M. Mañosa
94. The Work of the Courts, Prof. Vicente G. Sinco
95. The Control of Sugar Cane Pests and Diseases, Dr. B. M. Gonzales
96. Growing Cigar Wrapper Leaf Tobacco, Mr. Domingo B. Pagurigan
97. Coöperative Marketing of Farm Products, Mr. Bonifacio Quiaoit
98. Lightning, Father Miguel Selga
99. Community Assemblies Help to Make Public Opinion, (The winning essay in the essay contest held), José Borlaza, Senior Student, Laguna High School
100. Raising American Tomatoes in the Philippines, Vocational Bulletin No. 9, s. 1933
101. Growing Mushrooms, Mr. José M. Mendoza
102. The Maintenance of a Commercial Fruit Orchard, Dr. Leon C. Gonzales
103. The Pili Nut, Mr. Zózimo Montemayor
104. Hobbies, Dr. Gilbert S. Perez
105. The Care of the Teeth, Dr. Eladio Aldecoa
106. Improving the Mango Crop, Mr. Marcelo H. Acayan
107. Beautifying the Home, Miss Ramona Tirona
108. Chayotes, Mr. James A. Wright

Additional lectures requested from authors are:

Hawaiian Pineapple Culture
 How to Prepare Vegetables to Conserve Food Values
 House Planning with Native Material
 Responsibilities That an Independent Philippine Government Would Demand
 The Costly Cold
 Control of Plant Pests Attacking Coconuts
 Control of Plant Pests Attacking Abaca
 Control of Plant Pests Attacking Coffee
 Control of Plant Pests Attacking Fruit Trees
 How to Live on a Reduced Income
 Home Industries in Pampango Communities
 Home Industries in Ilocano Communities
 Home Industries in East Visayan Communities
 The Possibilities of Coconut Coir
 Beekeeping in the Philippines
 Hemp Products
 Cashew Nuts
 Green Manures and Cover Crops
 The Use of Cover Crops in the Fruit Orchard
 Dry Season vs. Rainy Season Farming
 Rimas
 Improving the Abaca Plantation
 Maguay
 Sugar Cane Culture
 Building Up a Home Orchard
 Family Relationships
 Soy Beans
 How to Choose Clothing
 Perjury
 Crop Diversification for the Province of Rizal
 Deep-sea Fishing
 Borrowing for Productive Purposes Only
 Actual Laws Protect the Borrower from the Usurer
 Evils of the Pacto de Retro System
 The Coconut Leaf Miner
 Philippine Flag and Anthem
 Jueteng
 Decorative Arts
 What the Barrio People can do to Improve their Community
 Flowers for the Home Garden
 Silk Culture

Philippine Pygmies

(Continued from page 325)

are not at all always successful, we can see that in his own way, he leads a pretty lusty life. The two great redeeming features, however, of such a life are the liberty which lets our little man roam his forest ranges "uncribbed, uncabinced, and unconfined" and the deep abiding love of wife and babe, of kith and kin, which keeps him thrall to his race and his forest fatherland.

Unlike ourselves but like so many other forest-dwellers of the Philippines, our Pygmies do not make a distinction between work and play, between the calls of life to move and the needs of nature to rest. Thus it comes to pass, even after a great hunt, when all have filled their natural larders to repletion and sit around the encampment passing jest and jibe and joke from mouth to mouth, that many of the group will take to whittling and cutting and tinkering at some little trifle or another. In fact it may be said in all truth, that it is only the gloom of eventide, falling over the great wide forest, that puts an end to useful activity. But even then, illumed by the blazing bonfires in the encircling gloom of those dark forests, the youngsters will often romp around in mimic dance while the gong goes clanging and the drum rollicks out its roll to a chorus of laughs and shouts and plaudits from the older folks as they squat around in the flickering shadows cast by the group of merry dancers. And even when there is no dance, as on rainy nights, the reminiscent old folks hark back to the days of their juvenility and tell of their great feats of hunting and adventure of which they were so great a part. Others will tell of the day's doings while one or another may thrum out faint tunes from the Jew's harp

JOAQUIN REYES & CO., INC.
 PHOTOENGRAVERS
 Making Cuts or Cliches. Especially for
 Magazines, Annuals, Catalogues & Newspapers.
 FREE PRESS BLDG.
 680 RIZAL AVE. P.O. BOX 326
 TEL. 2-21-10 MANILA

For Beautiful and Thrifty Gardens

PLANT BURPEE'S SEEDS

They Grow!

A few of the many varieties we have:

Vegetables:

Cabbage..... P. 25
 Kale..... P. 25
 Peas..... P. 25
 Swiss Chard..... P. 25

Flowers:

Zinnias..... P. 25
 Petunias..... P. 25
 Carnation..... P. 25
 Snapdragons..... P. 35

Price lists furnished free upon request



Philippine Education Company
 Manila

Leading Gregg Shorthand Books

For Beginning Students

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg).....	P3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg).....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter).....	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott).....	3.30
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg).....	.65
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett).....	1.32
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg).....	.70
Progressive Dictation (Wilson).....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee).....	1.58

For Advanced Students

Gregg Speed Building (Gregg).....	2.64
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett).....	3.10
Transcription Drills (Ross).....	2.64
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg).....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg).....	2.20

For Teachers

Daily Lesson Plans in Gregg Shorthand (Zinman, Strelsin, and Weitz).....	2.64
Teaching Principles and Procedures for Gregg Shorthand (Skene, Walsh, and Lomax).....	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

Phelan Building

San Francisco

or

The Philippine Education Company

101-103 Escolta

Manila

or breathe plaintive notes from the simple flute till as the merry hours while away into the past, one drops off into silent sleep and then another and still one more until finally silence falls like a great mantle over those happy humans and over that part of the grim giant forest.

A great event in a Pygmy encampment is the arrival of an outsider that is a known friend or that comes with good recommendations. Such an event will become known all over the country within a day or two, so quickly in fact, that one tends to think that our little people must have some sort of "wireless" communication. Once assured that the visitor is a "safe" person, groups flock in from all sides to meet him—the men first and then, by degrees, those of the timid sex. Having no purpose in view but to see and size up their visitor, our Pygmies lie around and give one the impression that they are a lazy, worthless set

of louts. After a day or so our visitor returns to the place of his hailing and may air his views on Pygmy life and ways, while our Pygmies return to their haunts and tell the folks that stayed at home of the antics of their visitor—his odd "machines", his funny questions, his strange food—and at night, in one encampment or another, perhaps a facetious little man may arise and in mimic dance portray, to the supreme merriment of his audience, the bizarre antics of the visitor, who, at the very same hour and in some far off center of civilization, may, perhaps, be desecrating on the oddness, wretched, joyless life of the forest folk that he had glimpsed during his short visit. Verily, one half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives, but when we come to know both halves we can say with the Italian proverbist that, in very sooth, "The whole world is like our own family."



Do You Collect Stamps?

If you do not, why not learn about this fascinating hobby?

We carry everything needed by Stamp Collectors



POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS AND CATALOGS

Bruce Post Special.....	₱26.30
Continental Postage Stamp Album.....	.40
Supplement to the Confederate Catalog.....	2.20
Imperial Postage Stamp Album, bound in boards.....	1.20
Imperial Stamp Collecting Outfit.....	2.30
International Junior Postage Stamp Album, boards.....	6.60
International Junior Postage Stamp Album, cloth.....	8.80
International Album: 19th Century Section.....	13.20
International Album: 20th Century Section, Part I.....	13.20
International Album: 20th Century Section, Part II.....	13.20
International Album: 20th Century Section, Part III.....	13.20
New Issue Provisional Album, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, each.....	2.50
Special Screw Post Binders for the New Provisional Albums.....	4.40

Leader Album; Loose-leaf.....	₱5.50
Extra Pages for Leader Album, package of 100.....	2.00
National Postage Stamp Album, Loose-leaf.....	11.00
Modern Postage Stamp Album.....	2.50
Modern Stamp Collecting Outfit.....	5.75
Peerless Album; Loose-leaf.....	7.95
Extra Pages for Peerless Album, package of 100.....	3.75
Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps.....	4.40
Scotts Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, indexed.....	6.60
Scotts Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, plain.....	5.50
Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the World.....	9.75
Yvert & Tellier-Champion's Catalogue of Postage Stamps.....	9.25

PHILATELIC SUPPLIES

Scott Transparent Envelopes, 2-1/2"×4-1/4", package of 100.....	₱.80
Scott Transparent Envelopes, 2"×3-1/2", package of 100.....	.65
Coats-of-Arms of the World: 19th Century Series.....	1.10
Flags of the World: 19th Century Series.....	.60
Portraits of Rulers of the World: 19th Century Series.....	1.10
Gummed Names of Countries: Contains 832 names of stamp issuing countries.....	1.00
Scott Watermark Detector.....	1.30
Stamp Hinges or Mounts, package of 1,000.....	.15
Scott Stamp Tongs.....	.80
Pocket Magnarule.....	2.75

Pocket Magnifier, 1" diameter with leather case.....	₱1.60
Perforation Rule and Millimeter Scale, 6".....	.25
Magnifying Glasses, metal frame, 2" diameter.....	3.80
Magnifying Glasses, metal frame, 2-1/2" diameter.....	4.50
Magnifying Glasses, white bone handle, 2-1/2" diameter.....	4.90
Magnifying Glasses, metal frame with folding handle.....	4.50
Stock Book, No. 1/2, 5-1/2"×3-1/2", cloth.....	1.20
Stock Book, No. 3/4, 6"×4", cloth.....	3.30
Stock Book, No. 3, 3-1/4"×2-3/4", cloth.....	.70
Stock Book, No. 4, 4"×6-3/4", cloth.....	1.80
Stock Book, No. 5, 4"×6-1/8", imitation leather.....	3.60

BOOKS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Johnson, S. C.... Stamp Collector: A Guide to World's Postage Stamps.....	₱7.70
Kimble, R. A.... Commemorative Stamps of the U. S.....	3.30
Konwiser, H. M.... Colonial and Revolutionary Posts.....	4.75
Melville, F. S.... Chats on Postage Stamps.....	8.80

Phillips, S.... Stamp Collecting, illustrated.....	₱6.60
Rothschild, S. I.... Stamps of Many Lands.....	2.50
Thorp, P. H.... Stamp Collecting—Why and How.....	3.30
Thorp, P. H.... How to Build a Stamp Collection.....	3.30

For Sale by

Philippine Education Company, Inc.

101-103 Escolta

Manila

Tel. 2-21-31

But if a visitor stays around for so many days and make an effort to show himself sympathetic in his ways and human in his manners, he will find that the little people will not sit around to gaze at him, but will be ranging around their forest reaches for the wherewithal to show their good will and their appreciation of his sympathetic attitude.

Of course Pygmy houses are more often than not temporary shelters that in the course of so many weeks or months will be abandoned for more plentiful hunting and grubbing purposes. These shelters are thrown up in so many hours from what the forest furnishes—boughs, rattan, palm fronds, bamboo, and so on—all set out in a more or less circular clearing and numbering from three to twenty or more.

After several days of permanence in a given spot there will be formed by the frequent patting of feet a whole network of trails in the environs of the encampment. Beyond this network only so many main trails will be found—in certain regions narrow and straight as an arrow. In a definite direction and at a distance of so many dozens and dozens of paces will be a trail leading to that part of the forest used by the members of the encampment to prevent fetor. There will be also a well-defined trail leading to a certain part, usually quite close, of the nearby stream, from which all the members of the group drink and get water. Above that point no one tampers with the water. Such casual bathing of the face or of the hands or some other part of the body as a person may take a notion to perform is always done at a place downstream. There does not seem to be any law or "taboo" governing either such a practice or many other little things of daily life.

A very noticeable feature of a Pygmy settlement, especially just before you enter it, is the presence of dogs. There will always be so many, let us say at least one for every two families. They are of the common Filipino type, but strange to say, they, too, are pygmy in their size and more often than not scranny, scrawny creatures. These diminutive doggies, however, have a most valiant scent and bark, for, on the approach of a stranger, they begin to bluster around and raise a canine ululation in camp, which, in turn, causes a human hullabaloo and makes the oncoming visitor think that he is about to enter

Pandemonium. Up in the mountains of Zambales I asked a campful of Pygmies why there was such a din on my approach. The leader replied that it was the dogs, whereas it was their own vociferations and not the bow-wowings of the dogs, that had caused the hubbub.

The CORREGIDOR *Captures the* BLUE RIBBON *of the Philippine Seas!*

Abreast of the Times....

From its humble beginnings in 1895 Compañía Marítima has constantly and steadfastly improved its services until now with its 13 trunk lines and 16 ships it offers the *fastest, most complete and most frequent* coverage of the southern ports.

The Marítima has always extended an eager hand to the pioneer. It has helped in no small way in the transformation of frontier settlements into towns and from towns into our present-day progressive cities.

Traffic demands for faster and more frequent sailings between our big cities have always found immediate response from the Marítima. Recently it brought to the interisland service one of the fastest vessels in the Far East, the T.S. S. CORREGIDOR placing it in the run between Manila, Iloilo and Cebu.

By keeping abreast of the times—abreast of the progress of the country—the Marítima has always merited the patronage of most travellers and shippers of the Philippines.



COMPANIA MARITIMA

105-111 Juan Luna

Manila

Tel. 4-98-26

THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S

CREAM CRACKERS



WISE & CO. INC. DISTRIBUTORS

These doggies of Pygmydom deserve a word of mention. Diminutive, dumb followers of the forest folk, they receive little care and less petting, as compared to their fellows amongst ourselves and yet the faithful little brutes are ever on the alert to warn of strange approach and to partake in the hunt and to follow their owners from haunt to haunt. After a successful hunt they receive a plenteous supply of lights, etc., but between hunts they must subsist, it seems to me, on hope and will power. Each one has its name—"Black", "Brown", "Grasshopper", "Wasp" or whatnot. The only recognition a dog seems to receive is when one of the smaller children gets hold of it and tries to pull out its tail or undo its ear, but the poor dumb creature seems to appreciate even this rude and thoughtless fondling. These doggies do not seem to recognize any particular

master in the group, so they give no special signs of recognition, except a general wagging of the tail at nobody in particular and at things in general, when, that is to say, a party is getting ready for faring forth. As they are taken out only for special hunts, they must be tied up temporarily and that puts an end to their wagging. But once released from the leash and allowed to scamper and scurry around on the scent of game, it is wonderful what wild canine whoops they can raise, as the nimble little huntsmen follow along, far behind, in hot pursuit and fill the air with their forms of "Tallyho! Yoicks, yoicks! So-ho!"

*"Quando conveniunt Catharina, Camilla et Sibylla
Sermonem faciunt et ab hoc et ab hac et ab illa."
i.e., "When Catherine, Camilla and Sibylla foregather, they gossip about this one and that one and the other one".

Let the reader pronounce loudly and rapidly the words "et ab hoc et ab hac et ab illa" and note the anomatopoeic effect of—what? Answer: The gabble of gossiping wives.



The World's Most Reliable Pen
Guaranteed for your Life.

*It comes to you—
with your name engraved in gold, and in
the style, color, and point to suit your
own handwriting. . .*

YOURS FOR ₱2
(Balance in 3 months)

*Drop in on our Third Floor
or
Write us for Contract Form*

TARZAN BOOKS

14 in the Series

Each book replete with breathless thrill
Each a complete story in itself—

Only ₱1.90 a Copy

10% discount if 6 or more are ordered at a time

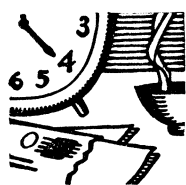
Here are the 14 gripping adventure stories
you'll certainly love to read:

Tarzan of the Apes
The Return of Tarzan
The Beasts of Tarzan
The Son of Tarzan
Tarzan and the Jewels of Opar
Jungle Tales of Tarzan
Tarzan the Untamed
Tarzan the Terrible
Tarzan and the Golden Lion
Tarzan and the Ant Men
Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle
Tarzan and the Lost Empire
Tarzan at the Earth's Core
Tarzan the Invincible

Philippine Education Company
MANILA

"Complete School Service"

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



REGARDING the hitherto unpublished document on the landing of Magellan on the island of Homonhon, off Samar (see the article, "The Homonhon Rocks", by E. Arsenio Manuel in the July issue of this Magazine), Mr. Percy A. Hill wrote me as follows: "In the last issue of the Magazine to hand, I noted the article on the Homonhon rock inscriptions, and it occurred to me that I had in the De Lete manuscripts something that might be accepted for what it is worth. The manuscript I am sending you deals with certain transactions between Magellan and the Chief of Homonhon, the dates for which are given. . . . Eduardo De Lete (who died in poverty a few years ago in Barcelona) was an indefatigable collector of old manuscripts and copies of ancient documents of all kinds. Part of these came into the hands of an old friend of his, named Marco, of Bacolod, Occidental Negros. The latter's son, Mr. José E. Marco, sent me copies of such as I desired, and among these was the one I am sending you herewith, purporting to have been previously copied by Sr. Gil Piamontes de Alazerna who went through the old archives before these were destroyed a year or so after 1867. Naturally, we have no check on these copies. . . . The manuscripts of De Lete which had been taken to Barcelona were to have been bought by the Philippine Government for some P50,000, but the purchase fell through due to petty bickerings. . . . I have translated the manuscript in short, omitting the old, verbose expressions. If the manuscript is authentic, the original document may have been sent from Spain back to Manila. . . ."

I take great pleasure in presenting to the readers also the very important article, "How Our Philippine Pygmies Fill the Passing Hour". This is the first of a very important series of articles on our Negritos by a scientist and scholar who lived among them intimately for a number of years, this series constituting his first published account. A short biography of Mr. John M. Garvan, M. A. (Dublin), was published in the last issue of the Magazine in connection with his article, "Sulu Proverbs", also continued in this issue. It is interested to note in connection with Mr. Garvan's study something which Mr. John S. McCormick, of the Bureau of Education, told me last month—that for the first time in the history of the school, nine Negrito girls and one Negrito boy enrolled in the Zambales Rural High School. Those unfamiliar with the Philippines and its people should bear in mind that the scattered Negrito and Negroid population of the country is numbered at only around 40,000, but they are of special interest as the "remnants of perhaps the most ancient race remaining on earth".

Mr. Conrado G. Genilo, author of the story, "Boyhood in the *Karitan*", was born in Naujan, Mindoro, in 1901, is a graduate of the College of Education of the University of the Philippines, and is at present a teacher of physics in the Tarlac High School. He tells me in a letter that Conrado V. Pedroche, Celestino M. Vega, and Rizal F. Gatica, who have all contributed to the Magazine, were among his students. "Boyhood in the *Karitan*" (the scene of which is laid in northern Mindoro) presents an aspect of Philippine life which has not until now made its appearance in literature, and is Mr. Genilo's first contribution to the Philippine Magazine, although stories and articles by him have already appeared in the *Free Press*, *Graphic*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*. He is represented in Villa's list of the best Filipino short stories of 1933.

Mr. Maximo Ramos, already known to the readers of the Magazine, and represented in this issue by a short, impressionistic sketch, "Cardo's Ghost", and a poem, "Morning", was born in San Narciso, Zambales, in 1910, and is at present pioneering in Mindanao—in the vicinity of Bual, Cotabato.

Mr. N. V. M. Gonzales, author of the story, "Pioneer", in this issue, has written a number of outstanding stories on life in the Mindoro forests for the Philippine Magazine and has also had a number of poems in various United States publications. He himself makes his home in Mindoro, but was a recent visitor to Manila and called a number of times at the Philippine Magazine office.

The article summarizing the activities of the Community Assemblies, prepared for the Magazine by the Academic Division of the Bureau of

Itching Skin

relieved at once

by

Boie's Priklitol

LOTION
and
POWDER

Made by

BOTICA BOIE

Sold by all Drug Stores



CINÉ- KODAK EIGHT

Cuts Home Movie Costs in Half

OF COURSE, you've always wanted a movie camera. . . well, here's your wish come true.

Ciné-Kodak Eight is a full-fledged movie camera. It marks a new *high* for simplicity—a new *low* for upkeep. Makes good movies right from the start. And the cost. . . including the film and developing. . . is less than half what it used to be.

See this movie "buy" and the pictures it takes at the store displaying the Kodak sign. Or, for descriptive folder, write to—

KODAK PHILIPPINES, LTD., Manila

Education under the direction of Mr. J. Scott McCormick, Chief of the Division, who is also Chairman of the Committee in charge of this important mass education movement, indicates that it is not slowly expiring, as many of such movements, begun in all earnestness, do, but that it is increasing in scope and effectiveness. The plan was sponsored and inaugurated by former Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt, encouraged by Governor-General Frank Murphy, and, it is to be hoped, will continue to be vigorously backed by our administrative and legislative authorities.

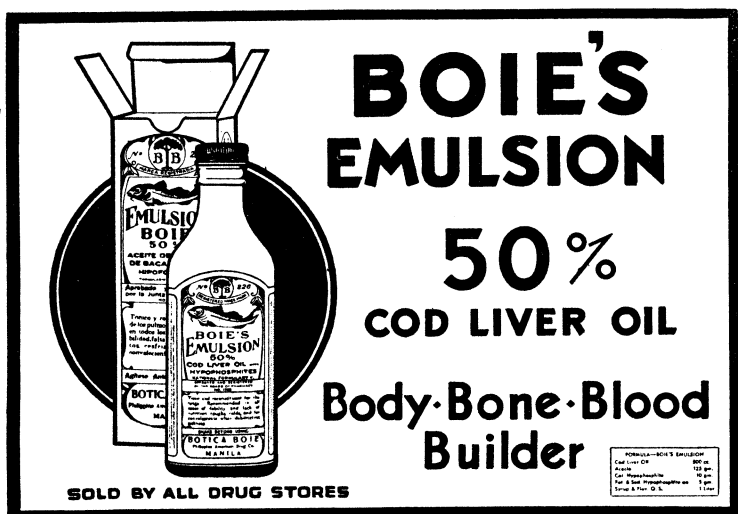
It is interesting to read Mr. N. U. Gatchalian's article on the "Non-Christian Tagalogs of Rizal Province" in connection with the article on the Negritos by Mr. Garvan, for in the case of these people, we have not a really primitive group, but probably a group of "back-sliders" from a more advanced stage of cultural development. Apparently they are rapidly being brought back to the level at which they properly belong. Mr. Gatchalian lives at Pasig, Rizal, and has already written a number of articles and stories for the Philippine Magazine.

Among the poets represented in this issue are Miss Antonia F. Castañeda ("To a Black Butterfly"), born in Mandaluyon, Rizal, in 1916, and now a student in the University of the Philippines; Mr. Conrado B. Rigor ("Strings"), who was born in Dolores, Abra, in 1914, now also a student in the University of the Philippines, and has had poems of his in various Manila publications; Mr. Juan L. Raso ("The Shower"), who was born in La Paz, Iloilo, in 1913, and is now a student in the University of Santo Tomas.

During the month I received many congratulations on the adoption of the Philippine Magazine by the Bureau of Education for supplementary reading in the regular fourth-year classes in the government high schools. Mr. Delfin Ferrer Gamboa of Tarlac, Tarlac, wrote that the Magazine's "merit and independent policy, among other things, are, I think, the factors that brought this recognition to your publication". Another teacher wrote that he was glad to see that the Bureau of Education "had come to its senses". Mr. Ricardo C. Galang, of the Bukidnon Normal School, wrote to remind me of the fact that "the Magazine has long been a part of our literature courses: I am very proud of the fact that we got ahead of the Director's recent official approval."

Ricardo C. Cais, of Cavite, complains about not seeing more of Villa, Lopez, Daguo, and Sison in the Magazine. He also asks whether I can't get Federico Mangahas to contribute once in a while. "And how about Manlapaz, Hilario, Viterbo, Jamias, and other teachers of English in the University? Can't they write?... I am told that Manlapaz writes that page of humor for the Magazine every month, so he is at least not as barren as the others".

Among our visitors this month was a young Irishman, named Sullivan—I didn't catch his first name—who rushed in one day just an hour or so before his boat was to leave and who said that he was a representative of the *London Times*. He had bought a lot of Manila magazines on the news stands, he told me, adding that the only publication that interested him was the Philippine Magazine. "You have something unique, and I came in to get six or seven more back copies." He appeared to be a sort of student of magazines and asked me how it was possible to publish such a periodical here. I briefly outlined an answer. I said that the Philippines was peculiarly rich in interesting material worthy of publication; that the history, ethnography and archeology of the Philippines runs back from the twentieth century to the Stone Age, 50,000 years ago; that the population ranges from the most primitive Negrito nomads to the civilized and sophisticated people of Manila and other centers of population; that our Philippine culture bears rich contributions from three continents, Asia, Europe, and America, Malaysian, Chinese, Indian, Arabic, Spanish, Mexican, and American; that although the country is predominantly Christian, it has its Mohammedan groups and various groups of pagans; that great experiments in agriculture, industry, education, and in government are being carried on here; that internationally the Philippines is of great strategic importance; and that all these things are worth writing about; and that, furthermore, we are developing a group of Filipino writers in English who are contributing a valuable new element—tropical, Oriental, Malaysian—to the great language of Shakespeare which was becoming the world language. "What more could any editor ask for?" I demanded enthusiastically, adding, more soberly, "—except more advertising!" My explanation seemed to satisfy Mr. Sullivan and he said, "Well, I'm beginning to see how you do it! I am very glad to have made your acquaintance and duce sorry that my boat is leaving so soon." I felt so flattered that I presented him with a lot of copies of the Magazine gratis, only afterwards remembering that the great *London Times* would have been well able to pay for them.

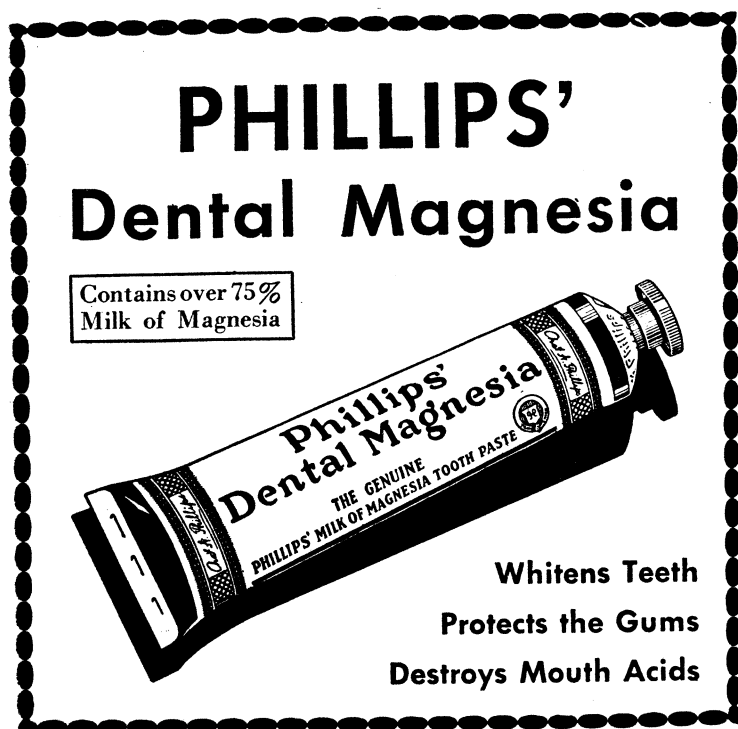


BOIE'S EMULSION

50% COD LIVER OIL

Body·Bone·Blood Builder

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES



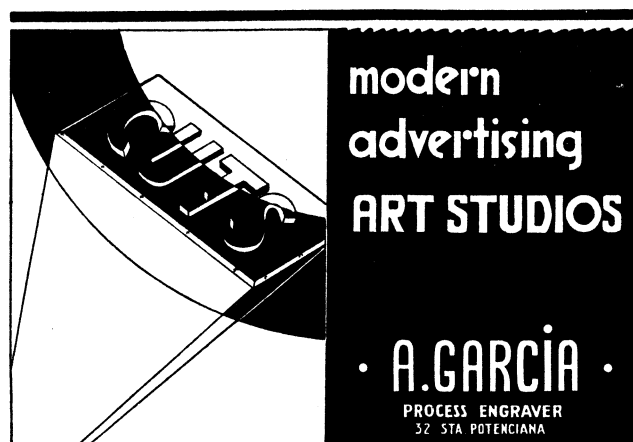
PHILLIPS' Dental Magnesia

Contains over 75% Milk of Magnesia

Whitens Teeth

Protects the Gums

Destroys Mouth Acids



modern advertising ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA

PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA POTENCIANA

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

SEPTEMBER, 1934

No. 9 (317)



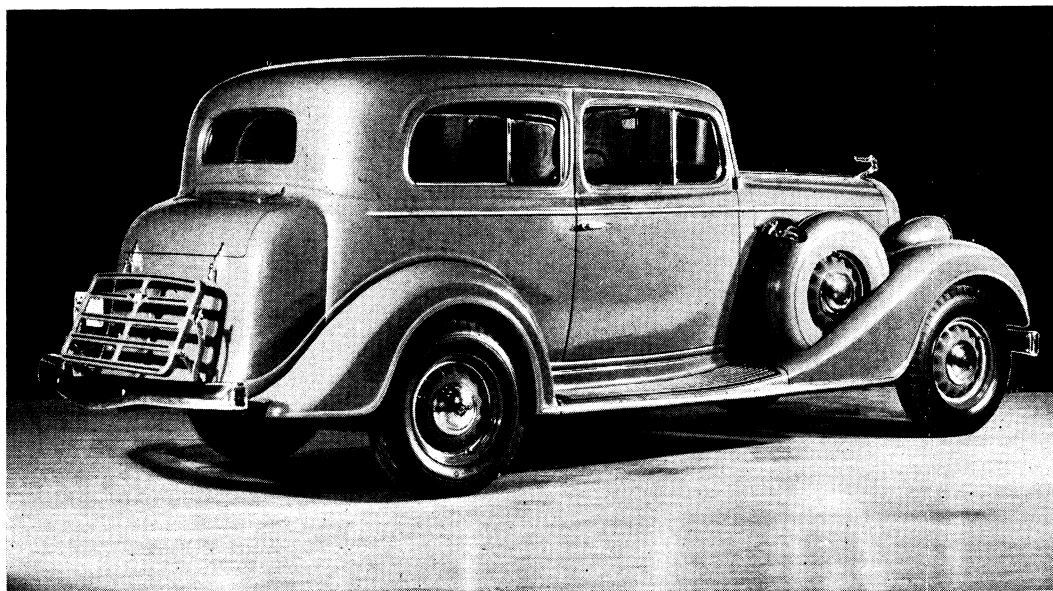
DESIGN BY ALEXANDER KULESH

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

IT's HERE!!

the New BUICK "40"



New Low Price

**Puts BUICK Beauty—Dependability—Long Life
Within the Reach of Thousands of Families**

Now the BUICK—the newest BUICK—is here. Its new low price is the highspot of the year for thousands.

This is a Buick through and through, completely engineered and manufactured by Buick, and the finest engineered car at or anywhere near its price. In its sturdy make up are all the time-proven Buick features which have given Buick its reputation for stamina, dependability, long life and low costs.



Its Buick Valve-in-Head engine is a 93-h.p. straight eight, capable of 85-mile speed, and with acceleration of 10 to 60 miles an hour in 21 seconds—yet yielding the amazing fuel economy of 15 miles per gallon.

Torque-tube drive, sealed chassis, "knee-action" gliding ride, Fisher body—this Buick has everything that is Buick, with modern beauty and luxurious size, at the lowest price in Buick history.

On Display In Our Showrooms

Automotive Sales Company

ILOILO

MANILA

CEBU

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



Vol. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1934

No. 9 (317)

Cover:

Design.....
Business and Finance.....
News Summary.....
Astronomical Data for September.....
The Parasol of Chinchay (Story).....
One Month of the Constitutional Convention.....
Night in the Jungle (Poem).....
The Octopus.....
The Malayan Spell and the Creation of a Literature.....
Stars, Again (Poem).....
Thirty Days in Java.....
Prison Impressions.....
Pusitara (Story).....
Neighbors (Story).....
Our Philippine Pygmies—Their Gentle and Genial Ways, II.
Eclipse of the Moon (Story).....

Editorials:

A National Crisis.....
Mars and the Lord and Our Constitution.....
The Moving Picture Boycott.....
Walking Among the Blessed Shades.....
Building a National Literature.....
The Civil Service and the Case of Mr. Litonjua.....
Thank God for Mr. Kimura.....
Send the "Repatriates" to Mindanao.....
We Do Not Stand Alone.....

Cartoon:

The Ventriloquist.....
With Charity to All (Humor).....
Answers (Poem).....
Mang Teban and the Weather (Poem).....
The Philippine Home:—The Breadfruit—Health Notes.....
Tapestry (Poem).....
The Lanao Moro Calendar.....
Night (Poem).....
Thoughts (Poem).....
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....

ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
CARL H. BOEHRINGER.....	360
.....	363
WEATHER BUREAU.....	365
PERCY A. HILL.....	367
CONRADO BENITEZ.....	369
R. ARCEO ARISTORENAS.....	369
GERTRUDE C. HORNBOSTEL.....	370
AMADOR T. DAGUIO.....	372
JESUS JOSE AMADO.....	372
CONRADO A. UY.....	373
ALEXANDER KULESH.....	375
RICARDO E. CANLAS.....	376
CARMEN A. BATAKAN.....	377
JOHN M. GARVAN.....	378
A. C. ABEAR.....	379
.....	380
ARSENIO N. LUZ.....	380
THE EDITOR.....	381
THE EDITOR.....	381
THE EDITOR.....	382
THE EDITOR.....	382
THE EDITOR.....	382
THE EDITOR.....	382
THE EDITOR.....	382
THE EDITOR.....	386
THE EDITOR.....	388
.....	381
ALEXANDER KULESH.....	381
"PUTAKTE".....	389
ANATOLIO LITONJUA.....	391
JOSUE REM. SIAT.....	391
MRS. MARIA MASIPAG.....	392
T. D. AGCAOILI.....	395
MANUEL E. BUENAFE.....	396
LIBORIO G. MALAPIRA.....	397
JOSUE REM. SIAT.....	398
.....	404

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,

Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE—MARINE

AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT-PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION



ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY



E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneidler Bldg., No. 400

Telephone 2-24-28

CHINA BANKING CORPORATION

Manila, P. I.

Authorized

Capital ₱10,000,000

Paid-up Capital,

Surplus and Un-

divided Profits,

over 7,600,000

Foreign and Domestic Bank-
ing business transacted.

Further information fur-
nished on application.

Branches:

Shanghai &
Amoy, China.

Correspondents

in all the Prin-
cipal Cities of the
World.

Business and Finance

By Carl H. Boehringer
American Trade Commissioner



THE uncertainty char-
acterizing Philippine
business in recent
months continued over into
July. Attention was direct-
ed to the opening of the
Philippine Legislature on
July 16, at which time it was
expected that important
statements would be made
with regard to Philippine-
American trade relations.

Both Governor-General
Frankh Murphy and the President of the Philippine
Senate declared in no uncertain terms that present
trade relations between the two countries are not
reciprocal. Governor-General Murphy in this con-
nection made the following statement:

"Of recent years, at the very time we have been in-
creasing our sales to the United States, we have been
decreasing our purchases from the United States, a fact
that has often proved embarrassing to those seeking
favorable consideration of Philippine rights and in-
terests in the United States markets. This situation
can be remedied and our plea fortified for liberal treat-
ment in the United States market by raising our tariffs
against foreign imports of those items in which the
United States is specially interested."

July business in the Philippine Islands continued
to be irregular, with business in most lines being
good in certain parts of the archipelago and decidedly
poor in other parts. In general, business in the
sugar districts and in the southern islands as a whole
was reported to be less favorable than was business
in Luzon and in the Manila metropolitan area. The
position as regards credits and collections in the
sugar areas was reported to be particularly acute.

Japanese textile competition continued to depress
the market for American textiles and according to
trade reports, Japanese textiles during the past
two months have flooded the market.

The Pacific Coast longshoremen's strike affected
local business during July, it being noted that no
American flour was received during the entire month.
Considerable relief was manifested here when news
came through relative to the end of the strike during
the month under review.

On July 26, 1934, Governor-General Murphy
forwarded to the Philippine Legislature the budget
for 1935, calling for an appropriation of ₱53,997,459
compared with ₱56,510,338 authorized for 1934.
The income for 1935 has been estimated at ₱55,016,-
990 as compared with ₱56,807,000, the revised
estimate for the current year. Comparing the
estimated income for 1935 with the proposed expendi-
tures, it is pointed out that a surplus of approxi-
mately one million pesos should be marked up for
1935.

A drive to maintain reciprocal trade relations
between the United States and the Philippine Islands
was begun during July and continued over into
August, culminating in the formation of the Philip-
pine-American Trade Association. This association
was formed for the purpose of "selling the Philippine
market to the American public", as one spokesman of
the association expressed it. The local press has
taken up the issue vigorously, numerous supplements
being devoted to Philippine-American trade relations.

Construction in the City of Manila during July
showed no improvement, the total value of building
permits for the month totaling only ₱150,000 as
against ₱557,000 for the same month a year ago.
The value of building permits from January to July,
1934, totaled ₱1,695,000 as compared with ₱3,516,-
000 for the same period in 1933.

July power production aggregated 9,700,000 KWH
as opposed to 9,500,000 for July, 1933. Total pro-
duction for the first seven months of this year was
69,200,000 as compared with 65,900,000 for the cor-
responding period last year.

Foreign Trade

Philippine overseas trade during the first semester
of 1934 amounted to ₱236,142,321, an increase of
21.9 per cent against the total trade during the same
period of 1933, valued at ₱193,671,554. Fully 78
per cent of the Philippines' total trade was with the
United States (including Hawaii, Guam, and Puerto
Rico) during the 1934 first half; during the 1933 first
half the United States accounted for 79 per cent of
the total trade.

The favorable balance of trade with the United
States amounted to ₱76,386,323 (as against ₱62,-
321,925 during the first half of 1933), while the un-
favorable balance with all other countries was ₱15,-
351,928 (against ₱12,370,635 during the first half
of 1933). Accordingly, the Philippine Islands was
able to mark up a favorable balance of commodity
trade during the first half of 1934 of fully ₱61,034,395
as compared with ₱49,951,290 during the 1933 first
half, an increase of 26 per cent.

The import trade during the first half of 1934 was
valued at ₱87,553,963, representing an increase of
21.8 per cent over the import trade during the same
months of 1933. The export trade was larger by
22 per cent, the 1934 first half total being ₱148,588,-
358, as compared with ₱121,811,422 during the same
period of 1933. It should be noted that May and
June 1934 import and export values show a marked
falling off, this being particularly true in the case of
the export trade. The very heavy shipments of
sugar made to the United States during the first five
months of 1934, in anticipation of limitation of exports
to that market in accordance with the Jones-Costigan
Sugar Control Act, were almost entirely responsible
for the very heavy and unseasonal increase in ex-
ports. Due to the fact that the bulk of the 1933-34

bumper sugar crop has already been shipped, it is
expected that the value of the export trade will show
a sharp falling off during the second half of 1934.
The overstocked position of the world's abaca or
Manila hemp markets points to smaller abaca ship-
ments during the last half of 1934.

As aforementioned, the total value of imports
during the 1934 first half was 21.8 per cent above the
value of imports made during the 1933 first half.
The increase was well distributed, declines being
noted only in imports of cotton manufactures and
fruits and nuts. While detailed statistics are not
available, it should be noted that the increase in
imports took place almost entirely in those items in
which the United States is particularly interested.
Cotton cloth imports registered an increase of 12
per cent by value, while imports of iron and steel and
manufactures (including machinery) were upped by
fully 53 per cent. Particularly heavy increases took
place as regards imports of tobacco and tobacco
products (68 per cent), fish and fish products (62
per cent), automobile tires (61 per cent), fertilizers
(48 per cent), automobiles and parts (41 per cent),
paper and products (43 per cent), and leather and
manufactures (34 per cent).

While total imports into the Philippine Islands
during the first half of 1934 were 21.8 per cent larger
by value as against imports made during the same
period of 1933, imports from the United States were
increased by 30.2 per cent. Accordingly, the Amer-
ican share of total imports was increased, amounting
to 64 per cent in 1934 as against 59.8 per cent in the
1933 first half. Imports from Japan, amounting to
15 per cent of total 1934 first half imports as against
11.4 per cent a year ago, were upped by fully 61
per cent. China, on the other hand, lost heavily—
by 37 per cent—and its share of total imports dropped
from 7.2 per cent during the 1933 first half to 3.7
per cent.

The most important European countries supplying
commodities to the Philippines, including, in order
of importance, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium,
France, Spain, and the Netherlands, lost out on their
business slightly, combined imports from those sources
during the 1934 first half being 2.7 per cent below
import made during the 1933 first half. The share of
total imports obtained by those countries dropped from
10.6 per cent during the 1933 first semester to 8.5
per cent during the same period of 1934. Increased
imports of jute bags for the heavy sugar exports
were made from British, India, causing total imports
from the British East Indies to be larger. Continued
heavy receipts of Australian canned milk, flour and
meat products caused imports from Australia to
increase slightly.

As aforementioned, the total value of exports made
during the first half of 1934 was 22 per cent greater
than the value of exports made during the cor-
responding period of 1933. Sugar exports registered
an advance of 20.5 per cent; abaca or Manila hemp,
61 per cent; cordage, 119 per cent; cigars, 75 per cent;
timber and lumber, 119 per cent. In spite of decreased



For the best

Philippine Wines,
Liquors and Gins

buy from:

LA ROSARIO Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo
Manila, P. I.

exports of coconut oil and copra cake, the larger shipments of copra and desiccated coconut caused exports of all coconut products to be 4.4 per cent greater in value than during the 1933 first half.

Increased shipments took place in practically all items with the exception of moderate declines in the case of embroideries, copra, and coconut oil, and a rather heavy drop in the case of leaf tobacco, the latter being compensated for partly by the heavier shipments of cigars. Sugar exports during the 1934 first half accounted for fully 71.9 per cent of total exports as against 72.8 per cent in 1933; coconut products for 11.5 per cent against 13.4 per cent; abaca or Manila hemp for 5.9 per cent against 4.3 per cent; cigars 2.5 per cent against 1.7 per cent.

During the first half of 1934, the United States took fully 89 per cent of all Philippine exports as against 86.4 per cent during the same period of 1933. The increase in value of shipments to the United States amounted to 25 per cent. Japan, as the second most important buyer of Philippine products, took only 2.6 per cent of all exports as compared with 2.1 per cent in 1933; the increase in value of exports to Japan amounted to 49 per cent. Exports to the major European markets, including, in order of importance in 1934, Great Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Belgium, were increased by 14 per cent. These countries received 4.8 per cent of all exports in 1934 as against 5.1 per cent in the 1933 first half. Shipments to China were increased as were exports to the British East Indies, Dutch East Indies and Australia. Exports to "Other countries" were only half as large as during the 1933 first half.

According to data released by the Philippine Bureau of Customs, fully 61.6 per cent by value of the total Philippine overseas trade during the first half of 1934 passed in and out of the port of Manila as compared with 58.6 per cent during the first half of 1933. As might be expected, the port of Manila is of far greater importance as regards the import trade and 89 per cent by value of all imports into the country were made through that port during the 1934 first half; during the 1933 first half the figure was 88 per cent. As regards the export trade, however, Manila has lost its predominance to such primary shipping points as Iloilo and Cebu, chief sugar ports, and accordingly accounted for only 46 per cent by value of all exports during the 1934 first half as against 41 per cent during the 1933 first half.

Although 78 per cent of the total overseas trade of the Philippine Islands during the first half of 1934 was with the United States, which took 89 per cent of all exports and accounted for 64 per cent of all imports, only 29.5 per cent of the total Philippine overseas trade (by value) was carried in American bottoms. According to data published by the Philippine Bureau of Customs, the nationality of vessels carrying the bulk of the Philippine overseas trade, including inward and outward traffic, is mainly American, British, Japanese, and Norwegian.

Government Revenues

Internal revenue collections in the City of Manila, representing nearly 82 per cent of total collections for the entire archipelago, recorded an increase of 11 per cent as compared with July last year, heavier collections of license and business taxes being mostly responsible for this increase. It was also reported that customs collections in all Philippine ports were up by ten per cent as compared with July last year. According to a statement released to the press by the Insular Auditor, total collections from January to May amounted to P34,313,410, as against only P28,156,028 for the same period last year, or an increase of P6,157,382. Of this amount revenues from taxation represented P27,373,497 as against P23,159,877 last year, or an increase of P4,213,620. The satisfactory collections reported above increased reserves at the end of May to P6,698,005, thus placing the Insular Government in a very sound financial position.

Banking

The statistical statement for July 28 showed declines in nearly all important items of the Bank Commissioner's report. However, the most notable feature of the month was the ability of net working capital of foreign banks, reported for the last three months on the negative side, to recover from its unsatisfactory position and still leave a positive balance of more than a million pesos. The decline in total circulation, according to the Insular Treasurer, was occasioned by the heavy sale of demand drafts and the increase in collections over disbursements in the special and fiduciary funds of the Insular Government. The Bank Commissioner's report for July 28, 1934, in millions of pesos, showed the following:

	July 28 1934	June 30 1934	July 29 1933
Total resources.....	239	242	223
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	95	96	99
Investments.....	50	51	46
Time and demand deposits.....	133	136	123
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	1	-3	9
Average daily debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending.....	3.6	3.7	3.4
Total circulation.....	123	125	118

Credits and Collections

The volume of collections on inward bills was considerably higher during July than in June, while August collections are reported to be even higher than those for July due to the cessation of the Pacific Coast strike. Collections in the domestic trade of the Islands became slower and in some cases were reported to be difficult. This development occurred particularly in the sugar districts and in the southern

islands generally. As has been the case in recent months, very little demand for loans was reported during July although some business is expected in connection with the shipment of the balance of the 1933-34 sugar crop to the United States during the next two or three months.

Sugar

The local market for centrifugal sugar during July continued to be inactive for the most part of the month, transactions being mostly for domestic consumption. Quotations during the first two weeks ranged from P4.25 to P5.00 per picul, but following the revival of interest during the last half of the month, holders refused to dispose of their sugar even at P6.00, their ideas being from P6.50 to P7.00. According to the latest estimate by the Philippine Sugar Association, the 1933-34 crop may aggregate 1,409,000 long tons. This increase may magnify somewhat the amount of surplus sugar from the 1933-34 crop available for shipment to the United States. The Governor General ruled that all sugars

of the 1933-34 crop may be shipped to the United States on or before October 15, 1934, in order to arrive there prior to December 31, 1934. All sugars pertaining to this crop shipped after October 15 and scheduled to arrive in the United States after December 31, 1934, would be charged to the 1935 quota of their respective owners, and before such sugars could be shipped licenses would have to be secured from the Office of the Governor General. Estimated export data by Warner, Barnes' follow:

	Long Tons	
	Nov. 1, 1933 to July 31, 1934	Nov. 1, 1932 to July 31, 1934
Centrifugal.....	1,052,741	961,849
Refined.....	57,217	51,301
Centrifugal and refined....	1,109,958	1,013,150

Coconut Products

During July, the local copra market lost most of its former sluggishness, due to a general shortage of



**FROM THE
REFINERY
TO YOUR
ENGINE**

**NEW PROTECTION
FOR YOUR MOTOR!**

MOBIL OIL in the new Tamper Proof Tin is fully protected, even from light, from the time it leaves our Refinery until it is poured into the crankcase of your engine... the protection is as thorough and complete as that enjoyed by the canned fruits and vegetables you serve on your table.

This modern method of bringing you

Mobiloil

means new protection to your motor... it eliminates any possible contamination by dust, dirt or dilution.

Ask today for Mobiloil in the new

TAMPER PROOF TIN



Have the attendant
open the tin in your presence.

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

*It's
pale Pilsen*



*The beer with the
taste and quality
that come from per-
fection in brewing
and proper aging*

Call for

**San Miguel
pale Pilsen**

copra for prompt delivery and August shipments. Most exporters appear to be oversold, principally those from Cebu as evidenced by the fact that more than 8,000 sacks of copra in Manila were shipped to Cebu, and there was a general scramble for supplies. Another contributing factor to the copra shortage in Manila was the fact that direct shipments for foreign ports continued to be made from provincial concentrating centers, causing Manila copra arrivals to be considerably lower as compared with previous months. The situation was somewhat tight, with very little business resulting due to the disinclined attitude of sellers, particularly near the close of the month when substantial inquiries were received from Mexico. However, a slight improvement in prices and the completion of a few pending orders will, it is believed, ease up the situation, unless a further increase in demand pushes the general price level up. Copra cake was in great demand for forward shipments and although a few sales were made at ₱20.30 per metric ton, crushers refused to accept even ₱21.00 towards the close of the month. Indications point to a steady cake market due to the uncertainty of the oil situation which is limiting production of cake, and reports of the drought in the United States and Europe. Schnurmacher's data for July follow:

	July 1934	June 1934	July 1933
Copra resacada, buyers' go-down, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	3.60	3.50	6.00
Low.....	3.40	3.40	5.20
Coconut oil in drums, Manila pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.08	0.085	0.125
Low.....	.0775	.0775	.11
Copra cake f. o. b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High.....	20.30	19.00	23.00
Low.....	19.05	17.05	21.65

Abaca (Manila hemp)

The July abaca market, although practically featureless, except for a slight increase in price of certain grades at the opening of the month due to London demand, remained quiet but steady through the most part of the month.

Prices (August 4), f. a. s. buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per picul for various grades: E, 9.75, F, 8.50, I, 6.50, J-1, 6.00, J-2, 5.00, K, 4.125, L-1, 3.75.

Towards the close of the month, a meeting was held by representatives of the abaca industry, including producers, dealers, exporters, manufacturers and fiber experts in order to map out a program of limitation with a view to restoring prices to their former high levels. Committees were organized and requested to make recommendations on the following: limitation, real estate tax, sales tax, transportation problems, improvement of fiber production, and compulsory regulations to separate low from high grade fibers.

Tobacco

The tobacco market was quiet and featureless throughout the month with very limited transactions taking place. Buying of the 1934 crop in the Cagayan Valley will probably commence towards the middle of August. According to statements made by Bureau of Commerce officials, the entire Cagayan Valley crop will suffer a reduction due to unfavorable natural causes and the efforts of planters to reduce production with the result that prospects for better prices are very encouraging. The Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce has called a convention, to be held about the end of August, of all tobacco interests, with a view to formulating a definite plan for the development of the industry, particularly that phase which leads with the cultivation of aromatic tobacco.

Cigar exports to the United States decreased considerably, the estimated figure for July being only 13,095,110 units as against 20,511,811 units (Customs final) for June, and 16,049,061 units (Customs final) for July, 1933.

Rice

The rice situation remained quiet throughout the month. The market weakened near the close when prices dropped from five to fifteen centavos per sack of 57 kilos. Transactions were limited. Paddy prices followed the rice trend, opening at ₱1.70 to ₱2.15, closing at ₱1.65 to ₱2.10 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan. Manila rice receipts during July totaled 171,610 sacks as against 145,908 sacks for July last year.

Lumber

The Bureau of Forestry's report on lumber inventory and mill cut for the month of June, based on 49 mills, showed the following:

	Board feet	
	1934	1933
Lumber inventory.....	27,252,790	23,364,959
Mill production.....	17,179,261	14,384,262

General Manufacturing Co.

*We manufacture all
kinds of ropes*

129 J. Luna, Manila

Tel. 4-90-67

Another lumber association, to take up the place of the Philippine Hardwood Export Association which was dissolved last month, was tentatively agreed upon, but it was reported that three major concerns were not represented.

Acquire Youthful Beauty with Mercolized Wax

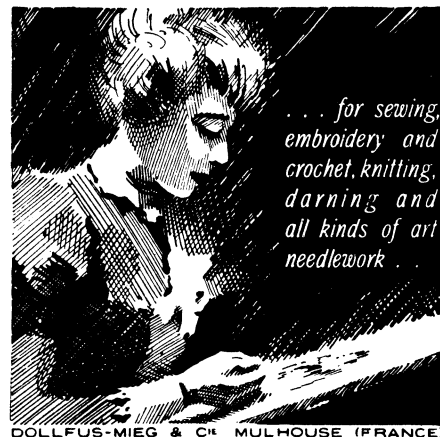
For twenty years pure Mercolized Wax has been associated with beauty and youth of face and skin. Let it convince you as it has millions of other women of its beautifying powers. Just pat Mercolized Wax briskly all over your face, neck and arms nightly as if it were an ordinary cold cream. It takes off the film skin in tiny flake-like particles, gradually disclosing the loveliness of the under skin. Your new complexion is whiter, smoother and softer, completely cleared of all blemishes. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. Powdered Saxolite quickly reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Powdered Saxolite in a half-pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent lotion.

Filipina Lumber Co.

Lumber Dealers

123 Juan Luna, Manila

Tel. 4-90-48



*... for sewing,
embroidery and
crochet, knitting,
darning and
all kinds of art
needlework*

DOLLFUS-MIEG & Co. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

your mother

*since a little girl
has always used*

D·M·C

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

threads, braids, pattern books

*..because D·M·C remains THE BEST
after nearly two centuries.*

D·M·C is a household word for

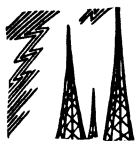
high quality fast colours

DMC
DMC
DMC

*. . . . can be procured from all art
needlework stores*

News Summary

The Philippines



July 18.—José Zulueta is elected Speaker pro tempore over Rep. Leonardo Festin by a vote of 29 to 23.

Rep. José Robles of Nueva Ecija whose election was contested is sworn in after the election committee so recommends.

Governor-General Frank Murphy appoints Rudolfo K. Hidalgo, an Ifugao and district principal of the Bontok school

district, representative for the Mountain Province. He holds a M.A. degree from the University of Michigan.

Felix Diaz, Igorot resident of Benguet, and Emiliano Aguirre, merchant of Cervantes, were also appointed representatives for the Province, replacing Rep. Hilary P. Clapp and Rep. Juan Gaerlan, the latter having been named senator.

H. L. W. Van Costenoble, well-known agriculturist and occasional writer for the *Philippine Magazine*, dies at Malibog, Leyte, aged 67.

July 19.—At a luncheon of the members of the Legislature at the Manila Hotel, Senate President Manuel L. Quezon makes a strong plea for cooperation to all members and later takes Rep. Manuel Roxas, former speaker, in his own car to a private conference also attended by the present minority leader, Sen. Sergio Osmeña, Sen. José O. Vera, and Speaker Quintin Paredes.

Rep. Ramon Diokno files a bill repealing the Belo Act which gives the Governor-General a fund of P250,000 a year for the services of technical advisers and civil assistants. The purpose of the repeal is to restrict the powers of the future Filipino chief executive as such a large fund placed at his disposal might lead to abuses, it is stated.

July 20.—Rep. Leonardo Festin is elected majority floor leader.

July 21.—Brig.-General Charles E. Kilbourne,

Assistant Chief of Staff, is again assigned to take command of Corregidor. He has had three terms of service in the Philippines and is among the most distinguished soldiers in the Army.

July 22.—Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara arrives in Manila and declares in a press interview that the last Congress was the most economically-minded in a half century and that in enacting adverse economic legislation against the Philippines it took into account the fact that the Philippines are not buying as much as it should from the United States and foreign vessels rather than American ships are used by Philippine shippers. "The severe economic depression from which America is just emerging has strengthened in the American mind the idea of self-sufficiency, self-protection, and self-service. However, the American character is essentially generous, and I expect that as normal times come around the American economic nationalism will be relaxed and become less intense. It is my conviction that if we are to succeed in our desire to have the economic and political provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act improved in the subsequent sessions of Congress, we should spare no effort immediately to create a favorable public opinion in America through an intelligent and well-directed campaign of education and good-will. In the meantime, we here in the Islands should be thinking of how we can place our commercial relationship with the United States on a better balanced basis through the greater use of American goods and services."

Carl Hayden, U. S. Senator from Arizona, member of the committee on territories, arrives in Manila, the first of the group of congressmen who are coming to the Philippines with a view to studying the need for adjustments to the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

July 24.—The Governor-General makes the following appointments to the Cabinet: Interior, Sen. Teofilo Sison; Finance, Sen. Elpidio Quirino; Justice José Yulo; Agriculture and Commerce, Rep. Eulogio Rodríguez; Public Works and Communications, Antonio de las Alas; Labor, Rep. Ramon Torres. The Governor-General announced from the outset that he would consult the leaders of the party in power in forming the Cabinet and Senate President Quezon was asked to submit his recommendations. Senator Osmeña states that the new men are about the best that could be appointed, and the appointments win general praise.

July 26.—Sen. Hayden states before the Manila Rotary Club that if the Philippines wants to retain the great American market, it must buy more from the United States and must make this market profitable for American products. He expresses the hope that trade between the United States continues on a reciprocal basis regardless of the political status.

The Philippine Sugar Association through former senator H. B. Hawes presents a brief asking that the United States Government in drafting the proposed new trade agreement with Cuba take into consideration the existing free trade relationship with the Philippines. It is pointed out that the Philippines is the ninth best customer of the United States and the best single market for American cotton goods, dairy products, canned sardines, and galvanized iron sheets and that the volume of Philippine commerce is a big factor in upbuilding American shipping in the Far Eastern trade. It is also stated that the Philippines is still under the American flag and that even during the ten-year transition period under the Tydings-McDuffie Act the United States is responsible not only for law and order in the Islands but for the fiscal condition of the Philippine Commonwealth.

July 25.—The *Washington Post* states editorially: "The Filipinos would be naive indeed if they should ignore that fact that much of the support in this country of their independence movement came from groups anxious to exclude Filipino products," said the *Post*. It might be unfair to say that this attempt to escape the economic responsibility of independence reveals insincerity on the part of the Filipino leaders, but it certainly does suggest grave misgivings in Manila as to the desirability of "full and complete" independence. "For if the Islands continue to rely on this country for their economic well-being real independence would be impossible." The Washington government could at any time dictate the policy to be followed at Manila. "Under such conditions the Philippines would be more acceptable to domination than Cuba before the Platt amendment's abrogation. Filipino leaders perhaps would resent the parallel but it appears they are trying to modify the independence act into something resembling the status of the dominions in the British commonwealth of nations. "Certainly that would be the simplest course in attaining complete self-government and it might be the most satisfactory solution for what otherwise must be for them the most difficult problem of economic adjustment."

July 27.—At a meeting of majority and minority leaders it is agreed not to run the Constitutional Convention on party lines. The majority group claims 80 delegates and the minority 60. Both groups will share in the key positions.

July 30.—The Constitutional Convention opens at 10:30 in the hall of the House of Representatives. The meeting is opened by Senate President Quezon who after a brief address orders the calling of the rôle by the Secretary of the House, Eulogio Benitez. Rep. Manuel Roxas nominates Dr. José Laurel as temporary chairman, who is unanimously elected.



Lipstick intensifies natural color . . . brings the beauty men admire

LIKE all fastidious women, she refused to look painted. But for awhile, she made the mistake of using *no* lipstick . . . with the result that her lips were pale, old-maidish. Every woman should avoid a conspicuous painted look. Men don't like it. But now it is possible to give lips the youthful color men admire without risking a painted appearance. It is Tangee Lipstick, for Tangee contains a magic color-change principle that intensifies your natural coloring.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

In the stick Tangee looks orange. But put it on and notice how it changes on your lips . . . takes on the one shade of rose most becoming to *your* coloring . . . the *natural* shade for you. Moreover, Tangee is made with a special cream base so that it soothes and softens lips while it adds to their allure. Prevents lips from drying or chapping. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

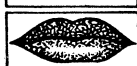
UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look . . . make the face seem older.



PAINTED—Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.



TANGEE—Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.



SALES AGENTS
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

Dy Buncio & Co.

Exporters and Importers
General Merchants

191 Muelle de Binondo, Manila—Tel. 4-98-50



Soothes Headaches

Headaches and neuralgia are safely relieved by applying *Mentholatum* to forehead and temples. Its cooling effect and delightfully refreshing odor ease the pain and soothe the nerves. It's tried and true. Countless households use it for burns, cuts, colds, etc. Insist on *Mentholatum* at your druggist's.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., U.S.A. Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of *Saints' pictures* for school distribution.

Name _____

Teacher _____ School _____

Address _____

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

Dee C. Chuan & Sons

Lumber Dealers

16-24 Soler, Manila

Tel. 4-96-83

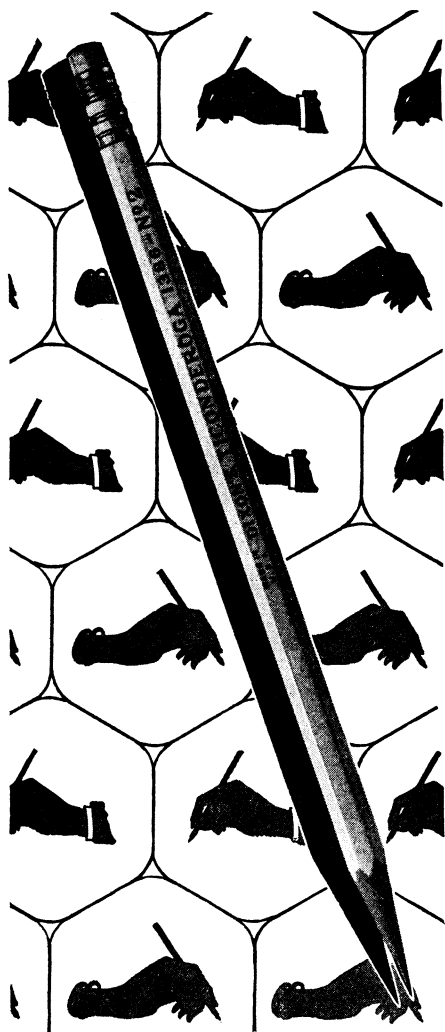
Dee Hong Lue & Co., Inc.

Lumber Dealers

Operating Zambales Lumber Co.
and Phil. Red Lumber Co.

920-950 Juan Luna

Tel. 4-99-27



Your fingers just naturally "talk" to Li-Con-dei-oga because of its rounded edges — and because it writes so smoothly, softly and effortlessly.

TICONDEROGA

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

Distributors

Sen. Manuel Briones nominates Sen. Claro M. Recto for President of the Convention, who is also unanimously elected. Sen. Ruperto Montinola and Sen. Teodoro Sandiko are elected First and Second Vice-Presidents, Narciso Pimentel Secretary and Narciso Diokno, Sergeant-at-arms. Governor General Frank Murphy declined an invitation to be present, not desiring to influence the occasion in any manner.

August 1.—Vicente Singson, Encomienda, delegate from Ilocos Sur, advocates a very powerful executive to have sole right to appoint judges of the supreme court and other tribunals, and advocates also that the unanimous vote of the legislature should be necessary to override an executive veto with respect to appropriations of public funds exceeding more than 25% the sums voted for the preceding year for the general expenses of the government. He also advocates that the constitution provide authorization for the transfer by law to the executive branch of the legislative powers with reference to fixing import and export quotas, tariffs, and regulation production.

August 3.—The Governor-General pardons Mrs. Estela Romualdez Sulit after serving eight months of an eight-year sentence for falsification of public documents in connection with the 1926 bar examinations.

August 6.—The Senate approves some 150 ad interim appointments.

Senator Hayden leaves Manila to return to the United States.

Secretary Rodriguez states that the Bureau of Science must be brought back to its former position of importance as a research institution.

August 9.—Secretary Rodriguez in a speech before Filipino business men at the Club Filipino makes an outspoken plea for free trade or reciprocal preferential trade with the United States before and after independence. He also advocates that new capital be welcomed.

August 10.—Delegate Angel Zalazar of Antique proposes that the Convention adopt English as the official language, although he himself does not speak it. He declares the majority of the delegates speak nothing but English. Others have recommended Tagalog, Visayan, and Ilocano.

Dr. Jorge Bocobo, Dean of the College of Law, is elected President of the University of the Philippines by the Board of Regents, his appointment to be effective September 1. Prof. Vicente Lontok is elected Secretary-Treasurer vice Felipe Estella.

August 15.—The Governor-General announces the appointments of Dr. José Fabella as Commissioner of Health and Welfare, José P. Melencio as Assistant Solicitor-General, and José Camus as Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The United States

July 17.—Twelve Navy seaplanes carrying 61 persons under command of Lieut.-Commander J. M. Shoemaker, leave San Francisco en route to Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

July 18.—Learned that naval officials are considering holding next year's maneuvers off the Aleutian Islands, and the possibility of Dutch Harbor being made a naval base is mentioned.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, on his way to Hawaii, sends a message to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins stating: "I have confidence that the board (Federal longshoremen's board in San Francisco) and its agencies will arrive at a reasonable solution." Secretary Perkins states that the government subsidies given to steamship companies "may be discussed in my presence"—which is taken to mean that the Government may bring pressure to bear on the companies.

July 19.—Partly through efforts of various companies to break the general strike and partly through voluntary relaxation of the general strike restrictions by labor leaders, the situation grows less tense in the San Francisco area, and the general strike committee adopts a resolution favoring cessation "on the promise of President Roosevelt's mediation board that maritime unions will get full consideration in arbitration."

Ten Army planes (Martin bombers) leave Washington for Fairbanks, Alaska, carrying 30 persons under command of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Arnold.

July 21.—The shipowners after a conference with the President's board issue a statement that "employers agree with the mediators to arbitrate differences with longshoremen and bargain collectively with nine maritime unions if and when they select their representatives under the Board's direction." After ten weeks, freight is again being moved upon the abandonment of the general strike and the going back to work of the teamsters broke the longshoremen's strike the effectiveness of which depended upon the refusal of teamsters to haul and distribute cargo. The leaders of the longshoremen's strike are bitter and declare they will fight it out and that they still demand recognition of seafaring unions, the abolition of company controlled hiring offices for seamen, and the control of longshoremen's hiring offices by the longshoremen themselves.

July 22.—John Dillinger, notorious robber and murderer, is shot down by Federal agents in Chicago as he emerges from the theater.

July 23.—Wind and rain affords some relief from the heat wave in the Middle West which has resulted in over a thousand fatalities and the destruction of crops and livestock with great damage. Temperature in Chicago ran as high as 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

The San Francisco longshoremen vote to arbitrate and state militia are withdrawn.

July 26.—President Roosevelt is given a colorful welcome in Hawaii and an impressive military review is staged in which over a hundred Army and Navy planes take part.

Governor F. B. Olson of Minnesota declares martial law and declares the state will operate trucks after striking workmen accept arbitration but employers reject it.

July 28.—President Roosevelt just before embarking for Portland states in Honolulu that the people of Hawaii are solving problems that are problems of the whole nation and that the administration at Wash-

ington "will not forget that you are in very truth an integral part of the nation". He congratulates, too, the Army and Navy and declares, "They constitute an integral part of our national defenses and I stress the word defense. These forces must ever be considered as instruments of continuing peace. Our nation's policy seeks peace and doesn't look for imperialistic aims." Sun Fo, Chairman of China's Legislative Yuan, informally talked with the President, but declares that Oriental problems were not discussed.

W. Gibbs McAdoo, commenting on the recent Baldwin statement, declares that America must consider adequate extra-coastal defenses, "particularly in Hawaii which should be strongly defended in three dimensions," and "in the Atlantic where, I believe, none of the West Indies should be under foreign flags."

Martial law is declared in Kohler, Wisconsin, as a result of strike violence.

Marie Dressler, beloved stage and screen star, dies at Santa Barbara, California, aged 61.

August 1.—The United States officially ends the nineteen-year occupation of Haiti as Colonel Calixto assumes command of the Garde de Haiti, marine-trained Haitian army. All United States marines were recently withdrawn.

Secretary of War George H. Dern, returning from Panama, states that the canal defenses should be strengthened at the earliest possible date and also expresses himself in favor of increasing the army strength from 110,000 to 165,000. He states that there are no army bases north of San Francisco and that they should be built. He announces that he plans to study the defenses of Hawaii and the Philippines.

Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson tells the press that he is personally willing that naval strength in all categories be reduced twenty per cent, but declares that the present naval ratios should be retained. Asked as to the frontiers of the United States in the light of the Baldwin statement, he declares, "Our frontiers include our farthest territories. We are surrounded and are determined to defend ourselves."

August 4.—Chester H. Gray, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, states that he and his association will "fight to the end" any effort to continue free trade with the Philippines after independence.

August 5.—The Senate committee on banking and currency makes public a lengthy report revealing the collapse of a large part of the foreign securities sold to the American public. "The colossal losses manifest that bankers were either incompetent or derelict. . . .

Freckles



Secretly and Quickly Removed!

Stillman's Freckle Cream bleaches them out while you sleep. Leaves the skin soft and white—the complexion fresh, clear and natural. For 37 years thousands of users have endorsed it. So easy to use. The first jar proves its magic worth.

Stillman's
Freckle Cream
Removes | Whitens
Freckles | The Skin

In Spanish Stillman's Freckle Cream is called

"La Crema Bella Aurora"

For sale at all good drug stores

Stillman & Co., Manufacturers

Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.

Viuda é Hijo de Barretto

Lumber Dealer
and Contractor

720 Echague, Manil a

Tel. 2-26-38

They ignored bad debt records, and bad moral risks and failed to check their information." On March 1 the public held over \$7,000,000,000 in foreign bonds, nearly \$3,000,000,000 were in default.

August 6.—The American flag which has floated for nineteen years from the Marine Corps barracks at Cap Haitien is displaced by the Haitian flag.

August 9.—In accordance with the 1934 Silver Purchase Act, the Treasury announces the nationalization of silver at 50.01 cents an ounce and issues instructions for all silver in the country to be delivered to the mints within four months. Payment will be made in currency, 61-8/25 % to be deducted for seigniorage and other expenses. The decision was made when quotations in New York reached 49-1/2 cents an ounce.

August 11.—Over 8,000 employees of the Aluminum Company of America (Pennsylvania) strike on the union recognition issue, the walk-out having been approved by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

August 15.—The Government opens the bids on 4 cruisers, 14 destroyers, and 6 submarines. There are already 45 other naval ships under construction.

Other Countries

July 17.—Eight British warships arrive at Istanbul as Britain requests a joint Anglo-Turkish inquiry into the killing on July 14 of Lieut. J. W. Robinson by Turkish soldiers.

July 19.—Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, writing in the *North American Review* bitterly attacks Japan's "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine", stating that while the United States doctrine was based on self-defense, Japan demands the right to seize additional territory. "A nation like Japan whose army and navy is not subject to civil authority or control is always a menace to international peace. . . . China will never surrender an inch of its territory or her sovereign rights under stress of military force which it is determined to resist to the best of its ability."

The British House of Commons is told that the Government plans to increase the air force by 41 squadrons within the next five years.

July 25.—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria is assassinated in Vienna by over a hundred Austrian Nazis who entered his office and shot him down, the coup, however, accomplishing nothing more. Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany recalls Ambassador Reith for unauthorized interference in arranging for a safe conduct of a number of Nazis across the border and German Nazi leaders deny responsibility for the putsch. Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, youthful head of the Fascist Heimwehr, chief support of Dollfuss, takes charge of the Government.

July 26.—Britain, France, and Italy serve notice they will protect the independence of Austria as a buffer state. Italian troops move to the Austrian frontier. Anton Rintelen, Austrian Ambassador to Rome, in Vienna at the time, is arrested as being implicated in the assassination and wounds himself in an attempt to commit suicide. A number of cities in the provinces are in the hands of Austrian Nazi forces.

In an effort to relieve the European tension, Hitler appoints Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen minister to Austria. Von Papen has long been friendly with the Austrian Heimwehr leaders.

July 28.—Acting Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin states before the House of Commons: "Since the days of airplanes, the old frontiers are gone. When you think of the defense of England, you can no longer think of the chalk cliffs of Dover. You think of the Rhine. That is where our frontier lies." This electric statement puts frankly into the record what statesmen have been thinking—that the airplane has moved defense frontiers far beyond political frontiers.

July 30.—Prime Minister Baldwin makes a strong plea for the expansion of the British air program and Winston Churchill states that Germany has recently created a military air force now nearly two-thirds as strong as the British "home defense force". Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal leader, asserts that the "present régime on Germany involves danger to Europe".

July 31.—Admiral Keisuke Okada, new Premier of Japan, declares that Japan intends to retain the mandated islands in the Pacific regardless of the technical aspects attending Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, thus placing the new government firmly behind the earlier policy.

The House of Commons votes overwhelmingly in favor of the Government's air expansion program after rejecting 404 to 60 the Labor Party's motion to censure the program.

The assassin of Dollfuss and the leader of the unsuccessful Nazi putsch are both hanged.

August 1.—Austrian officials claim to have found evidence connecting the German Nazi movement with the assassination of Dollfuss.

August 2.—Paul von Hindenburg, President of Germany and hero of Tannenberg, field marshal, chief of the general staff during much of the war, creator of the famous Hindenburg line, the last link between the old and the new Germany, who carried the country through the difficult post-war period, dies, aged 87. It is announced that Hitler will take over his office without other title than "Fuhrer" and remaining Chancellor. He demands and receives an oath of personal allegiance from the officers and soldiers of the army and navy, and orders a plebiscite for August 19 to obtain "popular approval" of the step. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht is appointed acting Minister of Finance, but will continue as President of the Reichbank.

August 4.—Reports from Paris envisage Anglo-American cooperation in the Pacific with the United States proceeding with defense plans in Hawaii and Alaska and Britain building a second great naval and air base at Port Darwin, Australia, this base and the

base at Singapore to be available to the United States on a reciprocal basis.

August 7.—The move to restore the Hapsburg monarchy to the Austrian throne in the person of young Prince Otto, son of former Empress Zita, believed to be favored by Mussolini to insure the defeat of Nazism in Austria and build up Italian influence in Central Europe, is creating a stir in European capitals.

Reported that Austria has indicated it will accept Vice-Chancellor von Papen as special envoy of Hitler.

Paul von Hindenburg is laid to rest in one of the eight impressive towers of the Tannenberg war memorial, the site of his victory over invading Russian armies in 1914, when, with 135,000 German troops, he stemmed the advance of 230,000 Russians and captured 90,000 of them. Hitler in his oration describes him as one of the outstanding figures in history and did not touch on politics as had been expected. He calls on Germany to look toward peace and prays that God may help the government find the right path "to guarantee our people happiness and peace and protect us from the disaster of war".

August 11.—The Russian press prints official reports that wholesale murder and sabotage is being carried on in the region traversed by the Chinese Eastern Railway in an effort to force Russia to sell to Japan. From June 17 to August 6 there have been 12 wrecks, 43 bandit raids, 2 murders, 22 employees wounded, 14 robberies, 28 cases of damage to rolling stock and roadbed, and 9 cases of sabotage in telegraph stations.

Hitler orders the arrest of leaders of the Austrian Nazi Legionnaires in Germany.

August 12.—Bombings and a general communications and electrical strike break out in Cuba just a year after the fall of the Machado government. President Carlos Mendieta, however, appears to be well entrenched in spite of the continued unrest.

August 13.—Reported that former Empress Zita is proceeding with efforts to bring about the enthronement of her son despite the objections of the Little Entente nations, allies of France. Mussolini is reported to have suggested that she go slowly in her negotiations. Otto is reported to be a suitor for the hand of Princess Maria of Italy. A spokesman declares that the Vatican neither opposes nor supports the movement but that Archduke Otto's "qualifications" have made him a sympathetic figure in the eyes of the Church. Otto is at present visiting in Sweden.

Prince Don Gonzalo, youngest son of former King Alfonso of Spain, dies at Klagenfurt, Austria, following an automobile accident, surgeons being unable to operate due to hemophilia, the hereditary complaint of the Hapsburg-Bourbon families.

August 14.—The League of Nations decides to appoint 1,000 additional international police to control the situation in the Saar where a plebiscite is to be conducted next January to determine whether the region shall become French, German, or remain under the control of the League.

Vice-Chancellor von Papen leaves for Vienna as special envoy.

Astronomical Data for September, 1934

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limbs)



	Rises	Sets
Sept. 3..	5:44 a.m.	6:07 p.m.
Sept. 8..	5:44 a.m.	6:03 p.m.
Sept. 13..	5:46 a.m.	5:59 p.m.
Sept. 18..	5:45 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
Sept. 23..	5:45 a.m.	5:52 p.m.
Sept. 28..	5:45 a.m.	5:49 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limbs)

	Rises	Sets
September 1..	11:51 p.m.	0:28 p.m.
September 2..		1:21 p.m.
September 3..	0:43 a.m.	2:11 p.m.
September 4..	1:36 a.m.	2:57 p.m.
September 5..	2:27 a.m.	3:39 p.m.
September 6..	3:17 a.m.	4:18 p.m.
September 7..	4:07 a.m.	4:56 p.m.
September 8..	4:54 a.m.	5:31 p.m.
September 9..	5:41 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
September 10..	6:28 a.m.	6:41 p.m.
September 11..	7:17 a.m.	7:17 p.m.
September 12..	8:08 a.m.	7:56 p.m.
September 13..	9:00 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
September 14..	9:57 a.m.	9:28 p.m.
September 15..	10:56 a.m.	10:22 p.m.
September 16..	11:57 a.m.	11:21 p.m.
September 17..	0:57 p.m.	

Yek Hua Trading Co.
Importers and Exporters
General Merchants

129 Juan Luna, Manila

Tel. 4-90-67

September 18..	1:54 p.m.	0:24 a.m.
September 19..	2:48 p.m.	1:28 a.m.
September 20..	3:37 p.m.	2:31 a.m.
September 21..	4:22 p.m.	3:32 a.m.
September 22..	5:06 p.m.	4:31 a.m.
September 23..	5:49 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
September 24..	6:32 p.m.	6:27 a.m.
September 25..	7:16 p.m.	7:23 a.m.
September 26..	8:02 p.m.	8:22 a.m.
September 27..	8:51 p.m.	9:20 a.m.
September 28..	9:43 p.m.	10:17 a.m.
September 29..	10:35 p.m.	11:12 a.m.
September 30..	11:28 p.m.	0:04 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 1st at..	3:40 a.m.
New Moon	on the 9th at..	8:20 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 16th at..	8:26 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 23rd at..	0:19 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 30th at..	8:29 p.m.
Apogee	on the 6th at..	2:06 p.m.
Perigee	on the 21st at..	9:06 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:54 a. m. and sets at 6:48 p. m. It is an evening star in the constellation Virgo and is three times as bright as Spica. It will be about twelve degrees above the western horizon at sundown.

VENUS rises at 4:39 a. m. and sets at 5:03 p. m. It is now in the constellation Leo. At sunrise it will be seen about fifteen degrees above the eastern horizon.

MARS rises at 2:53 a. m. and sets at 3:33 p. m. It is a morning star appearing above the eastern horizon nearly three hours ahead of the sun on the fifteenth. It is in the constellation Cancer.

JUPITER rises at 8:04 a. m. and sets at 7:46 p. m. The planet will be best observed during the hour immediately after sunset. It will then be about twenty-five degrees above the western horizon.

SATURN rises at 4:20 p. m. on the 15th and sets at 3:46 a. m. on the 16th. It will be overhead at about 10:00 p. m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Piscis Australis
	Antares in Scorpius



Make your child the picture of health

GIVE him in his daily food the quick-acting carbohydrates, the natural blood sugar that every child needs for proper development.

Karo—the delicious sweet syrup you buy at your grocer's contains an abundance of these important elements that develop surplus energy that make children alert, sturdy, rosy cheeked. Spread on bread or on cereals, puddings, and a few tablespoonsful in milk—Karo Syrup satisfies the craving of children for sweets, and is instantly digested in even the most delicate stomachs. Start with Karo today to "paint your picture of health".

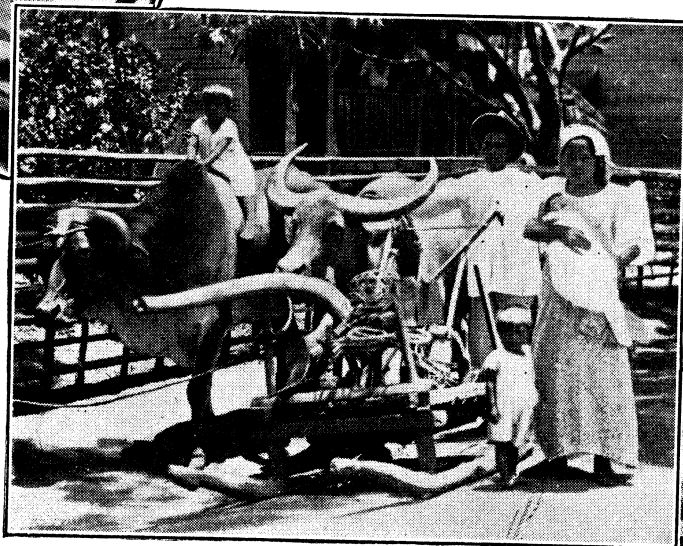
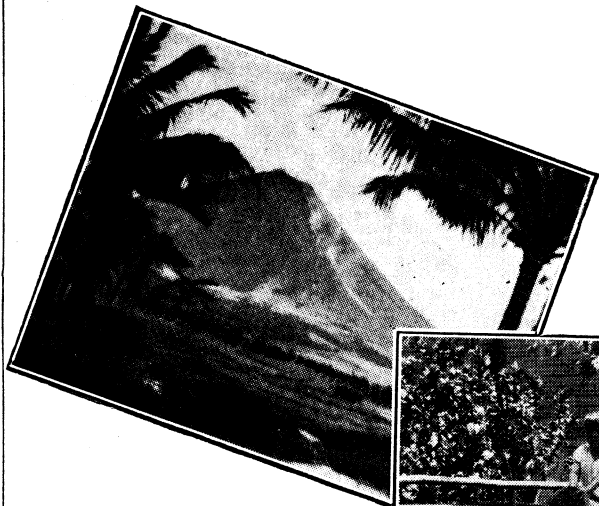
Send for FREE valuable booklet: "The Food of the Infant and the Growing Child".

Look for the red or blue label on the Karo can.

84

CONNELL BROS.
CO., Ltd.
Insular Life Bldg.
Manila





PHILIPPINE MOTHERS

have relied on
BEAR BRAND Natural Milk
for years
in the bringing up of their children
to
sturdy man and womanhood
ready to take an active part
in the work of the country

Bear Brand Milk is real natural milk, world famous for its health-building vitamins and fine aroma. It can not be compared to any other milk product for its high food value. It is highly recommended by all prominent physicians especially in the tropics.



PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

SEPTEMBER, 1934

No. 9 (317)

The Parasol of Chinchay

A Tale of the Manila Lottery of Fifty Years Ago

By Percy A. Hill

LUCK like gold, is where you find it. So runs the old adage. The lottery abolished by most modern countries as plain gambling has been adopted by others under the specious excuses of charity. We do not praise such schemes but merely point out that there are urges that neither sage advice or subtle reasoning will abolish.

Manila in Spanish times had of course its lottery with the first prize a sum of twenty thousand pesos, a fortune in those days. The tickets cost twenty pesos each divided into tenths. People had fantastic ideas as to lucky numbers and followed hunchbacks, even as they do today in more sophisticated communities. The drawings were strictly honest. A large, closely-woven wire globe held thousands of numbered balls the size of a marble. An attendant turned a crank, thoroughly mixing the balls. Then he opened a lid so that one ball might fall out into the hand of a little boy, generally chosen from an orphan asylum.

The number on the ball represented that winning the grand prize or *premio gordo*, and a second, third, and so on were similarly drawn and announced as winning the different sums set out by the conductors of the lottery. Thus we see that the present way of drawing the Sweepstakes lottery is no Columbine invention. Everybody bought tickets. Sailors on the ships, clerks in offices, planters and businessmen, officials, and even the clergy availed themselves of the privilege.

About fifty years ago, in 1878, the lottery was a popular Manila diversion. It played no favorites as all were equal before lottery law. In that year, Chinchay, a young Chinese oil-vendor was courting Maria Pilar Artacho who lived in the busy suburb of Binondo. Maria was one of those poor but comely girls with a smattering of education which ran more to piety than to the practical things of life. Her father, Mang Francisco, and her mother Paz were the owners of a small *sarisari* store where a little of everything and not much of anything was sold but which continued to exist as if by miracle.

As for Chinchay, he was young and ridden by the power of love, just as strong in the Chinese as in other nationals. Normally the Chinese waited until they had something to offer the object of their devotion, a compensation, perhaps,



for the youth they had lost in accumulating material riches. Chinchay possessed little of this philosophy. He desired Maria and to become a member of the body social even if he had to change his religion. The streets resounded with the cries of peddlers when the great bells of the Binondo church clanged out for vespers, their vibrant tones heard all over the quarter. Pedestrians bent their heads reverently, rumbling carts laden with bales and boxes stopped a minute in the cobbled plaza, and the red streaks in the west announced the passing of one more day for the city on the Pasig. From a distance came the raucous cries of the itinerant oil-vendors, "*Bili na cayo ng lañgis*", members of Chinchay's guild.

The oil-vendor was an important personage in that day, for his twin jars slung from the ends of a supple *pinga* supplied the good as well as the godly people of Manila and their households with oil for illumination, for cooking purposes, for the hair, and for the altars of this city of churches. Great rafts of coconuts from Laguna floated down the Pasig and were poled up the shallow canals where they were seized by brawny Chinese, husked, split, and fed into the crude oil-presses of that day, the product supplying all with light, as this was long before the day of the ubiquitous five-gallon can that made Rockefeller famous.

Chinchay had come from crowded Amoy to try his fortunes in the Philippines and circumstances forced him to begin at the foot of the ladder, hence we see him as a young, moon-faced Chinese, a vendor of oil to a clientele of customers. He made enough to live frugally and, like his compatriots, had managed to put by a considerable sum. Without ties other than his guild, he had fallen violently in love with Maria whose acquaintance he had made on his daily rounds. Of a despised race, a heathen, and regarded by both Spaniard and native as an economic enemy, he was handicapped. Furthermore like his race he eliminated the *r*'s and *d*'s from his phonetic alphabet, supplying a surplus of *l*'s, and it must be admitted that while love knows no language, it always has a sense of humor. Arrayed in a flimsy dress with wide butterfly sleeves, an elaborate scapular, and a purple tapis, Maria always kept him guessing. But neither Cupid nor Kwan-

non intervened, and she remained indifferent as Chinchay found no influential friend to act as *padrino* during the preliminary skirmishings, which were then the custom.

Her parents offered no strong objection as to his suitability for he was honest, strong, and intelligent. Every time Chinchay saw the lissom Maria his head throbbed with passion. If she noticed his strength and skill and sometimes smiled at him, he was raised to the seventh heaven. At night he pored over a dog-eared book in Spanish hoping to enlarge his vocabulary if not to improve his pronunciation. He memorized—omitting all the *r*'s—the Paternoster, Ave, and Credo, with the intention of adopting the religion of his “Malia Pilal” and abandoning Confucius to his colder philosophy and ancient rules. Maria's parents approved all this, and he was content.

His next task was to procure a *padrino*, a sort of protector and mentor with influence in the quarter. His compatriots in high places treated him with scorn when they discovered his intention, although they themselves had gone through the hollow ceremony with mental reservations, for which, being good providers, Mother Church did not molest them. If he asked a native he would be discouraged by hearing it would be better to save his money and seek a wife in China. All this Chinchay suffered with the stoicism of his race. In daring and in ignorance he chose the Captain-General for a *padrino*. Investing his savings in an appropriate gift of succulent hams, stuffed turkeys, pastries, fruits, and cigars he took the ten baskets to Malacañang. After a long delay the gift was accepted for His Excellency Don Domingo Moriones y Murillo, Marquis of Navarra, who knew nothing of the Chinchay's purpose. When this was disclosed to him by a discreet interpreter, the grandee's whiskers rose in ire at the effrontery of the young Chinese, who consequently left the palace in utter despondency at the failure of his elaborate plan.

In Ermita he was accosted by his best customer who inquired the reason for his non-supply of oil. With sad face and mien Chinchay acquainted him with his troubles, plans, and failure. His naivete was so evident that Don Julian Valdes roared with mirth. But as he knew Maria's parents and was her godfather, he offered to represent him in the affair, adding that he might better his calling as an oil-vendor by becoming his agent in selling the lottery tickets entrusted to him.

The joy of Chinchay at this happy turn of affairs was great indeed. From the abyss of despair he was lifted to the pinnacle of hope. The world again appeared as if through rose-colored glasses. Gone were his troubles if Don Julian became his spiritual and marital *padrino*. Valdes gave him twelve whole tickets. For each ticket sold he was given a commission of two units for himself, or ten per cent. After inquiring as to all details, Chinchay thanked his patron profusely and they parted. The same week he sold seven of the tickets with a consequent profit of fourteen pesos and he began to hold up his head again. Curiously he felt no urge to own any units for himself but was content with the money the tickets earned him. When selling tickets died down he took up his oil-sales, each copper earned going to fill the gap made in his exchequer by his ill-advised generosity to the Captain-General, which was a good story retailed by his *padrino*.

Came the day he anxiously awaited, his wedding day with Maria. He had complied with his religious duties under the tutelage of Don Julian who had stood godfather to him, and he emerged from the ceremony as Julian Valdes Chinchay under the wing of Mother Church. The preparations took all his savings and while this distressed his frugal mind it did not abate his fervor. He had sold nine more tickets on commission but the tenth nobody seemed to desire. This remaining ticket was an extra drain on his resources, but the amount of it he duly handed to Don Julian who thought he had sold the ticket. It represented a large loss to Chinchay but he resolved to say nothing about it. He wanted to forget the ticket, and even thought of destroying it, for it reminded him of a folly. To get rid of it he rolled it up in the form of a cigarette, opened the hollow bamboo end of his old parasol, slipped the paper in, then closed the opening securely, and hung the parasol up by its ribbon and promptly forgot all about the matter.

For the moment the wedding preparations absorbed him. The prayers and responses were repeated so as to be letter-perfect, money had to be forthcoming for petty details, and all this filled his mind to the full. The unlucky ticket had taken the last of his savings, a loss he bitterly resented, but was otherwise out of sight and out of mind. The wedding was celebrated with pomp and ceremony. Music made the night harmonious, his friends exploded fire-crackers, and a well satisfied company rose from the feast set before them. The great bells of Binondo church clanged above. Chinchay had attained his goal. The couple rented a small *entresuelo* on Calle Anloague, moved in their belongings, and settled down. Chinchay resumed his oil business, carrying his earnings home to Maria who disbursed them without thought. Busy and happy for the moment, they were fully occupied with their concerns.

The drawing of the lottery took place amid the usual excitement, and the grand prize was awarded the owner of a ticket which, however, was neither presented nor could be located. As Chinchay had said nothing of his loss, there was no suspicion he possessed it, and he was too busy to trouble himself, as he had forgotten even its hiding-place in the handle of his old parasol. Time passed and the money lay in the bank unclaimed.

Notwithstanding the happiness of Chinchay and Maria, life began to have its petty troubles. He had augmented his family with a child without adding to his revenues, and his small gains were anyway not enough to match Maria's ability to spend them. He began to realize that where poverty enters the door love may fly out of the window. His unfailing kindness could not take the place of marketing money. Earning fluctuated, and in fact, fell off. One day Maria became furious, threatening to return home unless more money was forthcoming. He had found out that marriage had its responsibilities as well as its compensations. Yet hidden in his old parasol lay the talisman which would have ended all his troubles.

Engaged in unpleasant recriminations, Maria remembered his former selling of lottery tickets and demanded he try it again. After some reflection he replied, “Malia, the selling of tickets brought bad luck. I was so occupied with the

(Continued on page 400)

One Month of the Constitutional Convention

By Conrado Benitez

THE Constitutional Convention now assembled is the first of its kind in the Oriental world. Never before have delegates, directly elected by the people, been gathered in an Oriental country for the purpose of framing the fundamental law to govern the nation. This peculiarly American practice of constitution-making by means of a popularly chosen convention is one of the great political gifts of Americans to Filipinos.

Will Filipinos succeed in making proper use of this new political opportunity? That is a question which interests not only Americans and Filipinos but the whole world as well. The eyes of all nations and races are upon the Philippines, watching—some with hope and others with misgivings—the results of this great experiment in democracy.

At the present writing the Convention has been in session exactly one month. Has it made good use of its time? Has it displayed earnestness in its efforts to perform its duty? Has it been swayed by narrow partisan spirit in its organization and deliberations? These are some of the questions uppermost in the minds of the people. They can be answered only by an unbiased exposition of the difficulties encountered by the convention and how they are being met.

It was foreseen by the Legislature that partisanship would be a disturbing factor in the Convention. Hence, the law enacted calling for the election of constitutional delegates specifically provided that in the application as candidates party affiliation need not be stated. The leaders of the two political parties likewise agreed "in principle" that the election for delegates should be on a non-partisan basis. Of course, "in practice", that agreement was hard to follow.

Once the 202 delegates were chosen, and as the day for the inaugural session was nearing, the matter of who should open the Convention presented a novel and interesting, if not difficult problem. It showed the necessity of getting the two parties to act together in coöperation and harmony. With individual delegates advancing their own ideas as to how the inaugural ceremony should be conducted, only an agreement between the parties could be followed. Coöperation made possible a worthy and dignified inauguration.

The opening session was a success, and not only from the ceremonial point of view. It implied the happy solution



of the first big problem concerning organization—the election of the principal officers of the Convention. Had there been no understanding arrived at by the parties on that matter, the annals of the Convention would record a different story.

The second serious problem concerning organization related to the appointment of committee chairmen and members. A purely partisan attitude would have given only the majority party all the chairmanships of the committees. The generous gesture of the majority in this respect paved the way for frank and sincere coöperation.

Before chairmen and members could be appointed, committees had to be created. The committee on rules wisely evaded the discussion of the proposed "rule on the previous question" for it was endangering the non-partisan harmony which seemed to prevail, and reported only on the committees to be created.

Chairman Claro M. Recto then faced the most difficult problem connected with constitution-making—the appointment of chairmen and the assignment of members to committees. The situation was a test of the man—his leadership, his sense of values, his fairness, his judgment of fellowmen. Fortunately, he met the test.

Thus to the public at large, the first two weeks after the inauguration may have looked as if the Convention were wasting time listening to a series of academic lectures delivered by the delegates. Little did outsiders realize that behind the stage, the Convention was going through the most critical period of its life. Drama full of human passion was enacted in the caucus meetings, but with most of the *dramatis personae* imbued with the laudable ambition to play useful if not leading rôles.

Considering the size of the assembly and the apparently conflicting interests represented by the delegates, great credit must be given to it for completing its organization in a little over two weeks. With all committees in full working order, the work ahead is expected to proceed smoothly. Already a number of committees have reported. Many others could report if called upon to do so by the Chairman.

The drafting of the constitution itself will probably not be very difficult. The Filipino people are not divided into classes separated by wide chasms. They hold common political and economic ideals. In the making of their constitution, therefore, opinions will clash only in matters of detail.

Night in the Jungle

By R. Arceo Aristorenas

THE branches and the leaves are fringed
With silver from the moon:
They whisper fearful tales of death
Till, trembling fast, they swoon.

The jungle wind on tip-toe moves,
It seems a song to breathe—
A weird and haunting tune dug from
The dark abodes of Death.

The Octopus

By Gertrude C. Hornbostel

MANY stories have been told of the sinister and ferocious octopus. That an animal, belonging to the phylum of snails, clams, and oysters, the mollusca, could be so fear-inspiring seems incredible, but even among the clams we have the giant killer of the Pacific, the *Tridacna*, two and a half feet or more across and weighing around five hundred pounds, which sometimes snaps shut on the hand of a diver, causing a horrible death by drowning, or on the foot of a careless fisherman in shallow water who will drown when the tide comes in, unless he can free himself by cutting his foot off or help is rendered by others.

The fabulous "Kraken" of Scandinavian navigators was none other than the octopus.

Victor Hugo describes the octopus in "Toilers of the Sea" and a more hideous description of an animal can hardly be imagined.¹ There is probably no other living form so expressive of hatred and evil than the octopus, and the appellation of "Devil-Fish" which the old English whalers gave it, is quite fitting although this term is more correctly applied to the batlike ray.

The first one I ever saw was in the Aquarium in Naples when I was ten years old. My uncle pointed it out to me, but at first I only saw something that looked like a grayish mass of rock. On looking closer, I noticed that this mass was pulsating and then it moved slightly so that I could make out its shape. Finally I discovered its two evil eyes staring at me, I thought, with cold hatred. I could not stand it and we moved over to the tanks of the pretty butterfly fish to get rid of the impression.

The danger of an encounter with a devil-fish lies in its utter deceitfulness and enormous strength. To the uninitiated, it seems to be nothing but a harmless mass of flesh, but this mass with its eight long tentacles is composed of pure muscle. On the underside of each arm are two rows of vacuum cups which fasten themselves by suction to the body and draw the blood to the surface, weakening the victim, while the arms hold him helpless and crush him to exhaustion. The blood which is drawn out by the suckers, is not assimilated by the animal, as the general impression seems to be. The mouth does not begin its work until the victim is rendered completely helpless. This mouth is in the center of the eight radiating arms, on the underside of the animal. It is furnished with a parrot-like beak of hard, chitinous material, used for crushing. Besides these powerful mandibles it has a rasping tongue (radula) studded with sharp-pointed teeth. The head is on top, in the middle, a mass looking for all the world like an innocent rough stone in which one will notice,

on closer examination, watchful, mean-looking eyes, whose color blends in so well with the rest of the animal that one hardly notices how really large they are. Behind the head is a bag-like mass which the animal uses to propel itself by the intake and expulsion of water. It can move about in this way with remarkable speed, bag first and the tentacles in a closed mass behind, so that it looks like a comet. There is no prettier sight than to see the young, pink octopuses shooting about in all directions among the brightly colored coral heads in a shallow lagoon. It can also move about using its eight tentacles as legs. We often went on the reef at night in the Marianas to spear them by torch-light, for a delicious breakfast the next morning, when we would fry them in butter.

Inside of the bag-shaped mass is to be found the sack from which the animal is able to forcibly discharge a dark fluid, (from which the pigment sepia is obtained) into the water under cover of which it escapes when danger threatens. The octopus also has the power to change its color according to its surroundings, and from an even and smooth to a mottled appearance, no matter where it happens to be, and that makes it particularly dangerous.

The female lays her eggs on the reefs and the young live in coral heads until they are larger. After that they crawl into holes on the reef from which they catch their prey, always keeping one tentacle near the entrance of the hole. The prey no sooner touches the tip of this tentacle than the arm is wrapped around it

and in the instant the whole animal is on top of and crushing it in its embrace. Younger octopuses live mostly on all kinds of crustaceans, but when they get larger they eat fish as well. Many are the devil-fish I have seen that had had their tentacles bitten off in battles with fish. They will grow again, but never to their former size.

It is comparatively easy to locate the hole in which an octopus lives in the lagoon or on the edge of the reef, by the remains of crabs and lobsters which it leaves in a heap in front of it. If these shells and crushed claws and legs are fresh, one is almost sure to find Mr. Devil-Fish digesting his dinner inside.

How to get him to come out? Since he makes an excellent dish himself, ways and means must be found to get him out. He is treated to an attack with sea-slugs or sea-cucumbers. The small, common kind that are found in such great quantities along the shallow water near the beaches are the best for this purpose. Two or three of these animals are rubbed with sand until the red liquid characteristic of them exudes from the skin, and then they are put on a pointed rod and quickly shoved into the hole



Author and Octopus

of Mr. Devil-Fish. This usually makes him come out in a hurry, for these sea-slugs, which can neither bite, scratch, nor sting, protect themselves by exuding a fluid which is extremely repugnant to most other denizens of the sea. As soon as the head of the octopus appears it is transfixed by a strong-pronged spear and held down to the rocks, for if he is not caught then he will shoot out a screen of sepia, under cover of which he disappears; or if he is large enough he will attack. Now, while holding him down with one hand, the other hand must be inserted into the bag (mantle) behind the head and the bag turned inside-out. This completely paralyzes him and he becomes limp, with every bit of power gone from his tentacles; the suckers relax their hold on rock and spear and one can safely carry him home. But, to do this dexterously and without letting the animal get a good hold on one, takes practice, and I would not advise anybody to tackle a large octopus while learning the game.

The largest one I ever caught had a span of eight feet and it was a two-hour battle before I had him safe. I had located his hole, and it was quite a large one, with the remains of three or four crabs piled in front. I treated him to three sea-slugs without result. Then I put three more in and when I felt him pulling on the rod, I poked him a little with it, thinking I could make him come out if I tickled him enough. But as this particular hole had several other smaller exits, the effect of the sea-slugs must have been lessened and he only crawled deeper into his hole. A man who was passing by at that time said: "You can't get him. I've tried three times, but his life is charmed, and I have fished here for many years now. Besides he is too large for you." That was enough to make me want to get him all the more. So I kept on pushing sea-slugs into all the smaller exits, and then gave him a barrage of many more through the mouth of the hole until finally my labors were rewarded and an immense head appeared. I speared him right in the head and he tried to get back into the hole, but I held him down with all my strength, and then yelled at the top of my voice for another spear. As our house was not far away, our housegirl rushed out with a heavier three-pronged spear. As the animal's tentacles were by this time wound all around my legs and arms, I had the girl spear him once more, and she held on to him while

I released myself. Then, after many vain attempts, I finally managed to turn his propeller bag (mantle) inside out, and took him out of the water. Just then the same man came back who had spoken to me, and saw my catch. He was dumfounded and said: "No native fisherman would dare to tackle one that size and you are a woman! Why it takes about three big men to catch one like that!" You may imagine my pride! Some of the natives of the Marianas use chewed tobacco instead of sea-slugs to catch octopus and fish. If to this, they add the husk of the Baringtonia nut which paralyzes the fish, they can be scooped right out of the water. But this is against the law and takes all the fun out of the fight.

A Marianas islander once went fishing in the surf with a cast net, when a large octopus, after the same school of fish as he, jumped on him and wound his tentacles around his body. By the time help arrived, the animal had badly bitten his chest and blood was oozing out over the whole upper part of his almost naked body where the tentacles had been fastened. He had lost so much blood and was bitten so badly that it was several weeks before he entirely recovered.

Another case was that of an old woman who went to catch some small fish on the reef off Agat, Guam, and was attacked by a large octopus. The woman had on a shirt and over that she wore a red skirt which the animal probably took for flesh of some sort. The monster jumped on her back and during the fight she had with it, her skirt was drawn upward, binding her arms, and she was helplessly dragged toward deep water. The poor woman could do nothing and was nearly strangled when four men who had seen the fight from the beach, arrived just in the nick of time. The skirt probably saved her from being bitten.

The Samoans and the Caroline Islanders have a unique way of catching large octopuses. Three or four large canoes go out to where the reef slopes off into deep water and let down a fishing stone. This is a polished, almost spherical piece of limestone with a flat top. In the upper rim are three holes through which strings are tied that hold down the half of a cowry shell, from under which feathers

(Continued on page 400)

¹"Orpheus, Homer and Hesiod were only able to imagine the Chimera; God made the devil-fish. . . .

"When God wills it, he excels in the creation of the execrable.

"The reason for this is to strike the religious thinker with awe. Its tentacles strangle, contact with it paralyzes one. It resembles scurvy and gangrene. It is disease embodied in monstrosity.

"All ideals being admitted, if terror be the object, the devil-fish is the masterpiece. It is in the most beautiful azure of the clear water that this hideous, voracious star rises out of the sea.

"It gives no warning, which is terrible. Almost always one is already caught before perceiving this fish. The devil-fish swims; it also walks. It somewhat resembles a fish, which does not prevent it from resembling a reptile. It crawls on the bottom of the sea. In walking, it uses its eight feelers. It drags itself along like a loper. It has no bones, no blood, no flesh. It is flabby. There is nothing within it. It is a skin. It has a single orifice in its center. Is this one opening the anus or the mouth? It is both. The same aperture fulfils both functions. The place of entrance is also the exit. The whole creature is cold.

"No grasp equals the embrace of the cephalopod. It is the sucking apparatus attacking one. One has to combat with a vacuum furnished with claws, which make an indescribable scar, although they

neither scratch nor bite. A bite is formidable, but less so than suction. A claw is nothing in comparison to the cupping-glass. The claw means the beast entering into your flesh, the cupping-glass means yourself entering into the beast.

"The muscles swell, the fibers stretch, the skin cracks under the loathsome weight, blood spurts forth, and mixes frightfully with the lymph of the mollusc. The creature fastens itself upon one by a thousand dreadful mouths, the hydra incorporates itself in the man. The man is amalgamated with the hydra. They form but one. The idea haunts one. The tiger can but devour one; the devil-fish, oh horror! sucks one in. It draws one to it and into it, and, bound, glued, and powerless, one feels oneself slowly absorbed into that frightful sack, which is the monster itself. . . .

"The devil-fish is deceitful. When one is not heeding it, suddenly it opens.

"A glutinous mass, possessed of a will, what could be more frightful! Glue filled with hatred. These creatures almost disturb one's ideas of the Creator. They are hideous surprises. They trouble the peaceful contemplator. He regards them with amazement. They are the recognized forms of evil. What can one think in the presence of these blasphemies of creation against itself? Who is accountable for this?"

The Malayan Spell and the Creation of a Literature

By Amador T. Daguo

WE suffer from a variety of handicaps in creating a national literature. We do not, in the first place, possess a literary tradition. Other peoples have their Homer, their Virgil, their Shakespeare, their Cervantes, their Moliere, their Dante, their Goethe. America shares in the literary traditions of England. We have nothing to which we can refer, nothing that serves us as a stimulus or a pattern for autochthonous work. Whatever our forebears achieved of that nature has now been lost. We have no natural fathers; we are like adopted children, ignorant of whatever inheritance of genius may course through our veins. We have, it is true, our oral traditions and our songs, but they appear to be trifling.

Aside from this we have a history which, in comparison to that of other nations, falls low in the glory of events and achievements. Few characters with the qualities of heroism stand out in it, men we could select for epic treatment.

Then there is our geography and climate. The natural environment has a marked effect on literature and art—the fertile plains surrounded by vast deserts along the Nile, the islands and seas and marble quarries of Greece, the sharp contrast of the seasons in northern Europe, the Russian villages and the snow of the steppes, the opulent jungles of India and the magnificent ranges of the Himalayas, the gigantic and varied panorama of America. The Philippines is a country of beauty and charm, of quietness and peace, a soft paradise. There is therefore no sturdiness in us, only a contentment, a languor, a heaviness. There are no problems of life. There is no adventure. Our attitude is one of calmness and resignation, and the art of life for us is one of acceptance. We are too passive and the lightning and the infrequent eruptions of our few volcanoes are not enough to arouse us from our lethargy. It is most unfortunate that Nature has not provided physical challenges to our energies and deepest thought. We have not to struggle against the cold of winter, no sandy deserts to conquer, no Himalayas to which we may lift up our eyes, no wide seas to stimulate our imagination. Nature has held back nothing for us to strive for, nothing to stir our ambition or desire.

When the historic peoples of the eastern world crossed the Caucasus they broke into a triumphant cry, sang of their conquest, and were inspired to revolt against destiny itself. And so in Western literature we find force, individuality—man opposing even the divine. While we, with



nothing to call it forth, raised no superhuman cry; with no victories, we erected no monuments.

When I have suggested to our writers, therefore, the need of going back to our own folklore for inspiration rather than to follow foreign models, it

was not because I believed that our own background is richer or as rich as that of other peoples, but because I am convinced that in an effort to recreate the Malayan spirit we might be able to achieve something at least more worthy of ourselves than what is merely a ridiculous aping of what is foreign and foreign to our own feeling and thought.

As the builders of a national literature, we may not have much of a foundation, but we must build on what inadequate foundation there may be and strengthen it. And our situation is not so hopeless as it may seem on first view. Our mountains do not out-top the Himalayas or the Alps, but they have their grandeur; Mayon has its majesty; our isles are as beautiful as those of Greece. Our folklore, our traditions, our customs go back to India, the land of philosophy, to Arabia, the land of religion, to China, the land of learning. Our contacts with Spain and America have initiated us to Western ideas of priceless value. And we have today the knowledge of all the history, all the art, and all the literature of all the world to guide us.

But we must not forget that whatever physical and cultural blending there may have taken place with the West, we are nevertheless Oriental. The white blood now mixed with ours is a tonic, and it may well be that the developing passion and temperament of the Filipino race will combine the best of East and West. Then we shall be like the Romans and the English, a people strengthened and endowed with greater genius by foreign conquest.

We need to acquire an understanding and passionate evaluation of our own racial and national life, deeply rooted in the mystery and glamour, even the somberness, of the past. We need also a strong, realistic outlook as regards the future. We need minds that can think beyond the regions of the ordinary and spirits alive to the strange gleams that hover over us still.

The founding of a national literature is our responsibility. It can only be achieved through national consciousness, national individuality. And if we keep the faith, remain loyal to our own ideality, there will in the end come a clear and wider perception of that enthralling charm—the Malayan spell.

Stars, Again

By Jesus José Amado

JEWELER-Night
Displays his wares . . .
And upon the blue folds

Of his treasure-chest
Gems
Sparkle, sparkle.

Thirty Days in Java

By Conrado A. Uy

LIVING south of the Philippines is a group of tropical islands over which the Dutch flag has waved for the last three hundred years. One of the smallest but undoubtedly the most important of them all is that narrow strip of land, a little larger than Luzon, called Java. Free from typhoons and floods, the rich fields of this so-called Dutch paradise in the East nestle complacently and peacefully in the shadows of silent volcanoes. It was my good fortune to visit the country as head of a delegation of students representing the Philippine Youth Movement in an international students' conference held there some time ago under the auspices of the World's Student Christian Federation. During our one month's sojourn we had the opportunity of visiting various important cities and towns and were invariably accorded warm hospitality by the Javanese students and Dutch youth leaders.

The Javanese, like the Filipinos, belong to the Malayan race. This fact alone should be sufficient reason for every Filipino to take a deep interest in the study of the life of these people. The Javanese and the Filipinos are similar in stature and general appearance, although the former are somewhat darker in complexion. This little shade of difference can perhaps be explained by the fact that racial intermixture has taken place in the Philippines to a greater extent. There is another striking similarity in language. There are words in the different Javanese dialects that can be found with the same meaning in some of the major Philippine dialects.

It seems almost incredible that such a small country can provide sustenance for a population of 42,000,000 which is more than three times that of the Philippines. But the overflowing richness of Java's soil is not known elsewhere in the tropics. Yet it looks like a cruel paradox that such enormous wealth should go along with a people's economic servility. The big tracts of land which are planted to rubber are not owned by the natives but by the government which leases them to foreign capitalists for a period ranging from 25 to 99 years, with right of renewal. The sugar industry is also controlled by foreigners, the Dutch and Chinese having the largest participation. The tea factories are operated largely by Chinese capitalists. Realizing the extent of the misery into which the improvi-

dent farmers had plunged themselves by alienating their land, the government prohibited foreigners including the Dutch, from acquiring native agricultural lands. From the time the law went into effect, the government has been appropriating large sums of money with which to repurchase agricultural land from the capitalists in order to resell it in small parcels to the natives, but during the present economic depression this project had temporarily to be abandoned.



An Educated Javanese Family

A large majority of the people work as tenants on the plantations, as laborers in the factories, at the piers, and on construction projects of the government, earning daily wages that range from 30 to 60 cents (34 to 65 centavos). To a Filipino laborer brought up under the present régime, it is perhaps hard to understand how his brother in Java can possibly manage to make both ends meet with 30-centavo wages. But I learned that the Javanese coolie can live on 3 cents a day. A family of five, so a native physician told me, does not starve with 10 cents a day for food. For if the average ryot has a little rice to keep up his strength, some clothes to keep his body warm, and a little tile-roofed shack to shelter him, he appears to yearn for nothing else. Segregated from the fashionable homes of the foreign elements, the small abodes of the natives are crammed in

districts called "kampoenngs". It is here the masses of the city populace are sheltered and reared in abject poverty, and manifest complete unconcern over the depression from which the world suffers.

After more than three centuries of unbroken Occidental rule, the hand of civilization seemed to have touched only an insignificant few with its beneficence. Ignorance, superstition, indolence,—these are very much in evidence in the life of the people. The 1930 census for the Dutch Indies shows that only about ten per cent of the entire population of Java can read and write, a percentage of literacy lower than that of the Philippines by seven times. What can be the reasons for this phlegmatic progress? According to figures we obtained, out of the total appropriation of 350,000,000 guilders for the last fiscal year, only 20,000,000 guilders were allotted for education, a sum barely one-third that appropriated for the Dutch army and navy forces which the people support from their taxes. Free elementary education is as yet unknown in those

parts. Comparatively high tuition fees are invariably charged in all the public schools. A child has to pay around 6 pesos a month to be able to obtain an elementary education. A high-school student must pay a monthly fee of not less than 12 pesos, and the college student, 30 pesos. Poor students have no opportunity to work their way through school because there are no night schools like those found in Manila.

It is perhaps this low degree of enlightenment that accounts for the fact that the Javanese have not wrested any very important political concessions from the ruling power. The right of universal suffrage is not enjoyed by the people. Most of the high offices in all branches of the government are occupied by Dutch citizens through appointment.

Freedom of speech even among the enlightened classes is severely restricted. College students can not rise up in indignant protest against government abuses like Filipino students occasionally do. Before a native is allowed to enter the sacred purlieu of any higher institution of learning, he must declare on oath that he will never raise his voice or a finger against the government. Meetings, conferences, and conventions organized by the natives are vigilantly watched by the authorities. It was my privilege to be invited to speak on Philippine conditions before Javanese clubs in the cities, and on these occasions government secret service operatives were posted to take note of what I had to say. To a Filipino student who has been enjoying to the full the largess of academic freedom without restraint, these conditions were not conducive to mental ease and comfort. The present repressive government policy calculated to keep the Javanese in subjection is the same policy that is whipping the nationalistic forces into line. The groaning voices beneath this burden are steadily gaining in volume and in time they will be heard in all Indonesia.

An inferiority complex has gotten well under the skin of the natives. They regard the Dutch as people of extraordinary intelligence and unassailable power, and cower before them in submissive humility. This is seen at the piers, on the trains, and in the factories, and, in fact, everywhere. As if under a spell, they can not muster sufficient courage to question anything their white masters do. Officers of the law are no exception to the rule. One time I was riding with a Dutchman in his roadster. At a crossing, the Javanese traffic officer, signaled "Stop". But "stop" or no "stop", the Dutchman's car whizzed through the heavy traffic just the same. And the poor mortal, dolled up in the full regalia of his office, just stood there.

In Java there exists such a thing as classification of individuals according to nationality. One night a group of Japanese, Indian, Siamese, Australian, Dutch, and Filipino students went to the annual fair at Batavia. Our admission tickets were bought by our Dutch hosts. When I received mine, I noticed that its color was quite different from those given to Japanese and Australian students.

Inquisitively I asked a Javanese student what the difference meant. He told me that there were three kinds of admission tickets: the first for the Occidentals and the Japanese, the second for the Orientals except the Japanese and the Javanese, and the third for the Javanese only. Every Occidental and every Japanese had to pay 50 cents; every Oriental other than a Japanese or a Javanese, 25 cents; and every Javanese, 15 cents. My ticket, therefore, had cost my kind hosts 25 cents. And yet all of us enjoyed one and the same privilege: entrance to the fair. A Filipino accustomed to gain entrance to the Manila Carnival grounds by paying 20 centavos just like everybody else hardly understands such fine discriminations.

While Java lags behind the Philippines in many respects, there are several things in which the country excels. Let us take for example the streets and roads which immediately testify to the renowned cleanliness of the Dutch people. They are free of waste paper, cigarette stubs, and all other filth, and even dust. The wide and clean and beautiful streets of the cities are all paved with asphalt and maintained with scrupulous care.

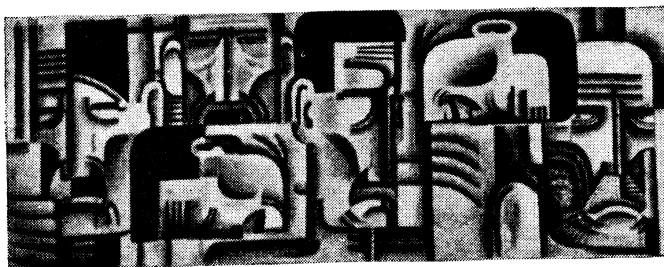
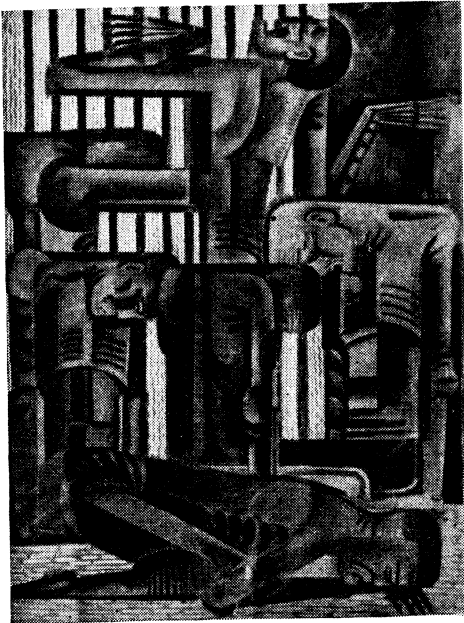
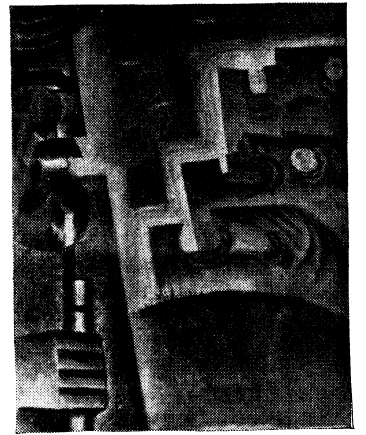
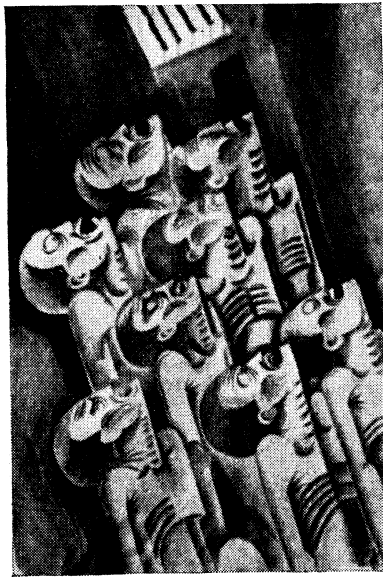
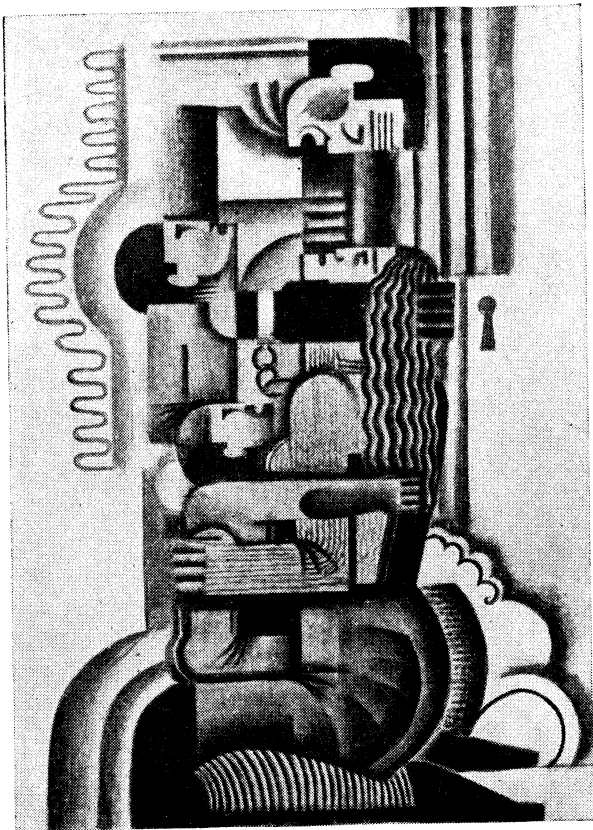
The tourist trade is far more developed than that in the Philippines. The forests and mountains and shores have been thoroughly searched for beauty spots, and all points of interest are accessible by asphalted or macadamized roads. The Governor-General's Botanical Garden in Buitenzorg is a thing of gorgeous beauty. It is about thirty times bigger than that in Manila.

Another attraction that boosts the tourist trade in Java is the Boro-Budur, the biggest and most magnificent Bhuddist temple in the world. Many tourists go to Java just to see this famous shrine. Perched on a hill-top overlooking the surrounding country 45 miles in all directions, this imposing structure of Middle Java has withstood the elements for the last 1200 years. Then all over the country there are the desolate ruins of royal palaces, silent mementos of the days when native princes ruled. As I set foot upon those broken stones, a queer feeling of shall I say pride crept into my being, for I thought that it must have been the fathers of my forefathers that had left these monuments.

But it is not the material things that impressed me most in Java. It is the spiritual: the beautiful traditions preserved from generation to generation without substantial damage from the mighty sweep and sway of Occidental civilization. Fear and love of the Supreme Being, reverence for and loyalty to the voice of their ancestors, respect for and obedience to their elders,—these are self-imposed by the people. It is due to this spiritual and psychological attitude that the Javanese are still possessed of an inordinate love for things Javanese. He wears clothes of his own weaving and design. Even the college student puts on his native costume with a feeling of pride. The natives prefer the Javanese shows, where their virtues and traditions are dramatically portrayed, to the foreign cinema plays. Unlike their Filipino brethren, who have developed a taste for jazzy music, they find delight in singing their own native songs and music, and they still dance their own dances.

Prison Impressions

By Alexander Kulesh



See note, page 404

Pusitara

By Ricardo E. Canlas

PUSITARA is the Pampango term for elopement and refers to more than merely running away from home for the sake of love, with the accompanying excitement, as the honor of the family is considered to be involved.



"Is this young man in the house now?" we asked again.

"Oh, no, sir, he is not here," the man replied quickly.

"He has been away for the last six months and is working in the town of La Paz. But do come up into our humble dwelling."

Only last month a young female relative of mine eloped with a young man from another province. She left home supposedly to go to mass, but later she was reported to have been seen boarding a train with a man. My mother, being a woman with old-fashioned notions, raised quite a fuss. The people expected such behavior, too, otherwise the family honor would have been questioned. Having won my own wife by means of pusitara, I felt a little differently.

In other modern countries like the United States, the girl's parents generally do not feel it a moral obligation to pursue an eloping couple. In a day or two news of an actual marriage may end their worries, if they ever felt any. But among Filipinos a show of indignation is not enough. The girl's people must make every effort to find the eloping couple, or people will think the girl is not worthy of the man's honor and promise to love her for life. The man's relatives especially will entertain such a belief if the girl's parents show themselves indifferent.

Through a hard rain and wind storm that afternoon, therefore, we *had* to make the chase—my mother, my wife, and I, if only for the sake of appearances. A friend consented to drive us in his car. Somehow we obtained information about the man's home town and set out in all haste. The town turned out to be a barrio. My friend and I waded through deep mud and crossed perilously over rickety bridges, while the rain came down in ever increasing torrents, and the bamboo clumps on both sides of the path groaned and creaked threateningly. Our women companions stayed in the car to await the news—whether or not the "guilty" couple was in the man's house.

Every time we saw anyone we asked if a young fellow of such and such a name was in the barrio. "Oh, you mean the son of Comareng Petra! Why, all I know is that he has been away for the last six months. He is working in the town of La Paz. But if I may ask, why do you want to see him?"

The twinkle in the eyes of our interlocutor made it clear enough that this curiosity was feigned. We asked where the young fellow's house was, and were told that it was still far away, beyond the end of the road!

We reached the house after meeting more people on the way and getting the same stereotyped replies to our questions. It proved, after all, not to be so distant. Barrio people make it a point to shield each other from trouble, for trouble was what we apparently meant.

At the foot of the stairs we called. "*Apo-o-o-o-e!*" A head appeared in the window. "Is this the house where a young man by the name of Berting lives?" we asked. It took the man a minute of mingled surprise and indecision before he could say, "Yes, sir."

That was hospitality in the face of trouble, but we went in, not to accept hospitality but because we did not believe the man. Seated on a wooden bench near a window, we asked for the young man's father. His father is dead, the man said. Then his mother. His mother was in the town of San Miguel selling some produce in the market. Then who (the heck!) could speak for the brave young man who "stole" my niece?

Ah, the man we were talking to was the brave young man's uncle. In the most solemn tones I could command I told him of what his nephew had done. The uncle was sorry, although he did not look surprised, but the naughty young fellow had not brought the girl home. It is the practice in this barrio, the uncle said, for those who resort to pusitara to take the woman to the justice of the peace first. If his nephew and my niece were not there, perhaps they had gone to Manila where the man's family had some friends.

Then I said that pusitara, as he must know, is a very serious thing. The uncle said he agreed (and asked a girl to light a kerosene lamp hanging from the roof of the house.) We said we expected the man's party to do my niece justice, otherwise something untoward would happen. This was, in fact, the real motive of the chase: to warn the man and his relatives and to make them realize that the girl was morally worthy of marriage. For what would they think, indeed, if we appeared unconcerned about the fate of the girl? "And remember," I emphasized, "my niece is a minor—you know what that means. We don't think your nephew will play with a girl and forget the law."

The uncle assured us that although his nephew had done this thing, everything would turn out all right for everybody. He offered bottled soft drinks brought from the nearest *tienda* by a special messenger called over from the neighbor's house, but we declined with casual thanks. We left the house with the sound of uncle's re-assurances following us.

We were wet to the skin when we got back to the car, and our shoes had definitely been sacrificed for the tradition. My mother asked if we had seen the "traitors" and when we told her whom we had seen and what had been said, she looked relieved somewhat.

Our trip back was less harrowing. For one thing my mother was not so excited. We found the girl's father at our house. He had received the telegram which I had sent him before I left. But he was not angry. Still young himself, it seemed he understood his daughter. That night, before going to bed, my mother, however, broke into another fit of weeping punctuated by imprecations.

For two days we waited for news. We did not expect the girl to inform us that she had been done justice, because under existing marriage laws no minor can be married without her father's consent. But we were anxious to know where to find her so that the proper arrangements for the marriage could be made.

And then the letter came, addressed to a younger sister. This time the girl's father and I immediately drove to the man's barrio which we reached after several hours of heat and fatigue. We found many people at the house noisy with laughter and arguments. At their sides hung sheathed bolos of meaningful length. We at once explained our proposition to the man's mother, while my niece and her husband-to-be sat in a corner, and the neighbors, who had come hurrying over as soon as they saw us, attentively smoked their cigarettes.

We wanted the marriage performed from our own house for moral and social reasons, we said. The man's mother countered that the priest in the next town had already called out the pair's names last Sunday morning after mass. Two more such calling of names, or two Sundays, and the marriage would be solemnized in the true Catholic fashion. We explained, however, that without the consent of the girl's father no priest in the country could solemnize a marriage. When the woman and her brother could not see our point, the barrio councilor (who was almost unbelievably young) was called to discuss the matter with us. In the meantime, the kitchen at the back of the house was bustling with preparations for a special dinner.

The young councilor (he had not finished the engineer's

course, so he said later) set about to convince the barrio people, who seemed to doubt our motives and our sincerity. They were afraid that harm would come to their young man if he came with us to our town. "Then bring a truckload of your people," I said impatiently at last, "for emergency cases." My companion was calmer and explained that they need not fear, that we were simply acting in accord with custom, that we wanted to show our town-mates a legal marriage solemnized. People in our place are prone to doubt a marriage which they have not themselves seen performed, especially in pusitara cases, he said.

The persuasion and argumentation went on for hours and was resumed after we had been served with the "special" dinner, which consisted of fried horse flesh and fried eggs and mangoes. Finally the young councilor told his people that he could be held personally responsible for whatever happened in case we proved false. The two young people were now asked if they were willing to come with us. They hesitated for a few minutes but after a little more talk, preparations for their accompanying us were at last begun.

The trip back was tedious. We were eight in a car of five-passenger capacity (including driver). Evidently, the man's relatives did not trust us in spite of the councilor's words.

When at last we reached home and my mother saw my niece, she wailed like a child. It was a simple wedding. After the ceremony, and while the young couple and the man's party were preparing to leave, I found my mother in the kitchen still crying softly, and now and then aloud

Neighbors

By Carmen A. Batacan

PABLO had been sent as usual to watch his father's carabao and to keep him from straying into forbidden pastures. Stretched out in the shade of a nearby *kakawate* tree, he thought of Petra, the young daughter of a new neighbor. Pablo could still recall the grunting and panting of the men who had helped to transport the new neighbor's whole nipa house on their shoulders and their shouts, "*Alsa! Sulong!*" He could still see the house with a score of men under it moving along the rice-fields like a giant centipede. Since that day, Pablo had been not only a good playmate to Petra, but a faithful helper in the little jobs she had to do about the house.

They were only children, but Petra was a pretty girl and Pablo thought of her very often. At this moment, however, he was disturbed by the sharp bite of a little red ant that had crept up his bare leg. There were more of them, and he was forced to move, scratching.

Then he saw Petra coming down the muddy path with a jar of water on her head and walking as rapidly as she could in her frailness. He jumped up and went to meet her. "Let me carry that for you," he said.

"Never mind," the girl answered. "I can carry it myself."

"You did not answer me that way when I offered to carry you across the stream the other day!" he said laughing.

"*Salvaje!*" she burst out. "You want to kiss me again?"

"I'll tell my mother on you!"

"*Aba!* Petra. Don't! She would surely punish us both. . . ."

"Why did you do it then?" asked Petra, looking up and gazing into his face.

"*Kuan* . . . nothing," answered Pablo doubtfully, as if he were aware of something he could not understand.

"Nothing *pala!* she jeered.

Some of the water splashed onto the girl's shoulders and she turned and resumed her way, Pablo and his carabao following her.

The two children did not know that a quarrel had arisen between their mothers. Petra's mother had wanted to borrow a pot from Pablo's mother, and the latter, sparing of habit, had answered that she had none although there were several unused pots standing in the kitchen.

Petra's mother said angrily that she did not act that way toward her neighbors, and reminded Pablo's mother of the *gantas* of rice she had lent to her and which had not yet been returned. Implied insults developed into direct and unfavorable personalities, and soon there was a heavy *balagtasan* in full progress. Petra's mother shouted her arguments at the top of her voice and Pablo's mother replied in a similar manner and all the folk in the neighborhood were gathering about eager to observe and hear.

(Continued on page 400)

Our Philippine Pygmies—Their Gentle and Genial Ways

By John M. Garvan

THE cranes fly to the lakes above Egypt from which flows the Nile. There dwell the pygmies, and this is no fable but the pure truth.”—Aristotle: Hist. Animal, Bk. VIII, Ch. 2.

“When Kolben wrote that ‘they are certainly the most friendly, the most liberal, and the most benevolent people to one another that ever appeared on the earth’, he wrote a sentence which has continually appeared since in the description of savages. When first meeting with primitive races, the Europeans usually make a caricature of their life; but when an intelligent man has stayed among them for a longer time he generally describes them as the ‘kindest’ or the ‘gentlest’ race on the earth.”—P. Kropotkin: Mutual Aid in Evolution, p. 91, (London, 1902).

Thus wrote Prince Kropotkin, and in nearly such terms have written or spoken practically all the great travelers—Columbus, Captain Cook, Darwin, and so on—down to our own day.

In this article as in the subsequent ones to appear month by month in the *Philippine Magazine*, I would have my readers bear in mind that I am giving the more general facts and my own personal and most general impressions based on personally observed facts. I would also have my readers bear in mind that in my study of our Philippine Pygmies in Palawan, Luzon, and Mindanao, I confined my observations, as far as possible, to those full-blooded forest Pygmies whose candor, vivacity, and other virtues had not been lost through intercourse with alien peoples.

Pygmy Politeness

Many other forestfolk that I met in my meanderings in Mindanao and divers other demesnes of primitive peoples would, on short acquaintance, crowd around me, every mother’s son, and gape and peer to their heart’s content (though not to mine). Not so the diminutive little people of the Philippines with whom this article deals. Wherever and whenever I found them in their native bournes and beyond the bounds of foreign fellowship, our little people always showed the greatest civility. First the leader of the group and some other notables would approach me and, after the conversation had been opened, others of the menfolk would join in, either on call or when they had felt that their presence was not unwelcome. Of course the women, younger folks, and smaller fry would stand away at some distance, all ears and eyes at strain, and if any of them, on the spur of curiosity, would approach me, he would be beckoned away by one of my spokesmen or called back by one of the folks in the rear. The more eager and less timorous of the tiny tots would sometimes be hand-tethered by their mothers.

In their conversation with outsiders our little people never fail to make constant use of either pet names or of such forms of words as correspond to our “Sir”. Thus, in northern Luzon, the use of the “Tagalog word ‘po’”

(Sir) recurs in every question and answer and is interpolated frequently into the body of current conversation. In addressing me the little people, in almost every region that Filipinos had reached, would “Señor” (Sir) me in so many syllables or in some such form as “Senyol”, “Senyu”, or “Senyul”, according to the local mispronunciation of the

Spanish word for “Sir”. In Mindanao strangers are addressed, if elderly, as “Grandfather” or “Old One”, while those of average age are called in conversation “Brother” or “Friend”. Filipinos or others of old acquaintanceship are invariably addressed by the pet, or by the abbreviated, names they bear among their own people. In speaking among themselves our little foresters accost one another by their kinship names, “cousin”, “brother-in-law”, and so forth, so much so, in fact, that every so many sentences there is a recurrence of the appropriate kith or kin name.

The interest that our little people take in all human beings can be noted by even him that runs. In contact with a stranger, or on meeting one of their own fellow-foresters a whole flood of questions pours out. “Where do you come from, brother-in-law?” (or “Senyor” or “friend”). “Where are you going?” “When . . . Why . . . How . . .” and so on and on, in mutual question and answer, with all the volubility of their nimble little tongues. There are no forms corresponding to our “good morning” and “good-bye”. After the little conversants have given the uttermost utterance to the profusions of their minds and hearts, one or another will say “Well, I’m going”, but this is, more often than not, only the prologue for their going, because the interlocutors and others have a whole host of little messages to send through the departing one. “Tell my brother-in-law I’ll see him to-morrow”; “Tell my sister to send the bark-cloth”; “Bring this piece of monkey to my father-in-law”; “Tell Rattan to bring my whetstone”—these and so many others are samples of the ending of a visit or of a casual encounter on the trail, and when the visitor says his final “Well, I’m going” and turns his face for his faring forth over the forestways, the hubbub continues back and forth as forgotten messages are forwarded by loud shouts and promises to comply are hallooed back, until the departing wayfarer can hear no more the joyous



Negrito Girl



Negrito Boy

clamors of his friends and wends his onward way.

Many other marks there are of mansuetude and good manners. Thus, whenever one of our little people have to pass close by a visitor, in a crowded place, he will bend his back and with hands stretched down and pointed forwards in front of his knees, as if in the act of bending to catch something. He will pass very slowly in front of the honored person, saying meanwhile "tabi po", or some such word corresponding to our "excuse me, Sir".

Again, the little men will not, like so many other foresters of my acquaintance, crowd around a visitor and maul and paw his personal property. Curious they will become and will approach but will not handle his belongings without permission. If a thing falls to the ground, they will sedulously pick it up and put it back in place. If you throw away something—be it only an empty can—pretty soon a little man will come running in as if he had made a find and return it to you.

The Pygmy's Kindliness and Hospitality

If there is any point of Pygmy practice that deserves the highest praise, it is his generousness and hospitality, not merely to his bloodmen but to every human being that comes his way. He is generous to folly and hospitable to embarrassment. Give him but a single cigarette and he will pass the puff around. Give him many and every-

one will get his equal share and the surplus will go to the elders of the group. Every mother's son of them wants to share, even though it be only a single sip to each, in a dose of medicine donated for a sick man of the group. The little people feel that every stomach has a right to all that is edible and potable—and bibbable,—for are they not all brothers on this side of the grave and out in these wildernesses of wild woodland? Are not all companions on the way to the valley of the shadow or, as they say in some regions, "to the place of darkness"? As a consequence of this feeling of oneness, of being members, as it were, of a single life-team, everybody and his wife receives a portion of game and of every other aliment that falls into their palms. If a newcomer happens to arrive in camp after the distribution has been made a certain number will repart their share with him so that he too may participate in the general content. Many times the leader or some other grandee of a group would remind me, in ever so delicate a way, that a kinsman, or whosoever it might be, had just arrived and had had no cigarette or other token of my good will. Sometimes, just to test the little people, I replied that I had no more to give away. "He has not more" they said, and things went on in even tenor until I fished out some cigarettes or other whatnot, when a smile would light up every dusky face and one and another would say "How good he is!" If there is one thing the little

(Continued on page 398)

Eclipse of the Moon

By A. C. Abear

SCANNING the "Astronomical Data" column in the July issue of the Philippine Magazine, as is my wont when this publication first reaches me, I noted the following: "On July 26 there will be a partial eclipse of the moon visible throughout the Philippines. . . ."

"Here's news for the folk of the barrio", [Argao, Cebu] I told myself. "I'll tell them this."

The news created no little furor. The people looked toward that coming Thursday, July 26, with much anticipation, and I noticed some of them even making preparations for the event. Old *tambules* or cow-horns were taken out of corners, rusty gasoline and petroleum tins were picked up from refuse piles, lengths of bamboo were cut and split at one end to make "clappers", and many other objects with which a noise could be made were gathered together. I recalled in a hazy way that I had witnessed such an observance before as was now promised, but I had thought we had become too "civilized" for such measure against the majestic motions of the heavenly bodies.

Of course I mingled with the people that night. The eclipse began early, as predicted in the Magazine, but because of the overcast sky we did not get a clear view of it until around 8:30. But this circumstance tended only to heighten the almost fearsome excitement of many of the people of the barrio. Long, penetrating blasts from the *tambules* rose above the drumming on the tin cans and the clapping of the bamboo sticks. And high above

all the noise rose the shrill cries of the women, mostly of the older generation: "*I-uli ang among bulan! I-uli ang among bulan!*" Return our moon! Return our moon!

I explained that the eclipse would not last long, not even the whole night, and that it would be seen in its former shape by 10:40. (I was making a god of the Magazine!)

"No, Sir!" said some one behind me.

I turned around and saw an old man. "What do you mean?" I asked.

"I thought you would know," he said, "that we would never have our moon again if we did not implore the *bakonao* to return it to us."

"And what or who is this *bakonao*?" I asked, pretending I had never heard the name before.

"It is a seven-headed crocodile; no, it is more like a serpent than a crocodile. It is a huge creature—so big that the moon is just a bite for it. It would like to devour the moon, and when it begins to do so, we always beg it to leave it to us."

The old man looked up at the moon and began to shout, and when he grew hoarse he called upon the boys to blow their horns and beat their cans louder and louder.

"See," he said, after a while, "the moon is red now. It is bathed in its own blood. . . . But the *bakonao* is beginning to vomit it out!"

I peered at my watch. It was not 10:40 yet.

Editorials

Our immediate economic problem having narrowed down to the dilemma of either preserving, as long and as much as it is possible,

A National Crisis sible, the present trade relations between the United

States and the Philippine Islands, or adopting an open-door policy which would require seeking and building up new markets abroad for our staple exports, a decision on our part, specific and definite, should at once be made.

With due respect to the opinion of those who entertain the vague hope that, eventually and in the distant future, it would probably be better for the Philippines to trade in the open markets of the world and establish relations with all the nations that are or may be interested in our own market, I want to state that economic problems, especially if they are of a pressing nature like the present one, require immediate solution.

What our economic life and organization is to be thirty or forty years hence should be determined by the coming generations themselves and not by us. Our duty and concern as men of this generation is to solve our own problems and actual needs.

Upon this basis, the inevitable conclusion is that what is fundamentally important and essential at the present moment is to preserve our present or similar trade relations with the United States, which is the very substance of our economic structure and without which our present progress and standard of living and culture will crumble to pieces.

It is useless to entertain the hope that we will be able within the present generation to find substitute markets. All our actual and potential markets, with the exception of America, are too poor or too disorganized, and so over-industrialized that they all suffer from over-production. Because of this, they find it necessary to protect themselves against competition from abroad by means of very high protective tariffs. Any attempt to compete with these nations in their own markets would be waste of energy, money, and time. This we know by actual experience.

The preservation of the present or similar trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands is the most vital problem that confronts us today. Its proper solution is practically a question of life and death to us.

Let us, therefore, forget other, less immediately pressing concerns and concentrate all our energy, all the forces and resources that we are capable of mustering, to meet this impending crisis and national emergency, and save our people from catastrophe.

_____ ARSENIO N. LUZ.

The words of the great French socialist leader, Jaures, in 1908, have come true. He was speaking of the European

**Mars and the Lord
and Our Constitution**

war which everyone feared, and said: "War, if unfortunately it should break out, will be an event entirely new in the world in the depth and the extent of its disaster. . . . Are there not some among you who are perhaps saying to themselves that out of European war may spring Revolution?"



But out of it may also spring, for a long period, crises of counter-revolution, of furious reaction, of exasperated nationalism, of stifling dictatorship, of monstrous militarism: a long chain of retrograde violence and degraded hatred, of reprisal and servitude. . . ."

Jaures did not live to see the full truth of this prophesy, for he fell before an assassin's bullets on the very eve of the mobilization in Paris in 1914.

But Revolution did spring from the War, in Russia and elsewhere, and crises of counter-revolution and of furious reaction and stifling dictatorship have sprung up in a score of countries.

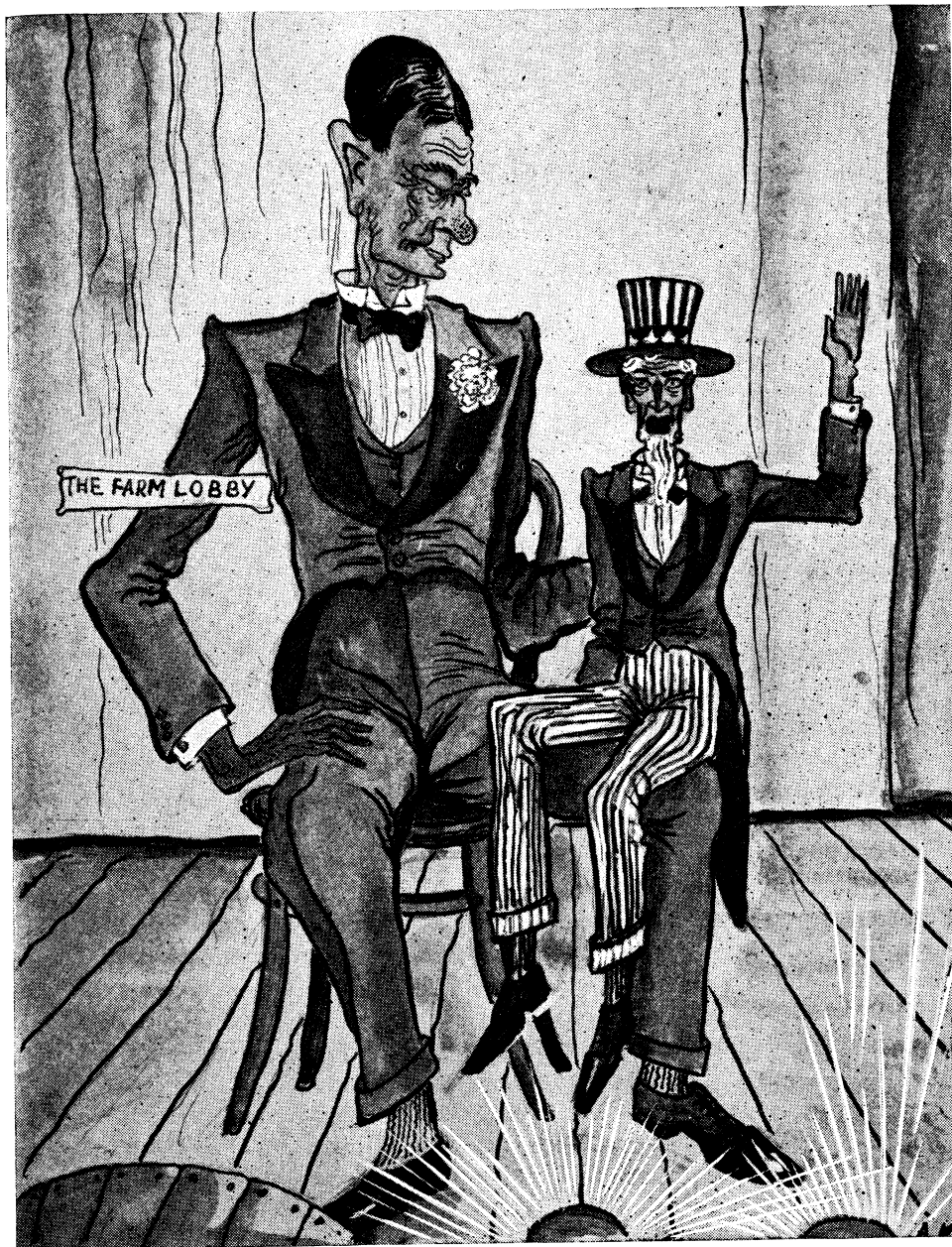
And it is at such a time that we are entrusted with drawing up a constitution. In that task, let us remain true to the principles of human freedom. Let us not be led astray by the example of the "crisis governments" that have been established by men in other countries blinded by desperation. Barbarism threatens to engulf the world, tyrants rise, and never was there more need for idealism and for faith in the human spirit. Coercion and violence can not permanently dominate human intelligence and courage. Men are not worms and will not forever crawl.

Let us make our constitution in the spirit of the nation which has extended to us a privilege no people situated as ourselves have ever exercised. Let our constitution be liberal and democratic in wording and in intent. Let us abhor the thought of establishing here a régime under which citizens will be less free than they are today. There have been a few speeches made in the Constitutional Convention now sitting which are a disgrace to this country and its history, with reference to questions of citizenship and voting rights, especially.

As concerns the general government structure, let us realize that the United States with its "checked and balanced government has been able to do as much as have the dictators."

"Democratic institutions (notably the American), while keeping the representative principle intact, are nevertheless able to govern with complete effectiveness and at the same time to avoid penalizing dissent and ruling by the sword. In the United States more men have been put to work than in Germany where the vast majority of the unemployed were, ironically enough, in the ranks of the Social Democratic Party which Hitler promptly destroyed. Mussolini may preach the idea of a corporative state, but the United States has assisted and restrained industry to a far greater extent than has Italy. Indeed, without a dictatorship, we have more of a totalitarian state than can be found anywhere save Russia; but our state had not abandoned egalitarian and libertarian ideals, and, if we choose, we can without violence limit its range. Congress in November, 1934, and President Roosevelt in November, 1936, will submit themselves to the electorate. They will have opponents and voting will be free. The fixed terms are of high importance. Elsewhere certain legislators legislate or certain executives execute for so long as they control the army. In this respect there is a sharp differentiation between the status of President Roosevelt and the status of Der Fuhrer and Il Duce." (Lindsay Rogers, "Crisis Government", Norton, 1934.)

We will make no mistake in holding fast to the political principles already introduced here. Their temporary submergence in the seas of tyranny and oppression in other unhappy countries does not mean that these principles have become invalid.



The Ventriloquist

By Alexander Kulesh

Bismarck, a far greater man than Hitler, once said: "The task of a statesman consists only in listening carefully whether he can catch an echo of the strides of the Almighty through the events of this world and then to spring forward and seize the hem of His garment." Such a statement is not easily associated with a man whose policy was one of "blood and iron", but he spoke truly none-the-less. And we can not believe that the hem of God's robe is wet with human blood and that His steps will lead us back from the light of civilization to the darkness of barbarism. Men who think so have mistaken Mars for the Lord.

No publication has been more steadfastly opposed to censorship in any form, and especially censorship of the press, stage, and moving picture, than the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*. But the recent public movement directed against unwholesome moving pictures must not be confused with censorship. This movement in which many people of various races and creeds are taking

The Moving Picture Boycott

part is a boycott, and although it naturally has its leaders, as every public movement must have, it is not simply an expression of prejudice and intolerance on the part of a small group of narrow-minded people, but carries with it the dignity of a more or less spontaneous social phenomenon. It is a natural protest against an aspect of moving picture entertainment which many intelligent and broad-minded people have come to feel is no longer to be tolerated.

It is not a movement against freedom of expression in the creation of works of art. It is directed against what is nothing more than a manufacturing industry whose product the public has every right to refuse to continue to consume. It is a move against shoddy and tainted manufactured goods. It is directed against men who have the psychology of the panderer and have plied their trade not only publicly but at wholesale.

It would be a pity if this movement incidentally affected the work of honest producers and of able and conscientious directors and actors, but if it does, it is likely that this would be only temporary, and in the end they will gain and the cause of genuine art in the moving picture will only be advanced by the elimination of the morons who are responsible for the difficulty in which producers now find themselves.

The present public exasperation will not long obscure the fact that the moving picture industry and its related arts has been of undeniably great social value, not only as fur-

nishing pleasure and entertainment, but intellectually and spiritually.

More even than the recent great developments in communications, the moving picture is helping to make the world psychologically one community. It brings all the world, moving and speaking, before us. It shows us our own leaders, and the leaders of other nations. It shows us other peoples and how they live. As a medium for instruction it is but beginning to be used. Theatrically, it brings us everything—vaudeville, light comedy, melodrama, drama, musical extravaganzas, light opera, and grand opera. No longer is the theater only for the well-to-do. In the past only a small minority saw and heard the great actors of their time. A somewhat larger number saw their faces as white blotches and heard indistinct mumbles from seats in distant galleries. The vast majority of people never entered a theater at all. It is very different now, thanks to the moving picture.

One trouble with the present situation is the "block" system of distribution and exhibition. Theater owners are compelled to take the entire output of the studios except

for a small, almost nominal, percentage of rejections they are allowed to make. The old theaters specialized. In some theaters one expected to see nothing but cheap vaudeville or "burlesque," and people who did not care for that sort of thing knew where not to go. Nowadays, however, one may enter one's favorite theater and either the "main attraction" or a number of "shorts" may be of an entirely unexpected quality. If theater managers were in a position to arrange their own programs, the public would soon come to know what to expect in the various theaters and would come to feel the same confidence in what their favorite theater would offer as one now feels in the material one expects to read in a favorite magazine.

It is to be hoped that the present movement against unwholesome moving pictures will not lead to more stringent censorship on the part of various censorship boards, but that it may lead to an exhibition system under which people may be their own censors without indiscriminately damaging the good with the bad.

A very suggestive cartoon by a young artist in a Manila contemporary publication depicts Juan de la Cruz first as straining under a heavy burden marked "Spanish Domination", next as riding on a large glittering bubble of Uncle Sam marked "False Prosperity", and finally as strolling along a country road, saying to himself, "Free at last!". Beneath this last section of the touching triptych is the caption: "Walking the World with Dignity", the final word in large lettering.

Various implications of this cartoon might be gainsaid. For instance, under Spain the Philippines became Christian—not a small advancement. And the prosperity we have been enjoying under the American Government has been very real and has enabled us to make advances in many respects other than merely material. Gains made during the past third of a century can not properly be represented by a bubble.

The last *still*, to use a Hollywood expression, is however the most false of all. For no one in this country will be able to say in the future if America prematurely withdraws its protection, "Free—at last!" It will be the definite end of freedom. Japan "guaranteed" the integrity of Korea time and again, but in 1910 Korea was formally annexed nevertheless, and today, according to an article in the last edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, "The Korean has no individual freedom and is beaten and cuffed by the lowest Japanese coolie, regardless of his position." Not much "dignity" in that.

Dignity in the sense of self-respect is a very desirable, even a necessary thing. But wouldn't there be dignity enough for us as citizens of a self-governing dominion maintaining special relations with the United States? Are the people of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand without dignity?

To tell a complete story of the future, as the cartoonist began to envision it, he should have drawn a quatern, the last section showing Juan de la Cruz walking among the

blessed shades and Philippine streets filled with the clatter of *getas*.

Mr. Daguió's "The Malayan Spell and the Creation of a Literature" may well be read in connection with Mr. Uy's "Thirty Days in Java",

Building a National Literature

both published in this issue of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*. Mr. Daguió, believing—as is true—that the founding of a national written literature is our responsibility, urges "an understanding and passionate evaluation of our own national and racial life deeply rooted in the mystery and glamour, even the somberness of the past", and holds that success can come only through "national consciousness and national individuality".

He is entirely right, but his view is easily misunderstood. He does not advocate a return, for instance, but a moving forward. He advocates that such scanty foundations as have been laid in the past be utilized, but the building must be new.

This applies to life in all its aspects, as well as to literature. Mr. Uy draws a depressing picture of the people of Java who, in a region of overflowing natural richness, live lives of abject poverty. Modern civilization has scarcely touched them, at least individually, and ignorance and superstition as well as foreign masters rule them. Mr. Uy ascribes to this lack of enlightenment the fact that they have won no important political concessions from the ruling power. Nevertheless, in his last paragraph, he turns sentimental, and declares: "But it is not the material things that impressed me most in Java. It is the spiritual: the beautiful traditions preserved from generation to generation without substantial damage. . . . It is due to this spiritual and psychological attitude that the Javanese are still possessed of an inordinate love for things Javanese. He wears clothes of his own weaving and design. . . . He prefers the Javanese shows, where his own traditions and virtues are dramatically portrayed, to the foreign cinema plays. Unlike their Filipino brethren who have developed a taste for jazz, the Javanese find delight in their own native songs and music, and they still dance their own dances."

It is no doubt this very clinging (largely through ignorance and poverty) to the past, inevitably bygone, which has kept the Javanese in subjection—enthralled by their own minds as much as by the Dutch. "Beautiful traditions" are too often chains about men's ankles, outlandish costumes the mark of an isolated provincialism, delight in simple songs the evidence of simple minds.

If we are ambitious, as we should be, to play a part in the world today, we must be of today; we must be modern. We must remain Filipinos, but we must be modern Filipinos. If we are to create a literature or anything else, we must create in the present, for the present. To create a national literature, we do not have to write stories about the past, about datus and rajahs and diwatas, and gods whose names no one remembers. All that is the worst of artificially and insincerity. Neither is it necessary to be narrowly and exaggeratedly "patriotic". All we need



to do is to write about our own selves, our own lives, our own scene. Then what we write will inevitably, almost automatically, be Filipino.

"Creative work", said the great Irish writer and leader, William Butler Yeats, "has always a fatherland. . . . To the greater poets everything they see has its relation to the national life, and through that to the universal and divine life. . . . This universalism, this seeing of unity everywhere, you can only attain through what is near you, your nation, or, if you be no traveler, your village and the cobwebs on your walls. . . ." All this was summarized by Padraic Colum in a recent issue of the *Saturday Review of Literature* in the words: "Local life seen in some comprehensive way is the foundation of every national literature"—and, it might be added, of all universal literature.

Literature has nothing to do with the dead past. Let us take of the past only what is still alive, and all that lives around us, and make a living literature of that. It is, in fact, impossible to go back. Imagination does not suffice. Since we have no literature dating back a few centuries, we can not now create it. There are no retrospective Shakespeares. It is true that Shakespeare wrote of Antony and Caesar and Brutus and Cleopatra, but he made them all English and all human. And of England itself, Shakespeare, that universal genius, wrote what still today is true for every Englishman and for every man about his own land:

"This other Eden, demi-paradise,
This fortress built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war,
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in a silver sea
. . . This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England!"

The Bureau of Civil Service would probably do well to look into the case of Jesus Litonjua, Senior Civil Engineer, of the Department of Engineering and the Case of Mr. Litonjua Public Works of the City of Manila, with a view to determining whether civil service principles if not laws are being set at naught.

On the fifteenth of the month, Mr. Litonjua, with some eighteen years of service in the Department, was ordered to file a request for leave of absence without pay, effective on the following day, "in view of lack of work". He was informed that "in case in the near future there is an increase of work", he would be "recalled to duty". Practically speaking, such an order may amount to dismissal, without even the courtesy of a day's notice, and without charges being brought which can be answered. Presumably, the head of a department or division is the best judge as to whether there is "work" or not, and in case there is not, it lies with such a head as to which of the individuals working under him are to be dropped, regardless of their length of service.

But in the case of Mr. Litonjua there are a number of circumstances that demand to be taken into consideration. He served the City Government faithfully for many years, first as assistant engineer, later as superintendent of the

Building Construction Division, and the past year and a half as senior civil engineer, for all of which positions he passed the required civil service examinations. He belongs to the classified civil service and has what is considered a permanent position. If he had been separated from the service last year under the retirement laws adopted by the Legislature for the sake of administrative economy, he would have received a gratuity. Separated from the service now, he receives no gratuity, and was even ordered to apply for "leave without pay", although he had accrued leave due him.

But that is not all. On the sixteenth of the month, a Manila daily carried a news article which stated that "the first official to fall under the ax as a result of the investigation of the city engineering department for alleged 'pensionados' is an assistant engineer who was this morning separated from his division by José Garrido, assistant head of the department." Another paragraph in this news account declares that "it was discovered" that Mr. Litonjua "has been working for an average of 2 hours and 20 minutes a day, according to an official check-up made of the actual hours of his work from August 4 to August 14, 1934" (note the dates), although the facts are that Mr. Litonjua was not absent from his office as is implied, but rendered full service. The article ends with the paragraph, "Mr. Garrido will not stop in his campaign of weeding our 'excess baggage' from his division. He will conduct, it was pointed out, an investigation of other employees under him with a view to finding whether or not they are for the good of the service".

The Assistant City Engineer is not directly quoted in this news article, but it is to be presumed that the newspaper reporter based his article on statements made by him, and if this is true, the article reveals reasons for Mr. Litonjua's separation from his position, not to say publicly made charges, against which he should be given an opportunity to defend himself. By merely "laying him off", the officials concerned avoid the inconvenience of bringing and proving charges against Mr. Litonjua, which they would have to do if they sought to dismiss him.

The modern non-partisan civil service based on competitive examinations is a bulwark against personal and partisan government and all the public evils of the patronage and "spoils" system, nepotism, favoritism, inefficiency, extravagance, and corruption, as well as against unfairness and injustice in the case of individuals. Slick attempts at circumventing established civil service principles should be decisively dealt with by the higher authorities.

We should thank God for Mr. Kimura.

We should also, perhaps, thank the all-wise and all-powerful Government of Japan for having sent and for keeping Consul-General Atsushi Kimura here. Some might consider the present brand of Japanese "diplomacy" in the Philippines as rather stupid under the circumstances, and that Japan's interests would be better served here by some mild-mannered and silent little man not too insistent on his deity, who would know how to make himself *simpatico* and use his opportunities

to offset as much as possible the raucous effect of the present Japanese music in the concert of nations.

Of course, no Japanese ever opens his mouth without permission, and therefore it is not surprising that the spokesman for Japanese Foreign Office should say with the usual impertinence that "he failed to understand the excitement which appears to have been caused" by Mr. Kimura's latest indiscretion in speaking before a student body of the University of the Philippines.

Mr. Kimura himself, however, was well aware of what he was doing, for in his criticism of the policy of continued trade reciprocity between the Philippines and the United States, now being discussed and advocated by leading American and Filipino officials, he admitted that he "could not properly criticise the advisability of adopting such an economic policy. . . . My position is such that I should not take any sides on the domestic problems of the Philippines." Nevertheless, he blandly went on to do so, explaining that he made "these observations only as anybody else would on any academic subject, hoping that they may be *of some value in your studies.*" Mr. Kimura is a master of irony.

"The Philippines has the raw materials that Japan needs", said Mr. Kimura. "The recent campaign for [continued] free trade with America . . . should be most carefully studied. . . . I wish to invite your attention to *the probably serious effects* that may be brought about by the adoption of such a policy."

How fond these Japanese are of talking about "probably serious effects"! What they mean is left to the imagination.

"With independence ahead of you within ten years or so, the Philippines should take into consideration not only the American interests, but also your own interests, as well as relations with foreign countries. . . . In setting up customs policies, future relations between the independent Philippines and other countries should be given *a careful treatment.* Mutual friendship and better understanding among the nations, is the keynote of *peace* and happiness of mankind. Neutralization of the Philippines will become a major issue among the Powers concerned before long. *So far*, the public opinion of Japan has been favorable toward this problem, and I wish to tell you that the Japanese are and will be your *good* friends, ready to offer their helping hand whenever you are in need of it. . . ."

Now what does all this lead to?

"*It is desired,*" concludes Mr. Kimura, in bureau-directorlike tones, "that in dealing with a matter which may affect future relations with foreign countries, especially with the Oriental countries, *you will take the utmost care* to prevent any possible misunderstanding."

Mr. Kimura was, in fact, himself so "afraid" of being misunderstood, that he added: "I hope I don't give you the wrong impression that I am opposing the proposed increase in tariffs against Japanese goods. My position is such that I should not take any sides, etc., etc."



The Sign of Cleanliness

LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING—DYEING
KONATE—MOTH-PROOFING
TOWEL *and* LINEN SUPPLY

THE SANITARY STEAM
LAUNDRY CO., INC.

TEL. 2-35-29

•

908 ARLEGUI



Manila Carnival

1
9
3
5

From February 16th
to March 30th, 1935

Commercial & Industrial Fair - Horticultural & Livestock Show - Spectacular Parades - New Rides & Side-Shows

Extensive Provincial Participation—Gorgeous Balls—Novel Attractions

●

*“Drive Depression Away
In the Carnival Way”*

Now it is a question whether the United States should permit this foreign bullying and blustering to go on under the American flag, but there can be no question that Mr. Kimura is doing us all a service in indicating so clearly exactly what would happen in the Philippines as soon as we are so unfortunate as to lose the protection of the United States. He has also in broad outlines, at least, indicated the Japanese price for "neutralization", and what Japan understands by that beautiful word.

Some time ago Japan made an effort to seize control of China's foreign relations—and was made to back down. In this instance, Japan makes an effort to frighten us into compliance with its "desires", although, thank God, we are still not "independent" like China and Manchukuo!

In his address before the students, Mr. Kimura expressed a solicitude for our masses. Although he declared that "nothing was wrong" in that we took advantage of the free trade with America, thereby securing "in the quickest way tremendous benefits", he alleged that "it is only a limited number of highclass people who keep their daily life on a high standard and the masses of the people still remain on a low standard." Yet he urged a reduction in the "high cost of production in the Philippines" and suggested that the fault lies with our currency system, advocating that we establish a "currency system independent from the dollar" and make the peso "the equivalent of the yen". Forcing high prices for foodstuffs and clothing on the people seems "unreasonable" to him, he said. His economics go haltingly, but one would not of course consult the Japanese on how to maintain high standards

of living. Their whole economy is based on low standards and their constant study is how to force them lower and still leave the unfortunate rising generation sturdy enough to make them into soldiers, an effort in which, according to reports, they have not been successful as every year an increasing number of recruits for the army has to be released because of physical insufficiency.

Anyway, we thank God for Mr. Kimura. Long may he live among us and loud may he talk!

The newspapers have been full of articles in recent months about unemployed Filipinos in the United States being "repatriated".

Send the "Repatriates" to Mindanao

It is no doubt a good thing that these men

should come back to their own country. Yet to land them here in Manila and give them no further help would only add to unemployment here and other social problems. It stands to reason that these men are of the adventurous temperament, and that, with their experience in the United States, many of them are especially well fitted for starting life anew in the unsettled regions of Mindanao. The Government would do well to undertake renewed colonization activities with these men's help. The country could probably make no better use of them than that, nor could they serve their country better.



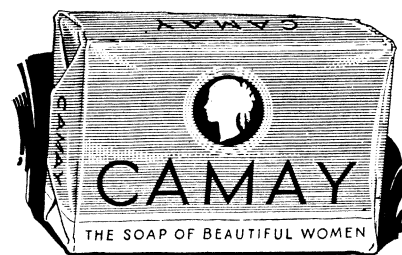
*Preserve
youth's
loveliness*

For Beauty that Endures Seek the Aid of CAMAY

DEAR to the feminine heart is the charm and loveliness of a youthful complexion. Happy, too, are those who have learned the way to keep that soft, clear freshness that is so much admired. CAMAY—the soap of beautiful women—is made to order for your complexion. Its gentle, soothing lather cleanses and beautifies.

GIVE CAMAY a chance to prove what it can do for your complexion. You will take delight in using this creamy white, pleasingly perfumed cake. From the first time you use it, you will notice beneficial results.

And CAMAY is low in price. It costs no more than ordinary soaps, but is worth much more than its price, in the wonders it works for your complexion. Buy a cake or two of CAMAY—today!



Look for the distinctive green and yellow wrapper, protected in Cellophane, that identifies CAMAY.

CAMAY~ The Soap of Beautiful Women...

INDIAN HEAD

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CLOTH

"With the Guarantee you Know"



Mrs. Luz wearing a Filipino costume of the 1890's



August 31, 1934.

F. E. Zuellig, Inc.,
90 Rosario,
Manila.

Gentlemen:

I am so pleased with your "INDIAN HEAD" cloth in white and fast colors and particularly with your "INDIAN HEAD PRINTS" on fine cloth, that I wish to recommend it to every Philippine housekeeper as the most practical cloth for the Tropics.

It is cool, absolutely color-fast, and its wearing qualities are such that it outwears many more expensive materials.

What I like about it especially is that one can get it in so many different shades and colors - from which the prettiest combinations can be made - and also the fact that, in white, it can be had in different widths to suit every imaginable purpose.

One can have the prints in light weight; but the heavier white and fast-color plain cloth has a weave which is such that it does not cling to the body, and this is particularly important in this climate.

Very sincerely yours,

Carmen A. de Luz
Carmen A. de Luz

This is what Mrs. Carmen A. de Luz, prominent Manila matron and wife of Arsenio Luz, Director General of the Philippine Carnival Association, Commercial Adviser to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, General Agent, National Life Insurance Co., and former President of the Philippine Rotary Club, etc., has to say about

INDIAN HEAD CLOTH.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

After the preceding editorial was written, it was first reported in the press that Japan had officially lodged protests both with the American Government and the Philippine Government against the proposed movement for fuller trade reciprocity between the United States and the Philip-

We Do Not Stand Alone

pines. This was later denied by the Japanese Government, but a few days later it was admitted by the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman that instructions had been sent to the Japanese Chargé d' Affaires in Washington to "explain the situation" to the State Department and that a copy of these instructions had been sent to the Japanese Consul-General at Manila. The "explanation" was that higher Philippine tariffs would "adversely affect the friendly relations between Japan and America" because it would "mean that the Japan-Philippine trade, which has recently been increasing and prospering in both directions, may be virtually killed." The spokesman added, according to a press report, that "recent tariff policies of Occidental powers respecting their Oriental dependencies were 'adversely affecting the interests of the natives, the majority of whom desire to purchase cheap goods, but the governing powers control the newspapers and parliaments, hence the voice of the natives is not heard.'"

Thus with unexampled enfrontery, Japan, under whose hateful rule millions of weak and helpless people suffer, presumes to make itself the champion of "the interests of the natives" in the dependencies of other powers, and sardonically sweeps aside the "newspapers and parliaments"



of these people as if they were as little representative as the "independent government" of the "Emperor" or Manchukuo.

It was reported that the Japanese representations caused only "mild surprise" in Washington, but how long is this impertinence, impudence, and insolence on the part of a nation great only in the insanity of its self-conceit to be so patiently borne?

Is Japan a great power? Is it great? Is it a power?

The Government is in the hands of a military dictatorship that rules by intimidation and assassination. There is no public opinion, and its substitute, public frenzy, is whipped up by campaigns of misinformation. A group of favored fascists is driving the population to the limits of human endurance; but they are spurred to greater sacrifices by the fairy-tale that they are members of a nation of supermen, divine, destined to rule the world. Yet their culture, what they have of it, comes almost entirely from China and Korea, and their modern tricks have been adopted from the West.

It was easy for them to over-run disorganized Manchuria, but it took them weeks to take a railroad station in Chapei which happened to be defended. Their marksmanship in the bombardment of the mud-forts of Whampoo aroused the derision of the military groups in Shanghai. Two of their newest warships turned turtle and had to be towed back to the naval base bottoms-up.

Neither truly great, nor actually powerful, the Japanese leaders picture themselves in the rôle of ruthless masters of Asia and ultimately of the world. Every book, every



This Modern Tooth Brush Cleans Teeth Thoroughly

PUT the Dr. West's Tooth Brush to the test. Use it for a week and note how much better it cleans your teeth. Observe how the stiff bristles, tufted "saw-tooth" fashion, reach the crevices between the teeth—brush them clean. Every Dr. West's Tooth Brush is sterilized and sealed in an airtight envelope for your protection.

*For Sale at Drug
Stores and Bazaars*

TRY THIS DENTIFRICE

Dr. West's Tooth Paste cleans and polishes, restores the brilliance of the enamel, leaves the whole mouth refreshed. Try a tube today. It's reasonably priced.

newspaper article, every government pronouncement, and the statements of the least of its servants at home and abroad is inspired by this megalomania.

And the world—and especially we here in the Philippines even with the American flag flying here—are supposed to be impressed and frightened. We are supposed to shape our present policy in the light of future possibilities of being left alone and weak and helpless. But we are not

alone and weak and helpless and never will be. We form a part of the great, forward-moving, individualistic, democratic, Christian-inspired part of humanity which created modern civilization, and which can never, anywhere, permanently surrender to the forces of military tyranny, economic oppression, and intellectual and spiritual darkness.

With Charity to All

By Putakte

“**A**LTHOUGH I believe in the educational capacities of our women, I greatly doubt their ability to run the affairs of state. This ideal goes already beyond the boundary which God has so wisely planted. When I make this assertion, I wish to refer you to the highest, the greatest of all democratic, the perfect government which is the Kingdom of Heaven where equality, justice, and fairness always prevail. In that Kingdom we see that the rulers are all men, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. And if we refer to the history of the world, we find that all the nations, great and small, democratic or otherwise, which existed for ages, always place men to run the affairs of state,” declared Delegate Balili in a most eloquent speech delivered a few days ago before the Constitutional Convention.

In the main, I agree with him. I do not think women should be granted the right to vote. But then I do not

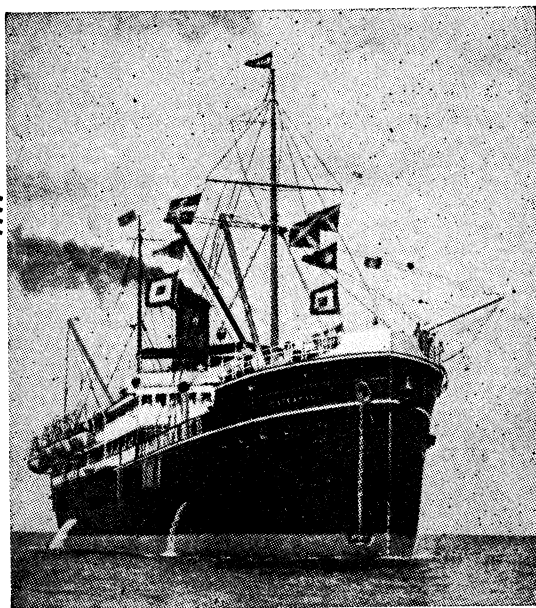


think men should be granted that right either. . . . In short, I do not believe in suffrage. I believe in democracy, but not in its institutions and practices.

I further agree with Delegate Balili when he said that the Kingdom of Heaven enjoys *the* perfect government. The reason is perfectly obvious. In that Kingdom there are no subjects, only rulers. . . .

But suppose I err in my estimate of Heaven's population. Suppose Heaven is not so exclusive as I think it is. Suppose that, as everybody fondly hopes, all roads lead to the Kingdom of Heaven. Then . . . then I cease to agree with Delegate Balili. I think I owe him a confession. I do not believe in man's especial gift for government. I believe that it is not man but woman that is the governing animal. . . . And I believe further that if this could be woman's world, it would be a far better world. Our salvation, as Nietzsche and Shaw preach, is the Superman, but lo! the Superman is Woman. . . .

**SPEED
SAFETY
COMFORT**



The S. S. "BISAYAS"
The pride of the service!

*Weekly Schedule of
Sailings to the South*

S.S. "BISAYAS"
S.S. "VENUS"
S.S. "VIZCAYA"
S.S. "SORSOGON"

MANILA STEAMSHIP CO.

For Freight and Passage apply to
ELIZALDE & COMPANY

Formerly YNCHAUSTI & CO., Established 1854

General Managers

P. O. Box 121 803-05 M. de la Industria Phone 2-27-92

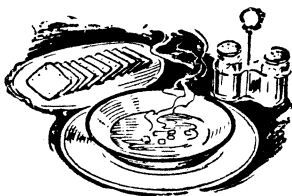
Popular at Every Meal!

N. B. C. CREAM CRACKERS]



—and between meals, too!

At breakfast, at luncheon, at dinner, you will enjoy these fresh crisp wafers from the tin. Serve them with cereals, with soups, with salads, with desserts, with hot or cold beverages. Spread them with butter or jam for the children to eat between meals.

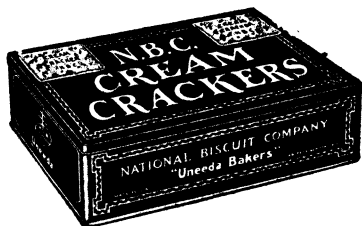


You will find that N. B. C. Cream Crackers will be one of the most popular foods in your home —pleasing to every one —wholesome, nourishing, satisfying.

A Uneeda Bakers Product

*Buy a tin
today!*

For Sale at Your
Dealers



Other N. B. C. Products

....Washington Sodas, Washington Honey Maid Grahams, Petite Wafers, Snow-Flakes, Sorbetto Sandwich, Oreo Sandwich, Cheese Klips and many other N. B. C. Varieties come to you under the Uneeda Bakers Trade-Mark.

For Sale by All Dealers

JAPANESE ENCYCLOPAEDIA

INVENTIONS. "Only five years ago the Japanese War Ministry awarded a certain Mr. Ninomiya a pair of silver vases for having invented the airplane in 1894," says Prof. O'Conroy. And according to a contributor to the *Japan Advertiser*, the Japanese also claim that the telescopic sight, the neuterdyn in radio, the device to send photography by wireless, and many other devices have been invented by Japanese. . . . And to think that there are those who still insist that the Japanese are a race of imitators! I wager that within five years (the Japanese Five-Year Plan, if you please) the unjustly under-rated Japanese will surprise this stupid, doubting world with such epoch-making inventions as the wireless, the telescope, the submarine, the steamboat, the locomotive, the incandescent lamp, the cinematograph, etc., etc. No-body can set a limit to human invention.



DIVORCE. In Japan a husband may divorce his wife for any one of these causes: disobedience, sterility (a woman was considered sterile who bore only female children), adultery, incurable disease, jealousy, excessive talkativeness, and inability to help her husband in his business. Now that our legislators are soon to take up the question of liberalization of our divorce law, they may, I believe, find light and inspiration in the example of Japan. The ground, *excessive talkativeness*, deserves their special attention, as well as that of the suffragettes. . . .



ENGLISH. In a book entitled, *The Practical use of Conversation for Police Authorities*, intended for the education of the Japanese police, occurs the following conversation between a member of the Japanese police force and an English blue-jacket:

What countryman are you?

I am a sailor to the Golden-Eagle, the English-man-of-war.

Why do you strike this Jinrikisha-man?

He told me impolitely.

What does he told you impolitely?

He insulted me saing loudly "the Sailor the Sailor," when I am passing here.

Do you striking this man for that?

Yes.

But do not strike him for it is forbided.

I strike him no more.

Here is something which I do not think even Mr. Osias' books can beat.



CALAMITY. Said Prof. Sakuzo Yoshino: "For the same reasons that Germany's militarism brought about her collapse and turned out in the end to be the greatest calamity that could possibly have occurred to her, the success of these men (the Japanese militarists) has become a calamity to the Japanese nation." The professor is needlessly worried. The German militarists, unlike his ambitious fellow countrymen, were mere humans, except when they were painted otherwise by British propagandists. . . . No, despite Prof. Yoshinto, the Japanese are bound to conquer the world. Their will shall be done on earth and then in heaven. Very soon this little earth will be so full of Japanese that their emigration to other planets must be seriously considered. After Manchukuo, etc., etc., **MARSCHUKUO** is the next logical step.

HARAKIRI. This honorable method of making away with oneself sometimes fails to promptly despatch the would-be hero to his other divine country. So what does he do but ask a friend to stand behind him with instructions to strike off his head the moment he plunges his knife into his belly? In other countries, of course, a friend instead of suffering himself to be a party to such tragi-comedy will try to prevent its occurrence by hook or by crook. But in Japan, laying violent hands on oneself is considered such a highly meritorious act that we may well believe that if the principal actor's own hand falters, the zealous assistant behind him promptly lends a hand and effects his taking-off to his eternal glory.



MUSIC. "A curious ceremony is the performance by musicians at certain Shinto festivals of a silent concert... though all the motions of playing are gone through, no strains are actually emitted," says Prof. Chamberlain. Those who find this practice incomprehensible, if not wholly absurd, should recall the famous lines of Keats:

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter...

For no foreigner whose tympanums have been exposed to the soul-racking caterwaulings of the common run of Japanese musicians can have anything but praise for these silent executants whose sheer genius renders possible, as nothing else can, his enjoyment of the incomparable beauty of the music of Japan.

Answers

By Anatolio Litonjua

I have heard sweet-scented women answer
In the dusk, under the yellow moon:
Some reply with cool, soft laughter,
Others compromise with silence and a stare;
What excruciates me, however, is the gentle soul
Who, when asked the question transcendental,
Answers, "I don't know."

Mang Teban and the Weather

By Josue Rem. Siat

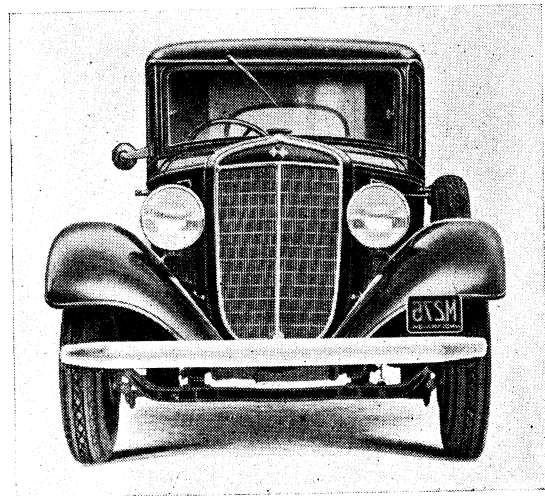
I

ONE April noon when all was bright
And clear and dazzling to the sight,
Beside the road Mang Teban stood
Wiping his face in sullen mood.
He saw the heatwaves in the glare
As devils on a stage afire—
And chafed in the sultry air—
And wished for the rainy days.

II

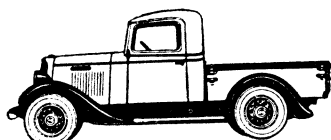
Then (when salt sold at treble price)
And muddy pools mocked cloudy skies,
Mang Teban, passing dripping trees,
With trousers rolled up to his knees,
Reproached the sky and saw the rain
As *diablos* dancing on the mire—
And shrank in the pelting rain—
And wished for the sunny days!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Presents NEW 1/2-Ton Truck

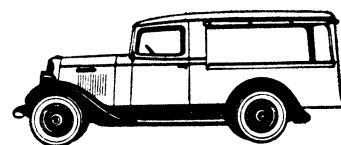


This improved Half-Ton International, the Six-Cylinder Model C-1, is a truck of real distinction and beauty, combining new qualities of utility, performance, and economy. You will find it an outstanding value in the low-price field.

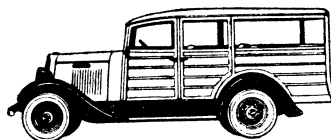
Many thousands of Half-Ton Internationals are demonstrating International quality and stamina on the roads today. You have only to ask their owners. The new Model C-1 is a fast and sturdy unit that is *all truck*, with chassis and engine built for *truck* performance, like every International, and styled as you see from these illustrations.



All-steel pick-up body 66 in. long and 47½ in. wide.



Canopy-top express body on new Half-Ton International.



Station-wagon body on new Half-Ton International.

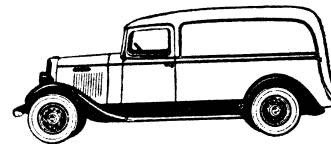


Illustration above shows the long 7-ft. panel body on 125-in. wheelbase chassis. Six-foot body, shown below, on 113-in. wheelbase chassis.

Let us demonstrate this new Model C-1.
Other Internationals, 3/4-ton to 5-ton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF PHILIPPINES

154 Marques de Comillas, Manila

BRANCHES

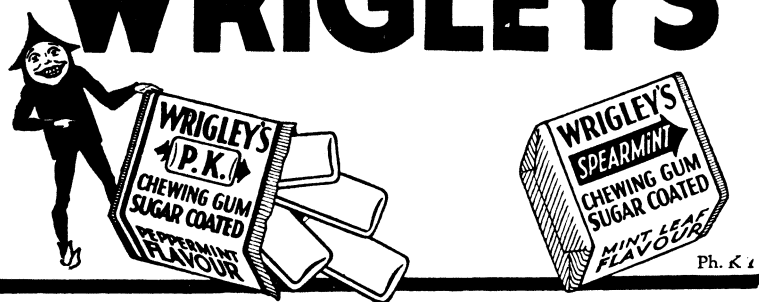
Iloilo-Bacolod-Cebu-Davao-Legaspi

An Old Beauty Secret —and costs so little



PROBABLY no woman ever lived who surpassed the glorious Aztec beauties for exquisite teeth and youthful, pretty lips. Yet their simple, inexpensive Beauty Secret was merely chewing gum daily to keep a perfect mouth. You have the same kind of gum in

WRIGLEY'S



Ad No. 13

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Maria Masipag



Breadfruit

AS a substitute for rice, bread, and potatoes, the breadfruit or as it is locally known, *rima* (*Artocarpis communis*), deserves to be more extensively cultivated and used. Its food value is about as high as that of the best kinds of bananas and it is the staff of life of most inhabitants of other Pacific Islands, who have many different ways of preparing it. Some of these ways I shall set down here for those who might be interested in trying them out.

Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing, botanist of the Bureau of Science, states that the reason it is not more extensively used here is that there is a superstition that it is bad luck to have a breadfruit tree on one's property. It is too bad that an old superstition should keep our people from enjoying so healthful and nourishing a food!

Two or three trees around a farmhouse would do much to help out in times of food scarcity, besides being a welcome change from a monotonous diet of rice. Incidentally it is a wonderful food for pigs, chickens, cattle, and goats, either raw or cooked, and could be used to great advantage during the dry season for stock-feeding.

When it is to be used as a substitute for rice, bread, or potatoes, it must be still green, but not too green. It is best just before it ripens but should never be eaten raw. After it is ripe it may be eaten raw, or cooked into jams, preserves, fritters, and many other delicious dishes.

An excellent *hardtack* or hardbiscuit of wonderful keeping qualities is made from the green fruit, which may either be eaten as it is, or ground up and made into a flour from which other dishes may be prepared. The ancient inhabitants of the Mariana and Caroline Islands took this biscuit on sea trips of many weeks duration in their flying praos. To make this hardbiscuit, the whole fruit is either cooked in water or baked in hot embers or in an oven. Then it is peeled, the core removed, and cut into lengthwise slices of from one, to one and a half inches thick, which are carefully laid out on mats and spread out to dry in the sun; or they may be dried in an oven. The drying process takes from four to six days according to the weather. After that they are packed in airtight containers for future use. Where no airtight containers are available they must be spread in the sun every two or three weeks to keep them from becoming mouldy.

To bake a whole breadfruit, it is put on hot embers and turned over once in a while until it becomes all black and charred on the outside. Then the skin is cut off and the core removed. Cut into suitable pieces it is served on a hot platter.

It is delicious when cooked *with coconut milk*. The green fruit is peeled, the core removed, and cut into two-inch-thick slices lengthwise. A ripe coconut is grated and about two or three cupfuls of water added in which the milk is squeezed out of the nut to make what is locally

called *gata*. This is squeezed through a collander and added to the sliced breadfruit with the addition of a sliced onion and salt to taste. It is cooked until there is only a little milk left, over a slow fire. The same dish can be elaborated upon if crabs, alimasag, etc., are put on top of the breadfruit while cooking, and left there until the dish is done. They are served around the breadfruit on a hot platter.

Mashed breadfruit is first baked as in the second recipe, peeled, the core removed, and then mashed, either with a potato masher or by putting it through a sieve. Coconut milk or *gata* like the above is now added and well-stirred in with the addition of a little salt, until it is of a nice creamy consistency. It has a fine nut-like flavor and is served as mashed potatoes.

For *fried* breadfruit the green fruit is peeled, the core removed, and then it is sliced very, very thin lengthwise. These slices are soaked in salted water for a little while, then taken out and dried between two kitchen towels and left to stand until a pan full of lard or oil has been heated until it just starts to smoke. They are now put into the hot fat and fried on both sides until they are a nice, golden brown. When they are lifted out they should be put on paper to get rid of any surplus fat. The best oil for frying is oil made of fresh coconuts. This is more delicious a dish than French fried potatoes or Saratoga chips.

The Caroline Islanders make it a kind of *poi*. The green fruit is baked in hot embers, peeled, the core removed, and mashed with wooden mashers in large wooden bowls. Coconut milk is added and worked in and then the whole is wrapped in green banana leaves and buried in pits in the ground which are completely lined with basalt rocks. This is left to stand for about a week and then it is removed and formed into cakes and baked. It is used at all their feasts and these are held at every opportunity.

P. J. Wester, in the *Agricultural Review*, Vol. 13, 1920, says that "in the Marquesas and other Polynesian Archipelagoes where breadfruit is the 'piece de resistance' in the dietary of the people, the fruit is thrown into pits in the ground, where it ferments, and is then made into cakes and baked, when it is said to make a palatable, wholesome food." I can vouch for that statement.

Different publications on the breadfruit can be had at the Bureau of Science. Among these are: "The Seedless Breadfruit of the Pacific Archipelagoes", Peter Johnson, Wester; "Brodbaum," Georg Forster, a publication in German; "Food Value of Breadfruit", Carey D. Miller; "The Breadfruit," Peter Johnson, Wester; "The Breadfruit of Tahiti," Gerrit Permile, Wilder.

Health Notes

THERE are a yearly average of about 10,000 deaths from malaria in the Philippines and one public health official ventures the opinion that there are probably some 2,000,000 cases of this disease every year. These figures are staggering, and more information should be disseminated among the people of outlying districts, and in districts infested with *Anopheles minimus* and *maculatus*, which are the known carriers of malaria, so that they



Make Yourself a Sandwich

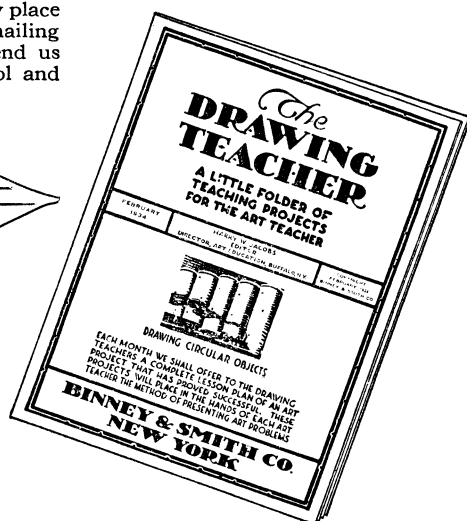
A slice of Libby's Corned Beef, a dash of mustard, and you have the essentials for a tasty sandwich. You'll like the fine flavor of Libby's Corned Beef. And it is so convenient. Open the tin, and you have the finest of lean meat ready for your table—no cooking is necessary.

Libby's Corned Beef is the product of the world's largest meat packing plant. Depend on "Libby's" for quality.

Look for Libby's Corned Beef

At Your Dealer's

Each issue of our interesting little periodical, "The Drawing Teacher", contains a completely illustrated new classroom project. We will gladly place your name on our mailing list if you will send us your address, school and position.



OUR ART SERVICE BUREAU WELCOMES THE INQUIRIES OF DRAWING TEACHERS

Our 31 years' experience as the sole makers of CRAYOLA Crayon and ARTISTA Water Colors is at the service of Drawing Teacher everywhere.

A widely-known Director of School Art, who is the head of our Art Service Bureau will gladly answer inquiries pertaining to classroom problems.

BINNEY & SMITH CO.

41 East 42nd Street

New York

Sole Makers of the Complete Gold Medal Line Including CRAYOLA Wax Crayon, PERMA Pressed Crayon, ARTISTA Water Colors and ARTISTA Show Card Colors, U V A and other Quality Blackboard Crayons.



will learn how it can be prevented and how to recognize it once they are infected.

These mosquitoes breed in running water, therefore we find malaria wherever there are fresh running streams, especially in the foothills. By keeping the river banks clear of vegetation near populated areas, the Japanese in Davao have done much to keep down the mosquito plague. This, of course, takes community effort, for a single house or land owner cannot possibly clear enough river bank to do himself or his neighbors any good.

By far the most important form of prophylaxis is the proper use of the mosquito net. This seems to have been recognized even in ancient times, for Herodotus noted that several hundred years before Christ the Egyptians had nets.

Mosquito nets and netting can be had in many different qualities, from the cheapest locally made to the finest imported, either ready made or by the bolt. For the average provincial inhabitant the most reasonable in price and the best for hard wear is the one made of sinamay and of rectangular shape, with no entrance or exit opening. For those who like to sleep on the floor on mats the net should be made all of sinamay and the bottom should have a wide fold of at least 1-1/2 feet, through which a bamboo pole can be slipped on each side and at the ends to hold the net down firmly without having to tuck it under the mat, and to keep the fold apart so that the mosquitoes can not sting through when one accidentally moves an arm or a leg too close to the net in his sleep.

FLIES

BED

BUGS

MOSQUITOES

ROACHES

ANTS

DESTROY

THEM

WITH

WATSONAL INSECTOL

Sold by Grocers and Tiendas



The standard length of net for one person should be 188 cm., the width 100 cm. and the height 150 cm., which does not include the fold at the bottom. The sinamay should be fine enough to keep out all mosquitoes, but not so fine as to prevent the free circulation of air.

At the first symptoms of malaria a doctor should be called and all his instructions followed, for the doctor not only cures the patient, but he also gives advice as to how the rest of the family can be prevented from being infected.

The treatment for malaria takes a long time, and if a patient takes the medicine prescribed for him for a while and then throws the rest away or just simply stops taking it, the chances are that the disease will become chronic and the patient's spleen becomes permanently enlarged and abnormal. Where no doctor is available the nearest graduate nurse or druggist can usually advise on the proper treatment with quinine; or with plasmochine or atabrine which are both quinine derivatives.

The first symptom of malaria is a chill. It is followed by a fever several hours later. The next day the patient feels all right, but on the third day the chills and subsequent fever reappear after which a good day follows and so on. This form is called the "benign" or "tertian" type and is the most common and not as deadly as the others. These are the "quartan" which appears every fourth day, and the "malignant" or "quotidian", which comes every day and kills within a very short time but is more rare than the others.

In certain localities immunity against malaria has been developed, through long association with the disease. This makes every immune person a carrier, which is particularly dangerous for outsiders who settle among them. The Philippines can never hope to develop economically unless such localities are cleaned up and the disease put under control.

The Bureau of Science has a pamphlet for sale, published by the Rockefeller Foundation, which deals with the subject. This is written in such a way that it is easy for the layman to understand and it can be bought in person or by mail by anyone willing to spend a few cents for the very valuable information that can be garnered from it.

Tapestry

By T. D. Agcaoili

LIFE is a curious tapestry
Flung athwart two silences.
We are placed before a warp
Prepared for us,
Into which we weave a woof,
Also prepared—
Knowing not where we started,
Ignorant of where we shall end.

We weave out of a silence
And weave and weave
Into a deeper
Silence.

BACK of the SERVICE

"What's happened to the light?" you exclaim in surprise and consternation when you press a button and nothing happens.

Electric service is so uniformly good, and interruptions so infrequent, the public has taken for granted this high standard of service. Forgotten are the days when interruptions were accepted with resignation as being inevitable; the days when candles were always kept on hand "in case."

*Like a man biting a dog,
interruption in utility
service nowadays is news*

Back of this high standard of service are long years of research and experiments. With high faith in the future of the electrical industry, a determination to bring that service to the highest possible standard, and at a price that would put it within the reach of the humblest pocketbook, advantage has been taken of every improvement in the art of generating and distributing electrical energy.

The electrical industry was founded on the confidence of a few who believed in the future of electricity. It has been developed through the confidence of over a million and a half investors in its securities.

*This Is What Is Back of the Service
We Are Privileged to Render!*

Manila Electric Company

MANILA

GOLD MINES

Can save money....time....and trouble by making Marsman and Co., Inc. their purchasing agents for supplies, machinery and equipment required in mines, mills, power plants and in mine stores....and mine messes.

By long experience the officials of our Mine and Mill Supply Department have learned what to buy, where to buy, and most important... what to pay.

This knowledge was gained during the bitter years when Itogon, short on both capital and credit, was forced to make a peso buy a dollar's worth of dependable, economical products suitable to local conditions.

As the result of intimate contact with the daily facts of mine administration, we have established sales relations with selected manufacturers and distributors of standard mine and mill supplies and equipment, many of whom we represent exclusively in the Philippine Islands.

It is axiomatic that prices of all commodities are reduced as buying power increases. Through the volume of our purchases we get extra discounts... and our clients get the benefit of prices they could not obtain by direct purchases.

To get these favorable prices it is not necessary for mines to buy from us in large quantities. Our bodegas are their bodegas, from which they can draw supplies as they are required... and pay for them on our usual terms.

In the early days of mining, and those days were not so very long ago, there were no mine supply houses in Baguio; Manila dealers then took little interest in mine supplies and equipment for the volume was unimportant; roads to the mines were in poor condition... impassable during the rainy season... and transportation to the mines was casual, irregular and undependable.

Consequently to insure continuity of operations, mines had to buy, usually in the United States, in large quantities, long in advance of actual needs. As a result of this enforced policy, bodega inventories ran into large figures. For in addition to staple supplies like cyanide and dynamite, it was necessary to carry a full line of spare parts... to make all types of replacement from their own bodegas... or else close down.

That situation was changed by the establishment of our Mine and Mill Supply Department, by better roads to the mines, and by the dependable transportation from railroad terminal to the mines inaugurated by M. P. Tranco, Inc. which is affiliated in ownership and management with Marsman and Co., Inc.

Our bodega service is an important contribution to the new companies in the district, as it frees their capital from excessive inventories for use in the development of their mines. That is an economy that will appeal to careful mine administrators.

To take advantage of this direct saving all that mining companies have to do is to advise our department of their requirements... then when they want to use these products they will be in our bodegas ready for immediate delivery.

Marsman and Co., Inc.
Mine and Mill Supply Department

Stewart Building
Burham Park Boulevard

Telephone 287
P. O. Box 18

The Lanao Moro Calendar

By Manuel E. Buenafe

I ASKED a Moro He appeared to be tion, hesitated, I repeated the ques- a hundred years old



once how old he was. perturbed by the ques- and then said when tion: "I am more than —maybe."

In the Moro school where I am a teacher I have great difficulty in determining the ages of my pupils. Not only are they ignorant of the actual dates of their births, but even of their age in years. Imagine a teacher being told by a pupil as big as he is and bearing all the marks of being his senior saying that he is only ten years old.

One can hardly blame the Moros for this for though they have a calendar it is not distributed in printed form every year as is our own. The Moro calendar is for the most part only a matter of individual reckoning. For example, a Moro may count fifteen dark nights and fourteen moonlight nights to a month, but if he miscounts, he is off on his calculations. He may then consult his neighbors, but their method of computation is no better than his, and dates therefore often conflict. It is one of the religious duties of the *panditas* and *imams*, Mohammedan priests, to keep track of the days, however, and their counting is more or less reliable.

The Mohammedan calendar begins with the so-called Hegira (622, A.D.), the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to escape the mob that threatened his life. The Moham-

Itching Skin

relieved at once

by

**Boie's
Priklitol**

LOTION

and

POWDER

Made by

BOTICA BOIE

For sale at all Drug Stores

medan year has twelve lunar months beginning with the approximate new moon. The first month contains 30 days, the next 29, the next 30 again, and so on alternatingly, and in intercalary years, *Zulhejja* (Hadji in Maranao) or the last month of the year is given thirty days instead of the usual twenty-nine. The Mohammedan year is therefore shorter than our year, and the first Mohammedan month, *Muharram*, does not coincide with our January.

The Mohammedan months are:

Arabic	Maranao	Gregorian
Muharram	Mukharram	January
Safar	Sapal	February
Rabia I	Rabiul Awal	March
Rabia II	Rabiul Akhir	April
Jamada I	Jamad Awal	May
Jamada II	Jamad Akhir	June
Rajab	Rajab	July
Shaban	Sa-aban	August
Ramadan	Ramadan	September
Shawal	Sawal	October
Zulkada	Julkaida	November
Zulhejja	Hadji	December

The Mohammedan week has seven days. They are *Isnin* (Monday), *Salasa* (Tuesday), *Arba-a* (Wednesday), *Kamis* (Thursday), *Diama-at* (Friday), *Sapto* (Saturday), and *Akad* (Sunday). *Diama-at* (Friday) is the Mohammedan day of rest. On this day the people go to the mosque to pray, just as Christians go to church on Sunday.

The Moros do not count by days, but by nights. We ordinarily ask: "How many days were you there?" The Moro asks: "How many nights were you there?" The reason for this may be that the Moros in reckoning time count the nights—moonlight nights and dark nights. The night begins at sundown and lasts until sunrise, and, obviously, the day therefore begins at sunrise—not at twelve o'clock midnight, as with us.

The Moros seldom use watches, but reckon the time of day by the position of the sun. If one wants to ask a

Moro what time he reached a certain place, one would say, "How high was the sun when you arrived there?"

The day is not divided into hours, much less into minutes or seconds. The day is divided into *mapita* (morning), *maporo alungan* (noon), *gabi* (afternoon), and *gawi-i* (night).

The Moros observe many feast days. Among the most important are the following: On *Magpanulac*, the last Wednesday in Sapal, the people go to the Lake to bathe to be purged from their sins. It corresponds to our "Fiesta de San Juan" in June. *Mi-irad*, which falls on the twenty-seventh day of Rajab, is said to be the day when the Prophet was called by God to Heaven. It is equivalent to our "Ascension Day". *Nipso*, the fifteenth day of Sa-aban, is set aside to honor those warriors who fell under the banner of Islam. On this day the people clean the graves of weeds and light candles over them and pray for the souls of the departed. It resembles our "All Saints Day". *Halilaya Puasa*, observed on the twenty-first of Sawal, closes the thirty-day feast of Ramadan. On this day the people bathe early in the morning and partake of the foods which have been denied them during the Ramadan or fast.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, article "Chronology: The purely lunar years of this calendar are partitioned into cycles of 30 years, 19 of which are common years of 354 days each, the remaining 11 being intercalary years having an additional day appended to the last month. The mean length of the year is, therefore, 354-11/30 days (354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes. This gives 29-191/360 days (29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes) as a period of mean lunation, and this differs from the astronomical mean lunation by only 2.8 seconds. This small error amounts to a day in about 2,400 years."

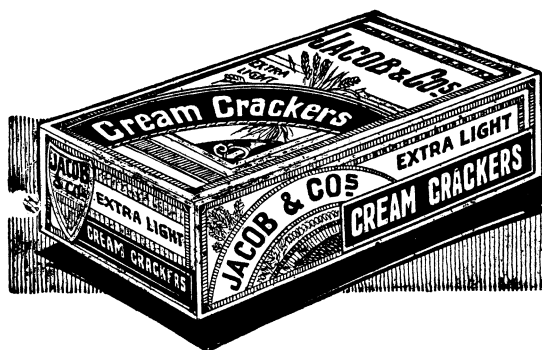
Night

By Liborio G. Malapira

NIGHT

Is a raven moth

Caught in the bright candle-flame
Of Day.



THE MOST FAMOUS
BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S
Cream Crackers



WISE & CO. INC.
DISTRIBUTORS



why not have your friends
and acquaintances in
your town

=JOIN=

the numerous well pleas-
ed and discriminating
subscribers to the

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

As a representative of the Philippine Magazine you will often be heartily thanked for bringing this magazine to attention where it is unknown.

If you are interested and wish to obtain liberal commissions fill out the blank below and mail it to us.

Philippine Magazine
P. O. Box 2466
Manila, P. I.

Kindly send me particulars regarding terms, etc.

Name

Address

Thoughts

By Josue Rem. Siat

THESE phantom entities
Fleeting in and out,
From gray cell to gray cell,
In the small, dark
Labyrinth of the brain;
These incorporeal tenants
And silent conquerors
Of infinitely bigger worlds,
Whose chirographic counterparts
People the serene two-dimensional world of books,
By the grace of God,
Bridge the unknowable chasm
Between Mind and Matter. . .

Our Philippine Pygmies

(Continued from page 379)

people admire it is liberality and generosity, and if there is one thing they hate and despise it is stinginess and failure to reciprocate. Many of their little squabbles and gusts of ill will arise from this one source, and the feelings of recognition and respect they pay to their fellows are based on their sense of their free-handedness and absence of stinginess. They do not like a niggard and they abominate a skinflint who, they will tell you, is doomed to early doom, for even those whose spirits sojourn in the land of darkness loathe a lickpenny and will harry him to early death.

It is not merely in matters of "eats" and drinks that the little people show their good nature. In all the manifold interactions of life they act towards one another as members of one large happy family. Winding over their woodland wilds they help one another to bear their burdens whether it be babe or arrowed beast. Every so often, they halt and pass the quid around, each one supplying his neighbor with whatever ingredient he may lack, while wives prepare the stimulating cud for their yokemates. And as they wend their way along again and fortune favors them with a find of fruit or game, the little forestmen portion out the added burden, woman vyeing with men and younger folks with older, each one to get his bounden share. Of course, now and then there will be a lazy lout who tries to shirk his share and brings about a little squabble, but he soon yields to the exceptions of his travelmates, shoulders the added weight, and foots it on blithely with his fellows.

And so it goes, in camp or on the trail, at home or at a distant stead—a mutual interchange of little favors and little thoughtfulnesses which make life sweet and keep the heart at ease and the mind in peace. But just as in any well regulated family or group, and even among the sparrows as I watch them at this moment from my window, indulging in a little tiff for some reason of their own, a rift appears within the lute and there comes on a temporary squabble, a gusty little squall that ruffles, but only for the nonce, the peace of that little Pygmy group.

The little acts of tenderness and of consideration for the weanlings and for those whom the hand of ailment has stricken down are so manifold, so incessant, and so spontaneous as to make one marvel that there could be such fundamental goodness and loving kindness in the hearts of these children of the forest.

AUTHOR'S NOTE:—My previous article (see last month's issue of the *Philippine Magazine*) on the Negritos, or Philippine Pygmies as they are called by noted European anthropologists, are culled from a typescript Ms. of well over a thousand pages, entitled "Our Philippine Pygmies", by John M. Garvan, M.A. (Dublin). This Ms. is with the University of California and will be published when funds for that purpose are available. As to when, that is a problem which may perplex many a major prophet. The author is of the opinion, however, that the Philippine Government, some scientific society, or any patron of science can make arrangements with the University of California for its publication in the same way as the University of California made arrangements with the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., for the publication of John M. Garvan's work, "The Manobos of Eastern Mindanao", and the author offers his fullest cooperation towards that end.

Capsic. Caffein., Quin. Sulph. aa 0.006, Senna 0.03

129 Juan Luna, Manila

Neighbors

(Continued from page 377)

But unexpectedly a man came running from a nearby field, shouting that a maddened carabao was loose. Sudden terror halted the quarrel and the people fled for places of safety. One of the women but recently so angry, thought of her daughter. She recalled that Petra was dressed in bright *kundiman* which she knew the mad carabao hates. She tried to calculate about where on the path from the spring the girl would now be walking.

Petra's father had run home and taken down his long, sharp bolo, the *talunasan*, and then joined a number of other men who would make an effort to capture the dangerous beast. The woman tried to tell him of Petra, but it seemed that she had lost command of her voice, and he had rushed out again before she could make herself heard.



**YOUR DOCTOR
WILL TELL YOU
THAT**

**PHILLIPS' MILK OF
MAGNESIA**
**IS THE SAFE REMEDY
FOR YOUR CHILD**



**ALSO IN
TABLET FORM**

Convenient to carry with you. Each Tablet is the equivalent of one teaspoonful of the liquid.



DOCTORS will tell you that Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is the *safe* remedy for your child. It is a gentle, effective laxative that does far more than simply "move the bowels." It sweetens the stomach, neutralizes the excess acids that frequently cause gas pains, biliousness and other similar ailments, and tones up the whole digestive system.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is ideal for children of all ages and especially desirable when taking to their first solid food after weaning.

Desperately she followed him out of the house and turned in the direction of the spring with vague thoughts of facing the animal herself and of interposing her own body between the infuriated beast and her young daughter.

A carabao suddenly appeared to arise before her. Half-fainting, her mouth open, she advanced toward it. Then she realized that two youngsters were astride the animal's broad back—her Petra and Pablo, her neighbor's boy.

Petra jumped to the ground and told her mother she was afraid the water-jar was broken. "A carabao has run amuck and Pablo took me out of danger and I dropped the jar."

"Never mind the jar now," gasped the relieved mother. "I am grateful to the Lord that both of you came back unharmed."

Soon they heard a succession of shouts and cheers. The mad carabao had been captured and tied with ropes, and windows and doors opened again and women and children appeared. Pablo's mother ran to meet her son, and Petra's mother looked at the other woman. She shook her head a little and swept her mind clear of all feelings of ill-will toward her neighbor. The tired and sweating men came up to drink a cup or two of foaming *basi* together, and peace returned to the neighborhood.

The Octopus

(Continued from page 371)

protrude all around. The octopus, taking this for a crab, fastens himself on it. Then he is pulled up and immediately half a dozen spears come flying when he breaks the surface. As he is usually large, it is dangerous to try and kill him in the deep water, so he is hauled ashore with all the spears sticking into him, and cut up and divided among the community as soon as he is landed.

Among the islands of the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean, octopuses of fabulous size are supposed to have been sighted. Most of these tales are of course exaggerations, but I believe nevertheless that the animals may be considerably larger than the scientifically recorded ones of from 28 to 30 feet.

The Prince of Monaco fished up a tentacle that was eight yards long. The animal must have measured at least fifty feet spread out.

Old whalers and explorers have often reported schools of dolphins showing signs of panic; there would be a great commotion in the water and suddenly one of the dolphins would jump high in the air with an immense tentacle wound around him, only to be pulled under to his death. This is probably the origin of many sea serpent stories.

The Parasol of Chinchay

(Continued from page 368)

wedding that I forgot to sell the last, and to reimburse our padrino, I spent money we badly needed". Maria snorted her disdain. "I want to forget all about them. They were *mala suerte*". She became pallid with excitement. "What did you do with the ticket, Chin", she asked. "I don't remember where I put it, as it was *buisit*", he replied. "Don't be stupid Chin, that might be the lucky *billete*." But Chinchay resolutely refused to trouble about it, and, anyway, he said, he had completely forgotten where he had hidden it.

Under her importunities, however, he searched the house simply to end her voluble flow of speech. Trunks were ransacked, the contents of *aparadores* and shelves turned upside down, corners explored, but to no avail. The ticket did not turn up. The old parasol was handled several times with no idea it contained the treasure. And Chinchay resumed his rounds. The month of November, 1879, was wet and stormy, and on one of the dull and rainy days that seem to stifle initiative he had earned but a single peseta. Explanations were in order. He was desperate and so was Maria. She had been offered employment by a dressmaker of Intramuros who gave fair wages for embroidering, and her mind was made up. The next day she left her abode with the laudable intention of earning money herself. She still had an affection for Chinchay but this was daily undermined by the pressure of the economic.

She left her child with a friend and refrained from telling her parents of her decision.

Chinchay arrived home, wet through, as it was raining in torrents. He was cold, miserable, and hungry, but he had over a peso in his pocket. He found the entresuelo deserted and his loved ones vanished. Near the bed was a pile of clothes and upon the table a note. It said she was tired of struggling along on an insufficient sum and had accepted work for herself. Of her whereabouts there was no mention. The feeble light flickered about the apartment now so silent from its usual flow of speech. For some time he sat and thought it over. It was true. He had failed to provide through no fault of his own.

The blow to him was great. Trembling and nervous he changed his wet garments with the intention of seeking his wife. He seized the ancient parasol to shield him from the rain and set out into the stormy darkness. He came to

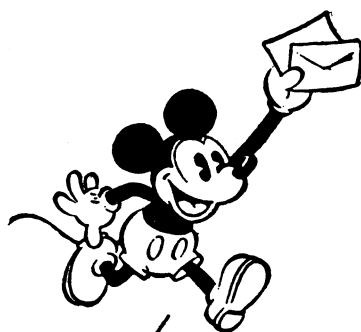
Papetries in fancy boxes

Semi-notes and Correspondence Cards

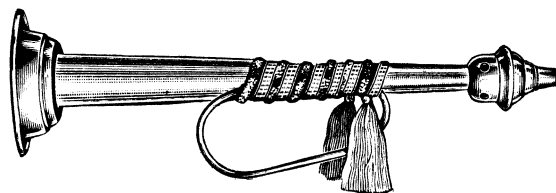
Children's Writing Paper

with Mickey Mouse

Designs, etc.



MICKEY MOUSE



Sealing wax

Initial seals

Autographs

Baby books

Wedding books

Scrap books



Leather bridge sets.

Fancy Dennison tablecloths and napkins for parties

Balloons, hats, horns and other favors for parties

For Sale by

Philippine Education Company, Inc.

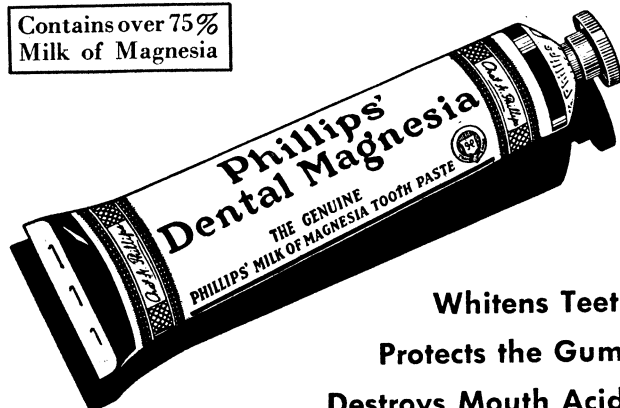
101-103 Escolta

Manila

Tel. 2-21-31

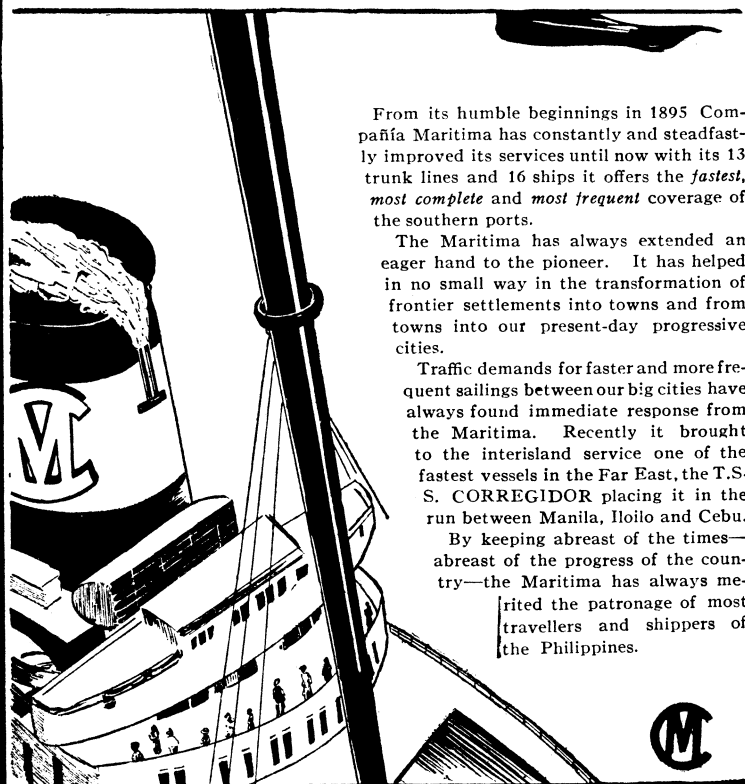
PHILLIPS' Dental Magnesia

Contains over 75%
Milk of Magnesia



Whitens Teeth
Protects the Gums
Destroys Mouth Acids

Abreast of the Times....



From its humble beginnings in 1895 Compañía Marítima has constantly and steadfastly improved its services until now with its 13 trunk lines and 16 ships it offers the *fastest, most complete and most frequent* coverage of the southern ports.

The Marítima has always extended an eager hand to the pioneer. It has helped in no small way in the transformation of frontier settlements into towns and from towns into our present-day progressive cities.

Traffic demands for faster and more frequent sailings between our big cities have always found immediate response from the Marítima. Recently it brought to the interisland service one of the fastest vessels in the Far East, the T.S. S. CORREGIDOR placing it in the run between Manila, Iloilo and Cebu.

By keeping abreast of the times—abreast of the progress of the country—the Marítima has always merited the patronage of most travellers and shippers of the Philippines.

COMPANIA MARITIMA

the store of his father-in-law, barred securely for the night. In a few sentences he made the old people aware of his marital disaster and the disappearance of Maria. "Calm yourself, Chin," said Mang Francisco. "I know that Maria has not been just to you. I will help you to find her tomorrow. She has said nothing to us. Now return home, eat and rest. Those who marry do so for better or worse, and you earn more than we do with this store".

The advice was sound, yet Chinchay felt depressed as he returned to his deserted home. He felt as if a sea of troubles were about to engulf him. His honesty, diligence, even his change of religion, had brought nothing but evil, he reasoned. He unbarred the door and entered the low room, flinging the dripping parasol to the floor with such violence that the handle parted from the frame. A piece of paper rolled out from the wreck which he did not notice in the obscurity. Chinchay lighted the *timsim* wicks in their saucer of oil and sat down, feeling sick at heart. A silence like death pervaded the once noisy apartment. For some time he sat dejectedly in his chair, then raised his head and glanced around the room. The roll of paper caught his eye. For a moment he regarded it abstractedly, then excitedly he leaped forward, stooped and picked it up. Unrolling it, he saw it was the lottery ticket so cleverly hidden and which he had entirely forgotten. A joyful yell broke from his lips.

"*Susmalieosep, Malia*", he cried. "*Malia encantado lemoño billete lotelia! Malia, Malia!*" Chinchay danced, laughed, and cried extravagantly. Again he spread it out before the sputtering light. Without doubt it was the winning ticket. Twenty thousand pesos in cash? Nothing could be more opulent than his dreams at that moment. The despised lottery ticket had now appeared to take away all his troubles as by a magician's wand.

"*Susmalieosep*", he cried again. He gave a supreme leap of joy and fell to the floor as if struck by an axe. His body scarcely moved except to straighten out in agony, slowly, and as if seeking relief. A few moments later a thin trickle of blood stole over the floor and a mortal pallor began to creep over his features. A short time after he had ceased to exist.

The cause was not hard to find. In the low beam of the entresuelo a large nail had been driven to hang the lamp and protruded some two inches from the wood. This had penetrated his brain as he leaped upward in joy, and he had fallen to the floor with the ticket still clutched in his hand. With his newly found riches he had also found death. Hand in hand with fortune had come misfortune. To him the ticket had in truth been "*mala suelte*". Its finding had been his end. About four o'clock the following day, Maria and her child, accompanied by her father, arrived at the dark entresuelo. They found the door unlocked, all quiet within, and thought Chinchay might be sleeping. Entering they were confronted by the scene of death, the fingers of the deceased still tightly clutching the roll of paper. Maria threw herself by the side of her dead husband and gave way to tears, for coming back in remorse and finding him dead, she was half crazed with grief. After some time her father lifted her up saying the Lord had seen fit to call

Chinchay but that she had her son to live for and must resign herself. At first they thought Chinchay was a suicide from grief, but they knelt and said their orisons, Maria sobbing desperately. Mang Francisco saw the paper clutched in the dead hand and thinking it a last note, stooped and removed it. Then glancing at the wound he saw it was not self-inflicted and, looking upwards, saw the nail in the beam.

He unrolled the paper. After reading the contents he gave a convulsive start and a series of pious ejaculations. Laying his hand on his daughter's shoulder he said, "Maria, Chinchay did not commit suicide. Look above and see the nail that caused his death. Then look on this ticket for it wins the prize of twenty thousand pesos. The pity of it is that for a long time Chinchay never realized his luck, and when he did it caused his death". Maria ceased her sobs at this astounding news. People crowded in, the

news went round as it does in Manila. With the aid of Don Julian they collected the grand prize. The tragic affair was a further means of advertising the next sale of the lottery, for such is human nature. In all probability Mang Francisco was the most deeply moved by the whole incident.

* * * * *

The body of Chinchay was buried from the old gray church of Binondo, under his full name of Don Julian Valdes Chinchay. His funeral was the most popular and best attended in many years, not because of his diligence or conversion to Christianity, but for the bad and good luck that had overtaken him simultaneously. One year later Maria was dwelling in her own house, a luxuriantly furnished one in Malate. She was no longer Malia de Chinchay, but Doña Maria Pilar Artacho de Arriola, and known as one of the richest señoras of her adopted suburb.

JIG - SAW PUZZLES

are the latest craze!

Make your evenings lively with—
A "MYSTERY-JIG" Puzzle—

A series of 4 fascinating subjects:

- "The Matinee Murder"
- "By Whose Hand"
- "Murder by the Stars"
- "The Dream Murder"

300 heavy board interlocking pieces.

Price, each subject Only ₱1.25

Other interesting puzzles:

- "RADIO STARS"
- "SURPRISE BAG"
- "VOLLAND"

at from ₱.40 to ₱35.00 each set

*Drop in on our Toy Department
Second Floor*

(We are getting in a wide assortment of wonderfully priced American Toys for Christmas. Watch for our announcements soon.)

BURPEE'S SEEDS

A supply fresh from Philadelphia fields
awaits you!

Some Greens?

Try "Iceberg" LETTUCE —
Crisp as ice, tender, and
juicy. An ounce Only ₱.40

Or "Cabbage Head" PECHAY—
Well-blanchd heads of
tasty flavor. A packet.. Only ₱.25

Flowers?

DIANTHUS (or Pinks)
Very showy and yet easy
to grow. A packet..... Only ₱.25

MARIGOLD (Tall African Double)
Provides enormous flow-
ers in a variety of choice
colors. A packet..... Only ₱.25

Write for our free Seed Circular



PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY
101-103 Escolta, Manila
"Complete School Service"



A Profitable Rule To Follow

Specify "APO" Cement "Best by Test"

For All Your Work

CEBU PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

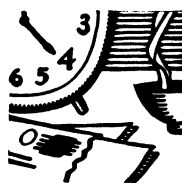
Insular Life Bldg., Manila

Plant,
Naga,
Cebu.



Tels. { 2-14-89
2-14-90

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



IN these days of a new lottery craze in the Philippines, Mr. Percy A. Hill's story, "The Parasol of Chinchay", dealing with the Manila Lottery of fifty years ago, is especially interesting. Chinchay met with good and very bad luck almost simultaneously. Mr. Hill, Nueva Ecija rice-planter, philatelist, bibliophile, and writer, states in a letter: "The lottery urge is surely a curious thing in this day and generation, but it is purely human nature".

Conrado Benitez, Dean of the College of Business Administration of the University of the Philippines, is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Laguna. He has for many years contributed signed editorials to the Philippine Magazine, and, being on the "inside", he is in an especially good position to "cover" the Convention for the readers of this publication. He will write an article a month for this Magazine as long as the Convention lasts.

Mrs. Gertrude C. Hornbostel is the wife of Mr. H. G. Hornbostel, the Advertising Manager of the Philippine Magazine. She lived for many years in Guam, and knows a lot about the beasts of the sea. For some years she collected fish for the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, and many fish have been named after her. She states that the octopus, a member of the mollusc phylum, actually is crafty, and the books say that the animal has a well-developed nervous system. It is probable that the animal's sensitive tentacles, which are used for explorative and "manipulative" purposes as well as for seizing prey, have tended to a development of the brain, just as the trunk of the elephant and the hands of the monkeys have led to a development of intelligence in those animals.

Mr. Amador T. Dagui's essay, "The Malayan Spell and the Creation of a Literature" and Mr. Conrado A. Uy's article, "Thirty Days in Java", are discussed in an editorial in this issue of the Philippine Magazine. I have asked Mr. Dagui, already well known to the readers of the Magazine, to define what he means by the "Malayan Spell" in a future article. It should be interesting. Like no doubt many others, I am under this spell myself. Mr. Uy was chairman of a delegation that represented the Philippine Christian Youth Movement at an international student conference held in Java last year. He was born in Faire, Cagayan, in 1910. He is studying law in Manila and edits *The Barrister*, a monthly published by the student body of the Philippine Law School.

The drawings and paintings by Alexander Kulesh reproduced on a page of this Magazine are the result of his prison-experience in Singapore. Mr. Kulesh was on his way to Siam and was arrested and held for several weeks by the authorities in Singapore because he did not have enough money in his pocket. He was sent back to Manila as a prisoner to be deported to Russia, but was released at the instance of various prominent friends of his here, among them Mr. Juan Arellano. The facts were printed in the newspapers and during the month I received a letter from Mr. Antonio C. Abear (a contributor to this issue) in which he said among other things: "A word anent Mr. Kulesh. I object to the way the Singapore authorities treated him. Can't a fellow be left to himself just because he has no coins jingling in his pockets? I am glad he is back 'home'." As a matter of fact, Mr. Kulesh is now talking about seeking Philippine citizenship. The paintings reproduced are the most striking of a larger collection which result-



The new Merriam-Webster, now ready, is the most important contribution to educational equipment in 25 years.

Easy to use and its encyclopedic treatment of thousands of topics makes it indispensable to all.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY *Second Edition*

The work of outstanding authorities. 600,000 entries. Magnificent plates in color and half tone. Thousands of new words. 25,000 terms illustrated. Thousands of encyclopedic articles. 35,000 geographical entries. 13,000 biographical entries. 3,300 pages.

Write for free illustrated booklet with specimen pages.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

Eduardo Co Seteng & Co. *Lumber Dealers*

610 Tanduay • Manila • Tel. 2-18-09

ed from his experience. They are, of course, subjective and impressionistic, and represent not so much his own actual sufferings in jail, because he was "fairly well treated", as they are an interpretation of the general prison psychology. They are eloquent of iron bars and stone walls, of confinement and restraint, of suffering and hopelessness.

Mr. Ricardo E. Canlas states in a letter that the events described in his story, "Pusitara", are authentic and are representative of many of the pusitara or elopment cases in this country. He successfully combines the romantic, the grim, and the amusing, and, incidentally, he offers pointers that might be useful to some of the rest of us.

"Neighbors" is Miss Carmen Batacan's second story published in this Magazine. She writes chiefly in the vernacular for an awe-inspiring number of local publications. She hails from Bigaa, Bulacan.

John M. Garvan, traveler, scientist, and man of letters, continues his series of articles on the Philippine Negrito, begun in the August issue of the Magazine. Mr. John S. McCormick of the Bureau of Education was quoted in this column last month as having said that for the first time in the history of the Zambales Rural High School, nine Negrito girls and one Negrito boy had been enrolled. In a letter to me, Mr. McCormick states: "I did make the statement, but it was an error, due to my having misread the Principal's report. The school did enroll this year for the first time nine girls, but all of them are Ilocanos and Tagalogs. There are, however, two Negrito boys enrolled. May I not ask that the statement be corrected somehow?"

Mr. Antonio C. Abear, born in Argao, Cebu, in 1907, is a school teacher. His present station is Lapay, a barrio of Argao, and the scene of "Eclipse in the Barrio". He has had a number of articles and stories in other Philippine publications, but this is his first in the Philippine Magazine. The picture of himself "peering at his watch" with the village is an uproar, makes a striking ending.

Mr. Manuel E. Buenafe, author of "The Lanao Moro Calendar", is a teacher at Camp Overton, Lanao. When I sent him the matter taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica published in the note appended to his article, he wrote me that he had "approached several intelligent Moro priests and that only one, Noska Alim, knew very much about the calendar. Noska Alim is a very old man and supposed to be the highest authority on Mohammedan law. He told me that the statement taken from the Encyclopedia is correct. Sultan sa Ramain, by the way, recently elected to the Constitutional Convention and also appointed as Representative for Lanao, is taking Noska Alim with him to Manila."

Jesus José Amado ("Stars, Again") states in a letter: "Frankly speaking, I am just a high-school graduate. I am seventeen years old. Am I too young to write? Although I have published a number of poems, this is my first to appear in your periodical."

Anatolio Litonjua writes that his "Answers" is "a humorous poem, written from actual experience."

R. Arceo Aristorenas ("Night in the Jungle") was born in Binangonan, Rizal, in 1914, and is a student in the Far Eastern University. He states that the "immediate inspiration for the poem came from the 'Jungle Moon' cover by Alexander Kulesh on the January Philippine Magazine."

T. D. Agcaoili ("Tapestry") has written a number of poems for the Magazine, and is a frequent contributor to other periodicals. He was born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, in 1916. He is a student in the University of the Philippines. In a letter he refers to former professors Shannon and Moore, and states regretfully: "And just my luck, I was still in the high school when they were here!" He also says, "I revere the Philippine Magazine (and this includes you). I appreciate the sentiment, but the word makes me feel like Marcus Aurelius—and long dead."

Josue Rem. Siat, ("Thoughts") already known to readers of the Magazine, often hits the philosophical note.

Leading Gregg Shorthand Books

For Beginning Students	
Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg)	₱3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg)	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter)	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott)	3.30
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg)	.65
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett)	1.32
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg)	.70
Progressive Dictation (Wilson)	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee)	1.58
For Advanced Students	
Gregg Speed Building (Gregg)	2.64
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett)	3.10
Transcription Drills (Ross)	2.64
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg)	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg)	2.20
For Teachers	
Daily Lesson Plans in Gregg Shorthand (Zinman, Strelsin, and Weitz)	2.64
Teaching Principles and Procedures for Gregg Shorthand (Skene, Walsh, and Lomax)	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

Phelan Building

San Francisco

or

The Philippine Education Company

101-103 Escolta

Manila

WORLD'S
most beautiful
FOUNTAIN PEN

GEM-LIKE SIDES CATCHING
THE LIGHT LIKE A DIAMOND.

YOUR CHOICE OF GLEAMING
ORIENTAL PEARL COLORS.

- WRITE FOR
1. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
 2. SPECIMEN GUARANTEE
 3. INSTALLMENT TERMS FREE

GUARANTEED
FOR YOUR
LIFETIME

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION
COMPANY
MANILA

EVERSHARP
DORIC

Cham Samco & Co. Hardware Merchants

306 Sto. Cristo

Manila

I received a number of other interesting letters during the month—one of them from a contributor to the Magazine who confided to me that he would send one of the "author's copies" we usually send to writers, to a certain young lady. "I shall send it to my sweetheart, although she is herself a subscriber (Be sure not to print this, however!)." I couldn't resist printing it, but I am not giving him away by name. It pleases me to think that the Magazine sometimes plays a part between two lovers.... At least I hope the young man's feelings are reciprocated. That is alack and alas not always the case!

I had another letter from Marc T. Greene, who has written a number of articles for the Magazine. He is now connected with the *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, and wrote me in part: "I do not cavil at all about payment-on-publication arrangements. That is the rule with most small magazines—and some big ones, too, or supposed big ones. For example, *Cornhill Magazine*, London, wrote me six months ago that an article of mine had been accepted, but up to now I haven't seen any money for it—and I shall presently write to the editor, who,

it appears is Lord Goring, just what I think of him, lord or no lord.... A world-known periodical like *Cornhill* ought to be ashamed of itself...."

Letters continue to come in congratulating us on the adoption of the Philippine Magazine for use in the senior classes of the public high schools as required class-reading—and this past month the Department of Private Schools took similar action. One correspondent tells of how he would like to be a teacher again with the Magazine as a text, and another states he is sorry he graduated from high school a number of years too soon!" Another correspondent writes: "This action of our educational authorities shows what the Philippine Magazine is! The Bureau of Education could not have done any better."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DIVISION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
MANILA

MEMORANDUM

No. 3, s. 1934

August 23, 1934.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE FOR FOURTH YEAR CLASSES

To Directors of Private Schools:

Our English requirements are to the effect that fourth year students should read at least three issues of the *SCHOLASTIC* and as many issues as possible of other reputable magazines listed under "periodicals" in our suggested library list for the third and fourth years of the general secondary course.

Effective at once, the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* is to be added to the suggested list of periodicals to be available to fourth year students. This magazine, by virtue of the high grade and variety of material contained, is considered to be a desirable addition to all high-school libraries.

It is suggested that all authorized private high-school courses obtain sufficient copies of this magazine so that fourth year students may be able to read at least three issues of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* in addition to the required three issues of the *SCHOLASTIC*. The subscription prices of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* to schools is as follows:

Minimum of six copies a month to one address paid in advance and ordered direct from the publisher:

One year..... ₱1.80 (for each subscription)
Six months..... 0.90 (for each subscription)
Three months..... 0.50 (for each subscription)


All subscriptions should be sent directly to the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila. Orders should be transmitted to the company at least one month in advance of the publication of the issue expected.

ALEJANDRO ALBERT,
Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

FREE!!!

A ONE YEAR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Send us three fully paid one year subscriptions to the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* at the rate of ₱3.00 a year, and we will enter your name as a one year subscriber free. Send by money order and print names and addresses of subscribers plainly; including your own. Address to *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila.




**BOIE'S
EMULSION**

50%

COD LIVER OIL

**Body·Bone·Blood
Builder**

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES



modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA

PROCESS ENGRAVER
22 STA POTENCIANA

Better
because
it's
liquid



CORNS HURT

Whether they're old or new
shoes hurt corns. Kill
that pain with

GETS-IT

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion

Tan Chico
Dry Good Store

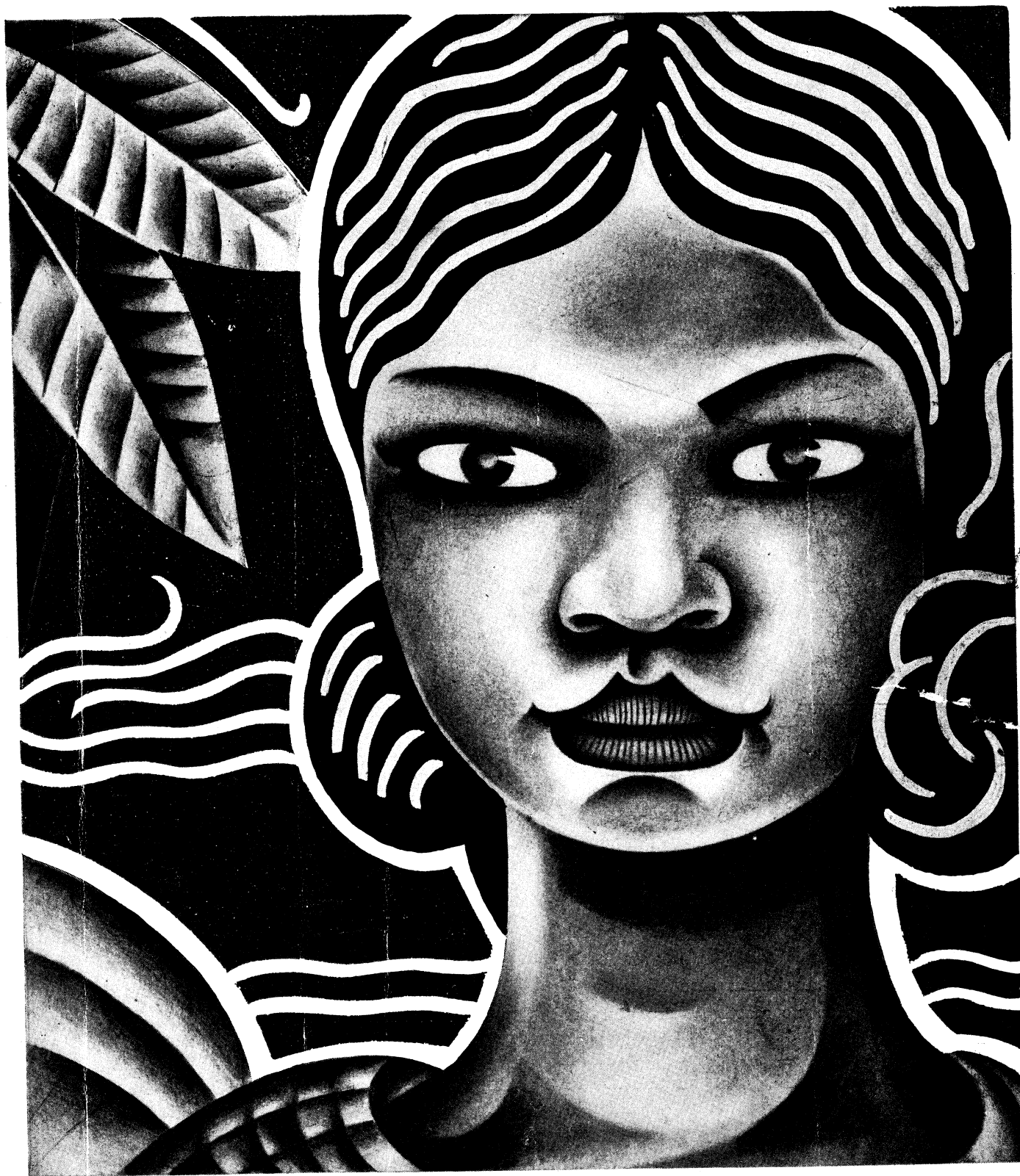
133 Nueva • Manila • Tel. 2-23-19

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

OCTOBER, 1934

No. 10 (318)



DESIGN BY ALEXANDER KULESH

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

MORE

*Comfort at High Speeds—
Safety at all Speeds*



—and Pesos Saved on Upkeep

A truly modern car that gives you all these advantages.

An entirely new car—up-to-date in appearance, performance and riding comfort. The 1934 Chevrolet is a big, full-weight car, up to 300 pounds heavier than other low-priced cars. It gives you all the speed you'll ever care to use. Patented Knee-Action assures a comfortable, restful glide no matter where you drive.

And, best of all, it is more economical than ever.

The improved Chevrolet engine for 1934 gives you the unequalled economy of six cylinders and valve-in-head design, with savings on gasoline, oil and upkeep you won't find in any other full-sized car.

Pacific Commercial Company

2 Isla de Romero, Manila

ILOILO

BACOLOD

CEBU

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1934

No. 10 (318)

Cover Design.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	C. GRANT ISAACS.....	408
News Summary.....	.....	410
The Present State of Mind in America.....	MARC T. GREENE.....	415
Rain (Story).....	C. D. DEPANO.....	417
Bereft (Poem).....	WINNIFRED LEWIS.....	418
The New Large-Scale Oil Development Plans for "Vogelkop", New Guinea.....	G. G. VAN DER KOP.....	419
How Much Longer Hitler?.....	ANONYMOUS.....	420
Boyhood in a Settlement Farm School.....	FROM AN UNEDITED MANUSCRIPT...	421
The Batanes Islands.....	MANUEL M. HERNANDO.....	422
Siam in Revolution.....	HENRY KENNEDY.....	424
Jose and Rita (Story).....	LAZARO M. ESPINOSA.....	425
Our National Poetess.....	LEOPOLDO Y. YABES.....	426
Editorials:		
Japan "Thunders" Again.....	THE EDITOR.....	427
The Anti-Suffrage Suffrage Committee.....	THE EDITOR.....	430
The Strike Riot.....	THE EDITOR.....	432
Footnote on "The Decline of the West".....	THE EDITOR.....	434
Four Hundred Thousand Yen.....	THE EDITOR.....	435
The Case of Ong Woo Theng.....	THE EDITOR.....	435
Cartoons:		
Woman Suffrage, 1933.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	428
Woman Suffrage, 1934.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	429
The Second Month of the Constitutional Convention..	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	436
Night (Poem).....	D. CORPUZ DAYAO.....	427
Dawn (Poem).....	DEOGRACIAS ITURRALDE.....	427
The Philippine Home:—Cheerful Kitchens—Health Notes—Sweet Papaya Pickle.....	MARIA MASIPAG.....	438
Just an Old Barrio Custom.....	N. U. GATCHALIAN.....	440
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....	.....	450
The New Books.....	.....	453
Astronomical Data for October, 1934.....	THE WEATHER BUREAU.....	454

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,

Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE—MARINE

AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT-PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION



ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY



E. E. ELSE

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400

Telephone 2-24-28

CHINA BANKING CORPORATION

Manila, P. I.

Authorized

Capital ₱10,000,000

Paid-up Capital,

Surplus and Un-

divided Profits,

over 7,600,000

Foreign and Domestic Bank-
ing business transacted.

Further information fur-
nished on application.

Branches:

Shanghai &
Amoy, China.

Correspondents

in all the Prin-
cipal Cities of the
World.

Business and Finance

By C. Grant Isaacs

American Trade Commissioner



Philippine business in August showed little, if any, improvement over July. Business was marked with uncertainty and both the months of July and August were regarded as poor. The seasonal rains and typhoons were an additional hindrance to trade improvement. In July there was a sharp drop in business which continued throughout August, but there are signs of improvement in September. The actuality of reduced sugar acreages, the mainstay of the Philippine export business, caused a standstill in many lines. With the announcement that the AAA processing tax is applicable to the Philippines and with the possibility that about ₱24,000,000 will be distributed among the planters, there are signs that confidence is slowly returning. Sugar planters are giving serious consideration to the development of other agricultural crops and in this connection cotton is to the fore. Another encouraging indication is the advance in copra prices in recent weeks. While prices are remarkably low, copra has advanced from ₱2.80 to ₱4.50 during the past six weeks. Banks report an increase in the volume of collections on inward bills. Credits and collections are reported discouraging and in many lines are becoming increasingly worse, especially in the provincial and sugar areas. Importers report a wider request for credit extension.

The paramount issue of the month has been the future provisions of the forthcoming tariff bill. The bill is still with the Special Tariff Committee which has sought to equalize the rates on imported merchandise so as to provide fair competition for American and locally produced goods competing with imports from sources employing low labor and other manufacturing costs. The bill will be considered by the Governor-General and the Council of State prior to its presentation to the Legislature. American business, in so far as the future is concerned, is largely, if not entirely, dependent upon the passage of this bill. The bill is, therefore, awaited with the keenest interest.

Reciprocity continues to be the key thought of many addresses of officials and commercial leaders, all of which are giving impetus to public opinion on the future trade relations of the Philippines with the United States. A general survey of these statements easily reveals that the Philippines want to continue reciprocal relations with the United States.

The recently organized Philippine-American Trade Association has now elected its officers and directors with headquarters in Manila. This group is sponsored by both leading American and Filipino business men and will actively undertake a drive for reciprocal trade relations between the Philippines and the United States. It will first undertake to educate the Philippines as to the value of trade relations with the United States. The active program of the association will, in all probability, be held in abeyance until the forthcoming tariff bill is acted upon, and business knows what the future offers.

In American textiles, competition with the Japanese is becoming more and more difficult. American importers of textiles are frank in stating that, without tariff protection, the market for the product of American mills will gradually disappear. Japan continues to copy the leading brands and, while the goods are of inferior quality, the buying public follows the style trend and purchases the cheaper cloth. Importers hope for an early settlement of the American textile strike for a continuation will naturally place Japanese textiles in a more strategic position. August ship's manifests again show heavy arrivals from Japan.

The House of Representatives has practically completed the revision of the 1935 budget. A late résumé made by the committee on appropriations reveals that the total net reductions made by the House from the budget submitted by the Governor-General amount to ₱853,001.74. The Governor-General's budget called for ₱53,997,459 compared with ₱56,510,338 authorized for 1934.

The semestral report of the Philippine National Bank, released September 1, 1934, showed increases in the reserves, surplus, investments, cash and resources of this institution for the first six months of the year. The bank's resources increased from ₱97,776,239.52 to ₱107,984,385.34 during this period. The favorable situation of the bank is seen also from its obligations to other banks, amounting to only ₱631,969.65 as against ₱17,480,172.78 which are due from United States and foreign banks as well as from local banks.

The cigar makers' strike which started August 15 over the question of wages still remains unsettled up to the present writing. The Governor-General has taken a hand in the matter and has created a Fact-Finding Committee in order to bring about an early settlement. There have been indications that the strikers have been instigated by communistic elements and the government is exerting efforts to prevent the spread of this influence. It was believed that the strike will be settled very shortly although considerable difficulty is being encountered due to the fact that the strikers are affiliated with a number of labor organizations.

Construction activity in the City of Manila is still at its low level, building permits for August aggregating a total value of only ₱214,000 as against ₱380,000 for August last year. The value of building permits issued from January to August totaled ₱1,909,000 as against ₱3,896,000 for the same period in 1933.

August power production was estimated at 9,800,000 KWH as compared with 9,900,000 for August last year. Total aggregate production for the first eight months of 1934 was 79,000,000 KWH as against 75,800,000 for the corresponding period in 1933.

Foreign Trade

The overseas trade of the Philippines during the first seven months of 1934 amounted to ₱255,537,669, an increase of 15 per cent as compared with the total trade during the same period of 1933, valued at ₱222,350,915. Foreign trade of the Philippines showed a decided slump during July as compared with July of last year. July foreign trade was also over ₱1,875,000 below the trade of June. According to the Collector of Customs, July registered one of the heaviest negative balances in many years, the net unfavorable balance being ₱5,674,950. July foreign trade amounted to only ₱19,395,348 as against ₱28,679,361 during July 1933, a decrease of 32 per cent. There was a decrease of ₱7,377,733 in July exports to the United States, with exports amounting to only ₱4,337,594 and ₱11,715,327 in July last year. Through the enforcement of the Jones-Costigan Law, curtailment of sugar shipments to the United States is principally responsible for this reduction.

Despite the reduction in shipments to the United States, the favorable balance of trade with the United States continues in the amount of ₱73,599,977 for the first seven months of 1934. The unfavorable balance with all other foreign countries was ₱18,240,532 for the first seven months of 1934 as compared with an unfavorable balance of ₱15,972,132 for the same period in 1933.

Total imports into the Philippines for the first seven months of 1934 amounted to ₱100,089,112, an increase of 16 per cent over imports for the similar period of 1933 when imports totaled ₱86,441,670 in value.

July Philippine foreign trade with Japan showed a balance in favor of Japan of ₱1,598,437. The Philippines imported from Japan ₱2,183,541 worth of merchandise and exported to Japan only ₱585,104. Great Britain likewise held a balance favorable to her in July, exporting to the Philippines a volume valued at ₱657,616 while she only took goods from the Philippines valued at only ₱195,508. Other important suppliers to the Philippine market were China, Germany, France, Dutch East Indies and the British East Indies.

The largest exports of the Philippines for July of this year were sugar, abaca, tobacco, copra and embroideries. Manila, Cebu and Iloilo were the principal shipping points for export trade, with Manila leading with exports in volume of ₱3,502,197; Cebu, ₱1,712,300; and Iloilo, ₱606,992.

Following the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and the Netherlands were the principal countries in Europe taking Philippine products.



For the best

Philippine Wines,

Liquors and Gins

buy from:

LA ROSARIO Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo

Manila, P. I.

Transportation

Cargoes: Orient interport, fair; interisland, poor; U. S. Pacific and Atlantic coasts, fair on general cargo, poor on sugar, copra and lumber; Europe, generally fair. Passenger traffic: inward, good; outward, fair; interisland, poor.

According to statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, Manila, export cargo movement from the Philippine Islands during August totaled 161,538 tons with a total of 92 sailings of which American bottoms carried 32,769 tons with 13 sailings.

Average daily freight tonnage on the Manila Railroad for August was 1,253 metric tons as against 1,998 for August last year.

Government Revenues

According to data compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, internal revenue collections made in the City of Manila during August, exclusive of excise taxes collected on imported articles, totaled only ₱637,989, or 22 per cent below the figure for the same month last year. Total collections for the first eight months, however, were 38 per cent above last year—₱17,129,148 against ₱12,422,545.

Customs collections during August totaled ₱1,505,284 as compared with ₱1,519,044, or a decline of only one per cent, while Customs internal revenue collections on imported merchandise totaled ₱368,241 as compared with ₱297,839 a year ago, or an increase of 24 per cent.

According to the Department of Finance, government income and tax collections for the first seven months of 1934 showed an increase of ₱5,052,659 over the corresponding period in 1933. Total collections amounted to ₱38,299,095 as compared with ₱33,246,436 in 1933.

Banking

Banking conditions during the month were satisfactory with declines in certain important items counterbalanced by increases in others. The most noteworthy improvement recorded was in net working capital of foreign banks which has steadily increased since the close of the previous month. Other increases were recorded in loans, discounts and overdrafts, and investments, while decreases were noted in total resources and average daily debits to individual accounts although the latter item dropped only a point. Other items remained at the previous month's level. The Bank Commissioner's report as of September 1, 1934, in millions of pesos, follows:

	Sept. 1 1934	July 28 1934	Sept. 2 1933
Total resources.....	230	239	227
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	97	95	98
Investments.....	57	50	49
Time and demand deposits.....	133	133	123
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	4	1	8
Average daily debits to individual accounts, five weeks ending.....	3.5	3.6	3.3
Total circulation.....	123	123	118

Credits and Collections

The volume of collections on inward bills during August was higher by about 15 per cent than during July. Collections in the Manila area are good, but collections in the provinces are slow, if not difficult. Funds of workers in the sugar districts are restricted, many having little or no income. The low price of copra also contributes to this situation. A small demand for loans continued during August and present loans are being paid up. There is a shrinkage in loans as compared with a year ago. Banks doing business with the provincial sugar companies anticipate some increase in demand for loans or the handling of bills in connection with the movement of the sugar crop prior to October 15, 1934 (the date set for final shipments) after which time there is expected to be a lull.

Sugar

In anticipation of higher prices due to pending developments, holders of sugar increased their prices to ₱6.50 to ₱7.00 per picul although business was transacted on the basis of ₱6.00 per picul. The Governor General issued a proclamation on August 8 making it compulsory for all sugar pertaining to the 1933-34 crop to be shipped to the United States prior to October 15, 1934, in order to reach the United States before January 1, 1935. This was done to simplify the allocation of the 1935 quotas and to prevent centrals from milling early and shipping the 1934-35 crop as belonging to the 1933-34 crop. This ruling, coupled with selling pressure on the part of holders, caused prices to recede, quotations during the third week being ₱5.60 per picul. According to data released by the Governor-General on August 14, centrifugal sugar producers will be allowed to mill to the extent of approximately 870,000 short tons during 1934-35 milling season—644,185 short tons for export to the United States, 125,000 for local consumption, and 100,000 short tons to be used as a reserve in case of emergency. The refined sugar quota of 79,661 short tons has been allocated to the three local refineries by the Office of the Governor General on August 21. Report has been received locally to the effect that President Roosevelt has signed the new reciprocal tariff treaty between the United States and Cuba which decrees among other things a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar from 1-1/2 cents to 9/10 cents per pound. Sugar exports for August were estimated at 50,737 long tons of centrifugal and 1,450 long tons of refined. The aggregate exports for the first ten months of the current crop year, as compiled by Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manila, follow:

	Long Tons	
	Nov. 1, 1933 to Aug. 31, 1934	Nov. 1, 1932 to Aug. 31, 1933
Centrifugal	1,103,478	992,985
Refined.....	58,667	53,376
Centrifugal and refined	1,162,145	1,046,361

Coconut Products

The improved condition of the local copra market during July continued through August and is expected to extend to September due to the fact that the Philippines sold freely in August and maintained its overbalanced position. Renewed demand from European and Mexican buyers also contributed to the firmness of the market, forcing local mills and Pacific Coast buyers to increase their offers if they want any supplies at all. Copra receipts were heavier than the previous month but were far below 1933 figures due to low production and partly to continued export shipments from provincial concentrating centers. Prices advanced due to higher prices offered for coconut oil and the unexpected heavy demand for copra meal from the United States. The coconut oil market improved gradually during the month. In spite of the Conference freight reduction, only a small amount was shipped to Europe, buyers preferring copra to oil. The drought in the United States brought about a very unusual and marked increase in demand for Philippine copra meal, with transactions reported as high as ₱35.00 per metric ton, f. o. b. steamer, Manila. Crushers were reluctant to sell with indications pointing to a stronger market. The desiccated coconut market was quiet during August with prices a shade weaker. It was rumored that another mill would be erected shortly in Laguna for the production of desiccated coconut. Figures compiled by Leo Schnurmacher, Inc., Manila, for August, 1934, follow:

	Aug. 1934	July 1934	Aug. 1933
Copra resacada, buyers, go-downs, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	4.40	3.60	5.50
Low.....	3.70	3.40	5.00
Coconut oil in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.095	0.08	0.12
Low.....	.08	.0775	.115

Abaca (Manila hemp)

The local abaca market opened dull but as the month advanced, strength became evident accompanied by an upward revision of prices. This situation was a reflection of the improvement in foreign markets. Sellers were firm and were demanding from ₱0.25 to ₱0.50 per picul above buyers' ideas. This resulted in limited transactions, the market closing with U. S. grades leading in price increases.

Opening and closing prices in Manila (f. a. s. buyers' godowns) pesos per picul, for various grades, were as follows:

Grade	Opening	Closing
E.....	10.00	10.50
F.....	9.00	9.50
I.....	6.75	7.25
J-1.....	6.25	6.50
J-2.....	5.25	5.50
K.....	4.25	4.50
L-1.....	3.50	3.75

The committees organized in July in connection with mapping out a program of limitation in the abaca industry are still holding sessions but have not as yet formulated any definite plans. One bill proposed in the present Legislature calls for industrialization of the industry and an appropriation of ₱5,000,000 by the government from profits on Philippine gold deposits in American banks.

Tobacco

Buying of the 1934 tobacco crop in the Cagayan Valley was reported to have started near the end of the month under review. Prices offered were reported to be conservative. The Manila market continued quiet, especially after the middle of the month, due principally to the cigar makers' strike. Exports of rawleaf, stripped tobacco and scraps were very low, the greatest portion of which were to the Spanish Monopoly.

Cigar exports to the United States during August was estimated at 14,822,897 units as compared with total exports of 13,547,510 units (Customs final) during July and 15,595,179 units (Customs final) during August last year. Only low-priced cigars are in demand in the United States.

On August 15, the cigar makers of all factories in Manila and suburbs declared a strike which, at this date, still remains unsettled. Press reports indicate that the movement was instigated by radical elements who tried to induce laborers in other industries to join the strike, but without success. The strike was being carried along peaceful lines and to date no serious clashes have occurred. Settlement has been hampered by lack of unity among the strikers who are affiliated with a number of different organizations.

Rice

Nothing of importance disturbed the quiet condition of the rice market during the month under review with the exception of slight price declines in both hulled rice and palay. Quotations per sack of 57 kilos ranged from ₱4.35 to ₱4.55 for luxury grades and ₱3.85 to ₱4.10 for ordinary grades of rice. The palay price range was from ₱1.60 to ₱1.85 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan. Although prices are normally higher during September, this does not seem to be the case at present due to the weak market and lack of sustaining demand. The new crop promises favorably on account of excellent growing conditions but it is still too early to predict what the volume of the crop will be. Rice receipts in Manila during August totaled 143,260 sacks as compared with 171,610 for the previous months and 207,100 for August last year.



By the Ease with which it glides across paper you will recognize Liconderoga America's favorite 10¢ pencil.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
Distributors

A Royal MIXER!



**BUBBLES
and
SPARKLES**

To The Last Drop!

**Ask for it at
Your Club, Hotel
or Grocery**

Royal Soda

News Summary

The Philippines



August 14.—Ben Dizon Garcia, occasional contributor to the *Philippine Magazine*, author of "My Town", dies at Cullion.

August 15.—Secretary Eulogio Rodriguez orders the return of the Scientific Library Division to the Bureau of Science. This library is considered one of the greatest scientific libraries in all Asia.

August 16.—The State and Commerce Departments at Washington study the draft of a tariff bill favored by Governor-General Frank Murphy and promised the support of Filipino leaders designed to afford more adequate protection to American goods in the Philippines. The Philippines at present sells approximately twice as much in the duty-free American market as it buys from the United States, and to remedy this unbalanced condition is the object of a trade-reciprocity campaign now being carried out.

Japanese Consul-General A. Kimura, in a speech before students of the University of the Philippines, tells his audience that the campaign for continuation of the present free trade with the United States would "probably have serious consequences". (See editorials in the September issue of the *Philippine Magazine*.)

August 17.—Manila business men form the Philippine-American Trade Association for the purpose of advocating the "continuation of reciprocal trade relations" between the United States and the Philippines after adopting a report submitted by a committee composed of Rafael R. Alunan, H. B. Pond, and Arsenio Luz.

A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman says that the Japanese government had no advance knowledge of Consul-General Kimura's speech, following the suggestion that the address contained statements and implications which were at least highly unusual for a diplomatic representative especially in view of the fact that the Philippines is still under American sovereignty.

Some 3,000 employees of the La Insular and Alhambra cigar factories strike as a result of the refusal of the companies to restore the former wages which amounted to 80 centavos per 1000 units made, recently reduced to 55 centavos.

Delegate Amancio Aguilar of Masbate faints in the Constitutional Convention Hall and dies shortly afterward at the Philippine General Hospital.

August 18.—At a meeting held in the Rizal Memorial Stadium, the Nacionalista-Democrata Party is organized with Manuel L. Quezon as President; Quintin Paredes, Vice-President; Mariano Cuenco, Second Vice-President; Iban Sumulong, Third Vice-President; Guillermo Villanueva, Secretary-Treasurer. The platform includes a declaration pledging the Party to seek a shorter transition period to independence. Speaker Paredes stating that this is "mainly inspired by our apprehension of what may happen in this country if the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act are not changed; we may find it difficult if not unbearable to continue with the political and economic relationship with the United States because of the inequality in economic treatment of the two countries under that law." Political observers think that this part of the platform is designed merely to offset the attitude of the "Pro-Independence Party".

Some 2,500 cigar makers from the La Flor de Isabel and La Nobleza factories join the strike.

August 19.—Senate President Quezon observes his 56th birthday anniversary.

Quezon declares that in the death of Speaker Henry T. Rainey of the United States the Filipino people have lost a good friend and powerful ally in Congress.

August 20.—A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that he "fails to understand the excitement which appears to have been caused" by Kimura's speech, but that the latter had called on the Governor-General to explain his position.

August 21.—The Governor-General appoints Dr. Victor Buencamino acting Under-Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce to succeed Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, appointed Director of the Bureau of Science in view of the impending departure of Under-Secretary Jorge B. Vargas with Senate President Quezon for Europe and the United States.

Efforts of some of the leaders of the cigar makers strike to promote a general strike are unsuccessful.

The Department of Labor takes a hand in the strike by inviting employers and strike leaders to a conference. The Union de Tabaqueros has demanded the restoration of the 1930 wage scale, recognition of the union, reemployment of all strikers, withdrawal of all charges against strikers for breach of the peace, enforcement of the eight-hour labor law.

The Senate, House, and Constitutional Convention pass resolutions expressing regret over the death of Speaker Rainey.

August 22.—The Legislature reelects Pedro Guevara Resident Commissioner and elects Rep. Francisco Delgado to succeed Camilo Osias, the latter, however, refusing to resign until his term expires on January 3. Senator Osameña praises Osias on the floor of the Senate. Quezon states that no one denies Osias's work for independence but that he had acted beyond the bounds of prudence and propriety and had worked openly against the clear wishes of the Legislature to which he owed his position.

Rep. Justino Nuyda of Albay in his half-hour privilege speech challenges the Legislature to clean its own house before probing into other government institutions, charging that some members of the House maintain gambling houses, taking advantage of their legislative immunity. He declares the Speaker Paredes has received a letter from the Philippine Constabulary informing him of the difficulty the insular police are experiencing in apprehending gamblers who are under the protection of legislators.

August 23.—Senate President Quezon leaves Manila on the Dutch steamer *Tjibadak* without announcing his itinerary although his immediate destination is Java by way of Macassar. He will visit many Far Eastern and European cities, including Paris where he will go for medical aid, en route to the United States, and will probably return with the congressional mission scheduled to come in November. He is accompanied by Jorge Vargas, Manuel Nieto, and Dr. Juanario Estrada. In a parting statement he asks for continued support to the Governor-General "who has the welfare of the Filipino people at heart".

The Senate approves the ad-interim reappointment last November of Mayor Tomas Earnshaw.

August 25.—Louis Cuvillier, New York attorney, appeals to Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings to join in seeking a writ from the Supreme Court to determine the power of Congress to alienate United States territory acquired by conquest. He believes that some foreign power would seize the Philippines as soon as America withdraws and holds that the Constitution does not bestow on Congress authority to alienate sovereignty, a prerogative which is, accordingly, reserved to the people.

Reported that Asociacion España Filipinas of Madrid will urge the Convention to reject the plan favoring English as the official language as it might "hinder friendly relations between Spain and the Philippines".

August 27.—The Governor-General by executive order creates the Advisory Judicial Council to consist of the Chief Justice, the Secretary of Justice, the senior judge of the Manila Court of First Instance, the Dean of the University Law School, and a member of the Board of Bar Examiners, to recommend, when requested by the Governor-General, eligible



**special stranded cotton
for
.. your own
embroidery**

.. the thread used successfully either as a whole or divided in one or more of the six strands. Supplied in a wonderful range of graded and fast shades making it possible to produce the most artistic effects in blended color combinations

**high quality
fast colours**

... can be procured from all art
needlework stores



and qualified persons for appointments to judicial offices, the recommendations to be based on "character, experience, training, and professional attainments, without reference to political affiliations or considerations." "It is intended and expected that its members shall be kept entirely free from the molestation and annoyance of outside influence and solicitation. It shall therefore be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, incompatible with the aims and purposes of this order and the policy hereby established, and a violation of the ethics of the public service, for any person, unless officially requested by the Council, to communicate with members of the Council or to make representations or suggestions to them, directly or indirectly, on behalf of any person."

Leading Filipino women attend hearings on the question of providing for woman suffrage in the constitution before a committee of the Convention considered generally hostile.

August 28.—Department of Justice officials forecast a negative reply to the letter of Attorney Cuvillier, pointing out that it would not be within the province of a Cabinet official to contest an act of the Administration.

August 29.—Dr. José K. Santos, head of the botany department of the University of the Philippines, leaves Manila for the University of Michigan as exchange professor. He will give special courses in tropical botany and Philippine plant geography.

August 30.—Commissioner Guevara, speaking before the Manila Rotary Club, declares that the "political questions which have in the past caused differences of opinion are now out of the picture", the "longings and ambitions of the Filipino people" having been "fully met", and that the only problem that now faces us is the economic. "It is beyond imagination to describe what would happen if free trade between the United States and the Philippines were completely abolished." He alludes to foreign immigration, political investments and loans, and declares, "I would not want to live to witness the coming of that day..." "What good would it do to the Philippine Islands to have in its markets cheap goods if the people do not have the money to buy them? At no time has the Philippines been able to sell her own products to the country or countries where those cheap goods come from..." A brief analysis of the markets of the world, the products they produce, will bring home to every Filipino that it is almost impossible at this time to find a new market for Philippine products. . . . There is almost a consensus of opinion that the continuation of our present free trade relation with the United States insures our salvation. There should be a way by which a solution may be found without violating any obligation and without antagonizing any sectional selfish interest. And the Filipino people must know right now that they have to do their part. . . . I have a heartfelt preference for American capital, for experience has proved that it is constructive and helpful. . . . This is the most opportune time for Amer-

ican capital to be invested in the Philippines before it is too late. . . . The Filipino people must welcome this capital. . . . Their present life is patterned after the American standard of living. A great number of Filipinos speak the English language more than they do any other language or dialect. The Filipinos are more than half way in their spiritual and economic assimilation with the American people. It is too late for them to recede and to attempt it will cause such social and economic convulsions that it is impossible to forecast the result. . . . I endorse from the bottom of my heart the movement of starting an educational campaign in the United States to secure the continuance of the existing free trade and to encourage American capital to come to the Philippines. I am sure it will be for the benefit of the Filipino people and the security of the Philippines. . . . I only hope that they will possess the necessary wisdom and calmness in this hour of danger. . . .

August 30.—Quezon talks with Speaker Paredes by radio-telephone from Batavia.

August 31.—A Foreign Office spokesman at Tokyo reveals that the Japanese government has made representations to the State Department and also to the Government of the Philippines against the proposed reciprocal tariff arrangement between the United States and the Philippines as discriminating against Japanese trade, pointing out "the dangers of anti-Japanese discrimination". According to a press report, "the Japanese press and public is increasingly ready to consider the Islands a new field for economic advancement and open to Japan's aggressive trade and investment policies".

The Japanese action causes "mild surprise" in Washington circles where however the representations are taken as a "trial balloon" floated in an attempt to ascertain the official American viewpoint on continued trade reciprocity. State Department officials will ignore the Japanese action for the present.

A Filipino leader states curtly, "What has Japan got to do with our wishing to establish reciprocity with the United States?"

N. W. Jenkins, former advertising manager of the Manila Times, dies at Haight's place, Benguet, after a long illness, aged 56.

September 2.—A War Department official states that the Department plan to encircle the United States with anti-aircraft defenses at a cost of \$33,000,000, besides bringing to full strength the anti-aircraft units in Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippines, will be presented to the next Congress. The equipment would include three-inch guns with a vertical range of 25,000 feet, shooting 25 shots a minute, and machine-guns for low-flying planes firing 500 shots a minute; also searchlight units of 800,000 candlepower.

Consul-General Kimura states that he has received no instructions from Tokyo to protest to the Philippine Government and this would be "unbelievable" since there is no tariff bill whatsoever introduced in the Legislature.

September 3.—The Japan Foreign Office spokesman declares in a prepared statement that the Government has not made a protest, but merely instructed its Charge d' Affaires in Washington to explain the situation to the State Department. Higher Philippine tariffs would "adversely affect the friendly relations between Japan and America" for it would "mean that the Japan-Philippine trade which recently has been increasing and prospering in both directions may be virtually killed". He remarks that a copy of the instructions had been sent to the Consul in Manila and added that the recent tariff policies of Occidental powers respecting their Oriental dependencies were "adversely affecting the interests of the natives, the majority of whom desire to purchase cheap goods but the governing powers control the newspapers and parliaments, hence the voice of the natives is not heard".

Striking cigar factory laborers stage a fight at the Ayuntamiento in which a number are hurt, including two police. No arrests are made.

September 4.—Rafael Alunan is elected President of the Philippine-American Trade Association; Judge J. W. Hausermann, Vice-President; Arsenio N. Luz, Secretary; and Messrs. Pedro J. Campos, Horace B. Pond, Kenneth B. Day, and Vicente Madral members of the board.

Consul-General Kimura explains that the Philippine press and Legislature was not referred to in the statement at Tokyo.

September 5.—Chester H. Gray, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, reiterates his opposition to Philippine-American trade reciprocity stating that it would be in the nature of an evasion, overcoming the expressed will of Congress. Farm groups would support, he states, any proposal to advance the date of independence.

September 6.—The report of Sen. Carl Hayden to Sen. M. F. Tydings, chairman of the territories and insular possessions committee, is released for publication. Senator Hayden was in the Philippines for 15 days during July and August. He states that "any serious study of the facts compels one to conclude that an independent Philippine government can not obtain the revenue to maintain itself either nationally or in its local branches without continued access to American markets for a very considerable volume of Philippine products. The standard of living is so very much higher than elsewhere in the Orient that the Filipino producers can not successfully compete on an extensive scale in any market save that of the United States. Economic distress in the Islands is sure to have political repercussions. Complete application of the United States tariff laws to the Philippines means that this experiment in self-government will fail. . . . Congress has authorized the President to make reciprocal tariff agreements. . . . Congress has in effect announced that so far as possible it shall be hereafter our policy to do business with those who do business with us. . . . If our

government is seeking trade throughout the world why should it fail to hold and increase the market for American goods in the Philippines? . . . As an independent nation the Philippine Islands are certainly entitled to the same treatment with respect to commercial intercourse as we would extend to any other independent country. . . . In any event, the rest of the world can not object if a colonial possession, upon becoming independent, decides to continue special trade relations with the nation that has theretofore controlled its commercial intercourse. . . . The Philippines stands eighth on the list of countries consuming American products whereas Cuba is fifteenth. The population of Cuba is 3,700,000. There are now 14,000,000 Filipinos. . . . Conse-



MEN CAN TELL

by the Smartness
of her Make-up!

MEN compare her with other girls and find her lovelier by far! Men are attracted by beautiful lips, but no man likes "painted" lips. Her lips never shriek "paint," for she always uses Tangee Lipstick. It gives lips the youthful color men admire, without risking a painted appearance.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

Tangee contains a magic color-change principle. In the stick it looks orange. But put it on and notice how it changes on your lips to the one shade of rose most becoming to your coloring...the natural shade for you. Thus Tangee gives lips a healthy glow of youth not an artificial, painted look. Made with a special cream base, Tangee softens and soothes, prevents chapping. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look...make the face seem older.



PAINTED—Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.



TANGEE—Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.



NEW...Tangee Face Powder now contains the magic Tangee color principle. Makes your skin look younger, fresher. Prevents powdery, mask-like effect, for like Tangee Lipstick, its color matches your natural skin tones.



SALES AGENTS

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

MENTHOLATUM

Don't Cry, Girlie!

Apply cooling Mentholatum on your bruised knees to soothe the pain and avoid infection. Soon they will heal up. That's why so many mothers always have Mentholatum handy for burns, scalds, cuts, etc. Use Mentholatum for quick relief of colds. Apply to nose, throat, chest.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name _____
Teacher _____ School _____
Address _____

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

quently there is likely to be a greater future market for American products in the Philippines than in Cuba. . . . Over three quarters of a billion dollars worth of American products have been sold in the Philippine Islands during the past ten years. The next ten years should show a large increase in the amount of that commerce if a way can be found to enable the Filipino people to pay for what they want to buy and to make the payments in a way that will not be harmful to the United States. . . . The Philippine Legislature has taken cognizance of the necessity of favoring the importation of American products by the enactment of tariff and other laws. . . . Time and new forms of competition have shown that the existing barriers must be very materially raised and strengthened if

American trade with the Philippines is to be maintained on anywhere near an even exchange in the value of commodities. . . . I leave Manila with none but the kindest feelings for the Filipino people and those who speak for them. A way can be found to advance their welfare without injury to our own country. . . . The remainder of the report is devoted to a more or less detailed discussion of the principal products of the Philippines.

Copies of a "legislative" tariff bill, so-named to distinguish it from the Quirino or administration measure, are reported to be circulating among the members of the Legislature. The origin and inspiration behind the bill is obscure, but the measure, with a detailed section on textiles, either preserves the present tariff rates or actually reduces them. It is said a powerful lobby, "by no means impetuous" will undertake to push the bill and to fight specific protection of American goods in the reciprocity program.

The suffrage committee of the Constitutional Convention votes 22 to 19 against a constitutional provision for woman suffrage.

September 7.—Quezon arrives in Singapore after a short tour of Java where he was received by distinguished officials.

September 8.—The Governor-General announces the appointment of Angel S. Arguelles as Director of Science and Dr. Leopoldo A. Faustino as Assistant Director. Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, named director some time ago, will be brought back to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as Under-Secretary.

September 9.—Senator Sergio Osmeña observes his 56th and Speaker Quintin Paredes his 50th birthday anniversary.

September 10.—United States cotton goods exporters meet in New York to consider a campaign to induce Congress to eliminate the excise tax of Philippine coconut oil as they are anxious to win additional protection for their market in the Islands. This is the first concrete response to the newly organized movement to foster reciprocal trade.

September 11.—Constabulary and police are reported to be on the alert for a rumored uprising of "tanganians" and communists in and around Manila.

September 12.—Sen. Claro M. Recto, President of the Constitutional Convention, urges the chairmen of the various committees to have their reports ready by the 17th. Reports dealing with the preamble, declaration of principles, duties of citizenship, naturalization, public health, territorial delimitation, and executive power have already been submitted.

James J. Rafferty, superintendent of the Ilocos Manganese Mining Company, which recently received a P500,000 order for 10,000 tons of manganese which it was unable to fill because of its small-scale operation, advocates the development of the mine by the government.

The Governor-General appoints a neutral fact-finding committee to inquire into the cigar makers strike and to make recommendations. The appointees are Miguel Unson, former Secretary of Finance, Father José Siguion, S. J., Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra, President of the Women's Club of Manila, Jorge Bocobo, President of the University, and Dr. Herminio Velarde, President of the Parents-Teachers Association.

September 13.—Senator Recto, speaking before the Rotary Club, declares himself in favor of "economic collaboration" with the United States and warns against "the real danger that impends against which the Filipino people must be ready to muster all their resources as well as their statesmanship and patriotism, which is not the economic collaboration with America which we should foster and stimulate, but such other economic ascendancy, such Monroeism, which in view of geographical factors will mean for us and our posterity our economic pauperism and our political extinction. This danger is real and we must be ready to meet it with courage and determination." He speaks also of the change in the attitude of the Filipino people toward American capital which they first feared, but now welcome. "We have seen that our fear was unfounded. America's record in this country has belied the statements of those who would picture the American people as imperialists in their dealings with our people. Instead of imperialism we have altruism; instead of selfishness we have had cooperation; instead of retention we will soon have independence. . . . The fact has dawned on us that the strengthening of our commercial relations with the United States will not only bring with it no dangers, but that on the contrary it will give stability to our economic situation and, what is more important, it will forestall and prevent our falling under the economic vassalage of other nations which will sooner or later end in the loss of our sovereignty."

American cigar manufacturers urge the National Recovery Administration to limit the importation of Philippine cigars and to restrict or halt entirely the sale of cigars retailing at two for five cents, these steps being necessary, it is said, to relieve the situation in the United States where factories are closing because of the inability to meet the minimum wages fixed by the N.R.A. code. It is declared that Philippine shipments have increased 53 per cent.

September 14.—Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres reports to the Governor-General that there is widespread poverty and misery among the lower classes in Manila and the provinces, attributing this to the depression and anticipating that the restrictions on sugar production will add to the suffering. He advocates a national campaign for the production of food-stuffs in home gardens, the promotion of home industries, and legislation increasing the public works outlay for next year from P3,500,000 to at least P6,000,000 to help provide work, the funds to be distributed with reference to population and the seriousness of unemployment in the various regions of the Philippines. He also recommends legislation creating settlement houses under the Bureau of Labor to take charge of the homestead movement.

A report is received in Manila to the effect that the officers and members of the crew of a Japanese vessel, the *Hayun Maru*, on September 11, near Balabac, threw three Constabulary soldiers, a sergeant, and a policeman overboard who had been sent to make the usual customs inspection. They were overpowered by the crew, sustaining various injuries in the scuffle, disarmed, robbed of thirteen pesos in pocket money, and then thrown overboard. They managed by clinging to a log to land at Bugsuk. By order of the Governor-General three cutters are sent in pursuit of the ship.

Two Japanese boats are captured by the Constabulary at Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte, the captains of which claim they were on their way to "the island of Sinangunto, a Japanese possession 300 miles southwest of Palawan", and driven to seek shelter.

Prof. José Espiritu is elected dean of the College of Law, University of the Philippines, to succeed Dr. Jorge Bocobo, now President of the University.

September 15.—The fact-finding strike board created by the Governor-General is informed by the cigar makers that the average daily earning is 60 centavos, not enough to support themselves and their families and they also explain that the increase of 25 centavos per 1,000 cigars made, offered by the factory owners, would mean an actual increase in pay of only four cents a day. Factory owners point out the present marketing difficulties, the high taxes on tobacco products, etc. Since statements as to costs and profits differ, the committee will order an investigation of the books of the manufacturers, the work to be done by the office of the Insular Auditor.

September 17.—Three men are killed and twenty persons are wounded including nine policemen as a mob of around 1000 strikers storm the Minerva cigar factory wishing to interfere with workers who had returned to their jobs.

The fish and game division, the division of mines, and the division of home economics, made into independent entities some time ago, are returned to the Bureau of Science by order of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. (See editorial in the August Philippine Magazine).

Delegate Salvador Araneta, chairman of the commerce committee of the Constitutional Convention, turns in a committee report recommending the creation of a board of trade of five members to regulate commerce and production to the extent of fixing production, prices, credit, and wages, and a national economic council of fifteen members with the right to introduce bills of an economic nature into the Legislature, the members also to have a voice in both Houses.

September 18.—The Governor-General issues a statement declaring that Ong Woo Theng, editor of the Manila Chinese daily, the *Vanguard*, will be permitted to remain in the Philippines. The Chinese Consulate requested his deportation on the grounds that he is a communist and advocated violence and disorder. The Deportation Board, an advisory body, after an investigation, found him not guilty, one member dissenting, and the Governor-General declares that "the evidence was insufficient to support the charge and to warrant deportation. The findings and recommendations of the Board are therefore affirmed and respondent will be permitted to remain".

The fourth striker wounded in Manila two days ago dies, and two more are in a serious condition.

The House passes a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to maintain the provision in the regulations which permits the import of coconut oil reduced to fatty acids without payment of the excise tax of three cents a pound.

The United States

Only two cinema actresses—Norma Shearer and Dolores del Rio—are included among the ten women ranked as the most beautiful in the United States by a committee of judges from nominations made by prominent artists and photographers in a dozen large cities.

August 17.—The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association files an injunction suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to test the validity of the Jones-Costigan Act on the basis that Hawaiian rights as a full federal territory were violated when it was assigned an annual sugar production quota on a different basis than that used for continental producers, the latter having been given allotments larger than the anticipated output while Hawaii was given an arbitrary quota smaller than the estimated production as were also the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

August 19.—Speaker Henry T. Rainey, for thirty years a member of the House of Representatives, dies of pneumonia, aged 74.

August 22.—Announced that the entire United States Fleet will be returned to the Pacific, including the Scouting Force usually kept in the Atlantic, and will remain in the Pacific "until conditions change".

The Navy Department awards building contracts for 24 warships, 11 to be built in private yards and the rest in government navy yards.

The American Federation of Labor endorses the strike in the textile industry the calling of which has been agreed upon. The National Recovery Administration announces presidential approval of a reduction in weekly working hours from 40 to 36 without a reduction in wages in hope to avert the strike.

August 26.—The State Department signs a reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba which agrees to reduce duty on Cuban sugar from 1-1/2 to 9/10 cents a pound and also to make reductions in the duties on

Freckles



Secretly and Quickly Removed!

Stillman's Freckle Cream bleaches them out while you sleep. Leaves the skin soft and white—the complexion fresh, clear and natural. For 37 years thousands of users have endorsed it. So easy to use. The first jar proves its magic worth.

Stillman's Freckle Cream

Removes | Whitens
Freckles | The Skin

In Spanish Stillman's Freckle Cream is called
"La Crema Bella Aurora"
For sale at all good drug stores
Stillman & Co., Manufacturers
Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.

One sure way for CORN RELIEF

Just a drop or two
on the "touchy" spot
and pain vanishes —
then peel off the corn
a few days later.

Use "GETS-IT"

Better because
it's liquid



Salicylic Acid 14.0% | Zinc Chloride
2.6% | Ether 7.2% | Alcohol 9.0% |
Flexible Collodion q. s.

rum, tobacco, and winter vegetables in return for a reduction of Cuban duties on American products. The new arrangement would become effective on September 3 for a three-year term after which it may be renounced by either government upon a six-months' notification. Sharp criticism comes from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Florida fruit and vegetable producers and rum distillers.

August 27.—The Cuban Cabinet approves the new trade reciprocity treaty.

August 29.—Gold valued at \$2,000,000,000 is transferred from the San Francisco to the Denver mint, the largest shipment of the metal in history, in a special train guarded by 300 picked police, federal agents, and special troops. The loading of the train, under the protection of 200 machine guns, took four hours. It is stated the gold is moved because a new mint is to be constructed in San Francisco.

Upton Sinclair, social crusader and erstwhile socialist, wins the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by a wide margin on an "end-poverty-in-California" slogan. Senator Hiram Johnson, entered as a candidate on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, wins the nomination for the senatorship.

August 30.—The strike of the Textile Workers Union is called to begin tomorrow after textile manufacturers reject a proposal to confer with the unionists. The manufacturers point out that a strike at this time is unjust owing to present conditions in the industry. During the week the Cotton Garment Industry informed President Franklin D. Roosevelt that it could not follow an order of the N.R.A. as it was "unjustifiable and burdensome".

Secretary of War George H. Dern refuses the demand of the House military affairs sub-committee that Maj.-Gen. B. D. Foulous be dismissed as chief of the Army Air Corps and criticizes the committee's method of procedure.

September 1.—The greatest strike in United States history is on—embracing 850,000 textile workers, including 200,000 woolen and worsted workers and 150,000 silk and rayon workers. The strikers demand a 30-hour working week with no decrease in total pay and union recognition. Leaders state that the strike will be orderly and that workers have been instructed to avoid violence. Employers declare they have already raised wages 70 per cent and that wages are now higher than in 1929 while the reduction in hours to 40 a week has resulted in the employment of 140,000 new workers, and that foreign competition, lack of demand, together with the mounting costs, makes it impossible to grant labor's demands.

The National Labor Board rules that where a majority of laborers are organized, such a majority has the exclusive right to bargain for employees with employers, this clarifying Sec. 7-a of the N.R. Act.

The President extends the effectiveness of the Automobile Industry Code until November 3 as recommended by Gen. Hugh Johnson, N.R.A. head, following a labor demand that the code be scrapped as it has "not benefitted workers but poured millions of dollars into the pockets of the manufacturers".

September 2.—A Post Office official leaves Nome, Alaska, to meet Soviet Russian trans-Siberian air-route officials at Whalen, Siberia, to plan a short air-mail line between Asia and America across the Bering Strait.

Upton Sinclair states in an address that the Socialist Party in America is dead because it destroyed its claim to American support and lost its influence by permitting itself to become Europeanized and confined itself entirely to the working class and hence had no general plan for changing conditions.

September 3.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, states in a Labor Day speech that "rugged individualism has failed to provide an economic balance" and that the National Recovery Administration will remain a fixed institution in America. "Unless those who own and control private enterprises adjust themselves and accept the facts incidental to a change which has taken place, the people through their own government will find their way to require private industry to serve the needs of the people."

Former President Herbert Hoover in an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* denounces the "New Deal", declaring that Americans are being gradually stripped of their personal liberty and that following "will-o-the-wisp leadership" will end either in the "swamps of primitive greed or political tyranny."

Claimed that 500,000 textile workers have already answered the strike call. The loss in wages is estimated at \$1,000,000 a day.

September 5.—Mediators announce the settlement of the strike in the aluminum industry.

September 6.—Ten are killed and some thirty wounded throughout the nation in clashes resulting from the textile strike. The President's mediation board, headed by Governor John Winant of New Hampshire, begins inquiries.

The State Department announces the break-down of the Russian debt negotiations. "We have gone to the limit in making concessions; to go further is an unthinkable sacrifice of public interest."

September 7.—The American Federation of Labor orders the 108 unions in the organization to support the textile strike and it is believed workers may be assessed \$5.00 each.

The luxurious liner, *Morro Castle*, burns off the New Jersey coast and while 425 of the passengers and crew are rescued, 79 persons are known to be dead and 60 are reported as missing, the flames spreading so rapidly that many of the passengers could not be aroused and brought to the deck in time.

September 8.—Officials of the textile union call on 50,000 upholstery, drapery, carpet, rug, fabric, and plush, and 85,000 hosiery workers to walk out.

The Senate munitions inquiry committee discovers that Sir Basil Zaharoff, "man of mystery" and Europe's munitions king, is one of the largest stockholders in the Chase National Bank.

September 12.—National Guardsmen are called out in five states to guard mills and protect strike-breakers.

The Senate munitions committee is told that the Dupont corporation of Delaware filed war orders from 1914 to 1918 amounting to \$1,250,000,000.

September 13.—Evidence is uncovered at the munitions hearing that the Dupont interests actively opposed government efforts in regard to arms embargoes.

September 14.—General Johnson states that the head of the textile workers union had violated an agreement not to call the strike. "If such agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this, then that institution is not such a responsible instrumentality as can make contracts on which this country can rely." He declares that the textile industry should have been the last in which a strike should occur because of the benefits brought by the Textile Industry Code.

September 15.—The head of the textile strike committee accuses General Johnson of frequent attacks on labor and calls his address of yesterday a "despicable piece of business... he didn't tell the truth." A Federation of Labor official criticizes Johnson's remarks as "unwarrantable," "a prejudiced intrusion," which will create a "crater of difficulties".

Sensational testimony is obtained at the munitions hearing about French, United States, British, and Swedish munition manufacturers making shipments to Germany. Names of officials in various countries who have accepted "commissions" from the Duponts also come out. Five foreign governments have already protested against the hearings.

Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, faces a new action for payment of \$3,075,103 in income tax plus penalty on 1931 earnings which it is claimed he evaded.

Other Countries

August 19.—Announced that 38,000,000 Germans voted "Yes" and 4,000,000 "No", with a million votes thrown out as invalid, on the action of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's cabinet in designating him as the successor of the late President Paul von Hindenburg.

August 20.—Reported irked by the opposition to him indicated in the voting, Hitler declares, "We must and shall succeed in winning over the last ten per cent of the nation... This mopping-up campaign will be carried out with customary Nazi speed." In a proclamation Hitler declares that the regular army shall be the "sole bearer of arms", meaning that his own former Storm Troops and other semi-military groups which helped him to power, will be shorn of their strength.

August 21.—Hitler orders a series of arrests in various industrial centers as a part of his program of winning everybody to Nazism.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria confers with Premier Benito Mussolini at Florence and is reported to have been assured that Italy will not tolerate interference with the freedom of Austria.

August 22.—The British Government withdraws support from the pound which breaks to a new low of 76 in relation to the French franc. Exchange markets are thrown into confusion.

A number of Cuban army officers are arrested as ringleaders in a plot against the government and a lieutenant-colonel is shot while resisting arrest.

August 23.—Reported that British naval authorities are canvassing the powers regarding their attitude on a postponement of the 1936 naval conference to 1937.

Russia demands the immediate release of eighty-eight Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway arrested for alleged plotting against Japan and Manchukuo, declaring that the arrests are "silly". This is the latest development in the dispute over the 1073 miles of railroad built by the Russians in 1897 at a cost of 350,000,000 rubles. The Russians proposed a sale's price of 250,000,000 rubles while Manchukuo officials suggested 50,000,000 yen. The Russians claim that the Japanese are attempting to force a sale by permitting violence along the line and by building parallel lines to make the railroad unprofitable.

Two Cuban army officers are court-martialed and sentenced to death for complicity in the plotted army revolt.

August 27.—A Japanese government spokesman states that the Communist Internationale is responsible for the intrigues and trainwrecks in northern Manchukuo. Ten more Russians were arrested yesterday.

French officials make it clear that they are "absolutely against the restoration of the Hapsburg line in Austria, and that as long as the Little Entente also opposes it, there is not much likelihood of a change of heart in Paris". At Rome it is stated in semi-official circles that Italy would oppose any immediate restoration, especially if it involves placing "that young man Otto" on the throne.

August 28.—The engagement of Prince George, youngest of the British royal family, to Princess Marina, daughter of former Prince Nicholas and Princess Helen of Greece, is announced.

August 29.—Official dispatches from Khabarovsk, Siberia, state that the Japanese, Manchukuoans, and White Russians are plotting a provocative incident at Progranichnaya, the junction point on the eastern border of Manchuria between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

August 30.—The British Foreign Office announces that Britain, Italy, and France are actively interested

in securing Russia's entrance into the League of Nations.

September 4.—Sir Roger Keyes, Admiral of the British Fleet, states that Britain may break away from the restrictions of the London Treaty and declares that this is "a very necessary step".

September 6.—It is indicated that France and Italy have agreed in principle to naval parity and to political collaboration against Germany's rearmament demands and military gestures. France's allies—the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania), is eventually to be included in the agreement.

September 7.—After the Cabinet unanimously approved a program which the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Mineo Osumi, states agrees with the Navy's original plans, Prime Minister Admiral Keiske Osumi tells high naval officers that the navy has been successful in determining the policy with which Japan will confront the naval conference, demanding an equal naval ranking with the United States and Britain.

September 11.—Reported that Holland is re-enforcing its naval, land, and air defenses in the Netherlands Indies.

September 13.—A score of southern leaders, members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and the Central Supervisor Committee, publish a signed statement denouncing the Tangku truce, whereby China left Japan to exercise full sway north of the Great Wall, and demanding the China discontinue reliance on the League of Nations and take military steps to recover the lost territory of Manchuria.

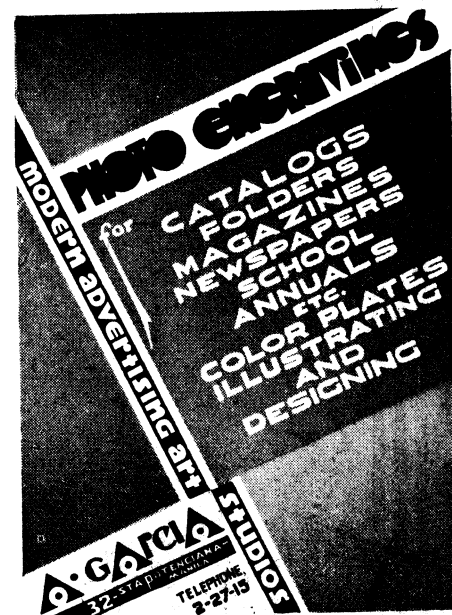
September 15.—Russia accepts the invitation of 35 nations to join the League, and its entry is thus considered a certainty though the Assembly must still vote approval. Russia will be a permanent member of the Council.

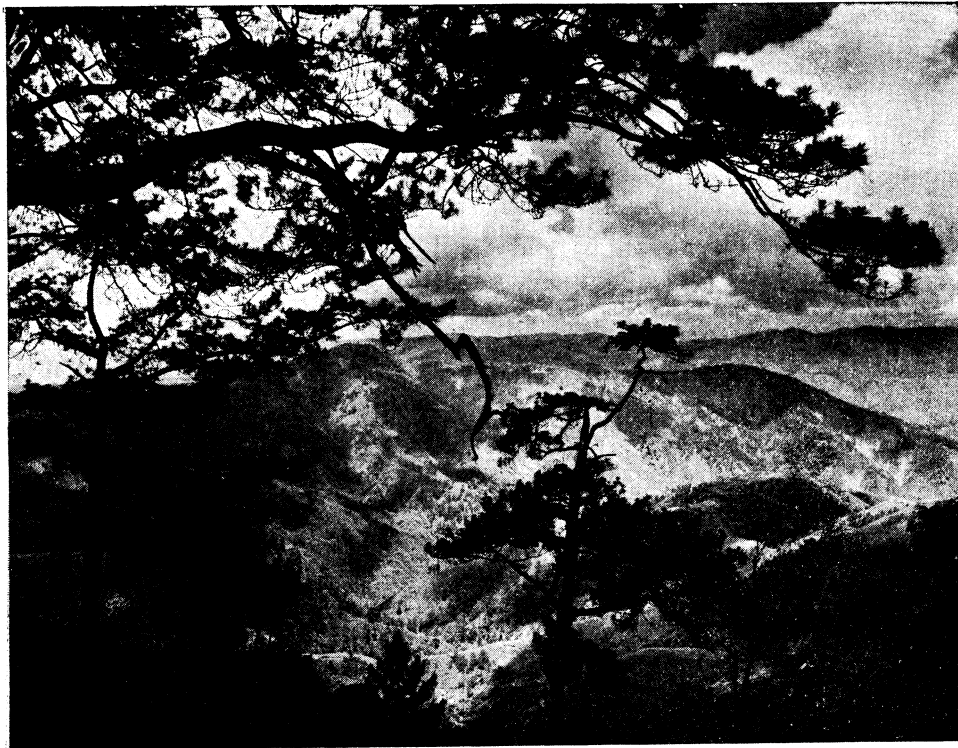
September 17.—China receiving only 21 instead of the required 34 votes, loses its seat on the Council of the League, Turkey succeeding to the non-permanent seat in that body.

Published statistics show a very heavy drop in German exports during the first six months of 1934, believed to be largely due to a boycott of German goods by Russia and by Catholics, Lutherans, and Jews in different countries.

Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young and Healthy

Get rid of that blemished, aged complexion and bring out the young, beautiful skin beneath by using pure Mercolized Wax. In just a few days the surface skin is gently flaked off in tiny, invisible particles, clearing away all such blemishes as freckles, tan, sallowness, blackheads and dry flaky skin. The lovely smooth under skin is then revealed. It is beautifully clear, soft and velvety and your entire face looks and feels years younger. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. Powdered Saxolite quickly reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Powdered Saxolite in a half pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug and department stores.





*Mountain
Province*

Photo Finishing Corp.

From North to South, from the beautiful pine clad highlands all along to the palm fringed Southern strand, you will be able to obtain "Bear" Brand Milk, its natural and original freshness and exceptional food value kept intact, sterilized and safely sealed in.

For generations the Filipino mothers have appreciated the superior properties of "Bear" Brand Natural Milk for successful nutrition of their infants and growing children.

Truly, "Bear" Brand Milk is a real gift to mothers, especially in tropical countries such as our beautiful Philippines.

*Zamboanga
Strand*



Photo Finishing Corp.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

OCTOBER, 1934

No. 10 (318)

The Present State of Mind in America

By Marc T. Greene

HISTORY is in the process of making at moving-picture speed in America, and to have been absent for four years is almost to have become one of the class known as "expatriates." Therefore, upon one's return it is possible to view the American scene almost as objectively as a foreigner might, to survey impartially, and to evaluate with detachment. Psychological readjustments as well as physical are quickly noted, though they may have crept upon the home-stayer quite unawares.

It seems to me that the stress of four years of uncertainty, perplexity, and often acute distress have brought about the aforesaid psychological changes in a degree quite as impressive, and perhaps even more significant, than the physical. The social disunity always marked in America because of the adherence to habit, custom, and thought processes of the posterity of a dozen European peoples, and their refusal to become altogether what is known as "Americanized," is most certainly more apparent now. And though you may achieve political and economic unity, if you lack social you are headed toward ultimate disaster, as any number of historical examples declare.

However, in America standardization, particularly the amazing standardization of thought, has acted as a kind of social bond. Indeed, to many persons, especially D.A.R.'s S.A.R.'s, National Defence Societies members, and other perfervid patriots, psychological standardization has been favored as the best method of welding a mixed people into one "American" whole. Yesterday it was deemed as improper for a man violently to disagree with his neighbors in matters of national policy as to flaunt generally-accepted moral conventions or to speak a word in defence of the Bolsheviks. In either case he was regarded askance and thought proper to be "watched."

But all that is going, and therein lies the greatest of the psychological changes these times are bringing about. The god of things-as-they-are has been proven no longer infallible, and, worst of all, has ceased to produce the dollars for more than one in every ten of the people instead of nine. The land of promise—material promise—has ceased to fulfil the promise, and considerable significance lies in the



reply of a jobless Hungarian waiter in New York who, having won a large sum in a horserace sweepstakes, told the reporters he "wanted no more of America" and intended to seek Europe, troubled as it is, as soon as a boat would take him.

Today in America the words of the iconoclast, be he college president, political leader, or merely soap-box orator, are eagerly listened to and seriously discussed, whereas yesterday he would have been scorned, possibly tarred and feathered. To cavil at American institutions is no longer sufficient cause for stringing up to the nearest lamp-post. For who knows but the objector may have found the way out?

Yet all this is confusing and bewildering to the average citizen. He has been taught from youth, not *how* to think, but *what* to think. His instructors, school, university, business, have agreed upon the manner and subject matter of the teaching to a degree astonishing and perplexing to foreigners. And yet their very unanimity has cheered and encouraged their listeners. For years the credo has been that in this best of all possible worlds America was the best of all possible lands. Her people were "sitting pretty" atop ever-mounting piles of gold which were an impregnable bulwark against disaster of any sort. Nothing untoward could by any chance happen. "Nothing can stop us," was the slogan of 1929. "The world, it is us!"

It was never the tendency of the average American to listen to advocates of one thing and another, especially of new and untried ideas, to sift those ideas, weigh words, and reach a conclusion for himself. The words had already been weighed and the ideas sifted, disposed of without consideration if they were new and therefore "dangerous." Nor were there more than a scattered few advocates of one thing and another. There were, on the contrary, advocates of one thing only, the existing order. Little opposition was discoverable and what there was came under an all-inclusive head—"Bolshevik."

But now comes in the psychological change that was even less to be anticipated than the breakdown of the structure of "prosperity" itself. And the bringing about of that change is due no more to the failure of the machine of standardization to continue successful functioning, than to

the falling out among themselves of the preceptors in the training of American thought along "safe" lines. They have fallen out among themselves and now they wax more violently acrimonious at one another than ever they did at the Bolsheviks. There are defenders of the New Deal, opponents of it, and hopeful skeptics. There are those who believe the country is safe, and authoritative persons who are certain it is going to the dogs and can only be halted by returning to the principles of Calvin Coolidge. Thus far no one urges another Hoover régime, but the reorganized G.O.P. is going to the people with the slogan of "restore the days of Coolidge." Perhaps this in itself is a revelation of the desperate state of things in America. The leaders of American thought, then, once all but unanimous, now not only question one another's arguments and conclusions but even cast grave doubts upon the soundness of each other's capacity for sustained reasoning on anything.

This leaves Mr. Average Man baffled as never before in American history. Who shall the army follow when all its leaders differ on a plan of campaign and shout aloud their differences until every soldier in the army hears? And what shall the people think when their mentors howl "imbecile! thief! and traitor!" at one another from the house-tops?

America is in a badly-confused state and it takes no trained evaluator to discover that within a few days after he has returned from abroad. It is unsettled and bewildered physically, psychologically, and socially. Always many-sided and inevitably so from the very nature of its origin and development, it has been held together and more and more closely-welded very largely by thought-standardization reinforcing the physical process. When it split in 1861 that was chiefly because half of it thought one thing on a vital matter and half another thing. Since that great object-lesson, the high aim of American leaders has been to make the people think alike. The new-comer, the immigrant, was promptly taken in hand by various "patriotic" societies, lately the American Legion, to be "made an American," this being only another way of saying that he must be taught to think what the rest of the Americans thought and not to ask why. Any recalcitrance along that line would result in prompt remonstrative measures, preferable deportation to Soviet Russia.

But a great and amazing change has come about. No longer is it a crime, promptly punishable and "unpatriotic," to criticize, comment upon, and assail anything, even the Constitution. According to the Republicans, the present Administration is tearing that ancient and honored document to shreds and throwing away the bits. One leading college president has just declared publicly that the intellectual standard in America is that of the age of fourteen, so probably few know what is in the Constitution anyway. But until very recently it has generally been considered sacred second only to the Scriptures themselves. But what can continue to be sacred in a country which, as Mr. Hearst says, "may not know where it is going but is going somewhere at a breakneck pace?"

It is, then, this wide and vehemently-declared difference of opinion among leaders of all kinds, political, commercial, spiritual, and educational, that has done as much to bring

about the present state of bewilderment in America as has material misfortune itself. The people, most of them, have lost heavily, suffered much anxiety, continue to face uncertainty and insecurity; and no half dozen of the leaders they once looked to for advice and guidance are agreed as to what is to be done about it all. This in itself tends to increase social disunity, to demolish psychological standards and precedents, and to leave the average person in the position of a man standing at the intersection of three or four roads with nothing to indicate to him which one to follow.

To consider the situation in its more specific aspects, there is no avoiding the conclusion that the people are growing more and more doubtful about the New Deal. With that growing doubt, the lately widespread confidence in the President is undoubtedly weakening. There is significance in the fact that his appearance upon a moving-picture screen no longer evokes any response at all, whereas it was only yesterday the signal for loud acclaim. Eighteen months have passed without achievements which appeal to the people as actually tangible or bringing real aid to any considerable number. There are still more than ten million unemployed and the expenses of caring for them, directly or indirectly, are mounting higher and higher into the billions. It is authoritatively stated that one out of every five families in the entire nation is receiving federal aid in one way or another, and the Government admits that something like 26,000,000 people will have to be taken care of this winter because of the indescribable conditions growing out of the drought over more than a third of the country.

While the whole nation was with the Administration, the Republicans generally remained in their holes. They were awaiting the inevitable reaction which must come if the New Deal failed to fulfil anticipations within a year and a half. They never believed it would fulfil those anticipations, and even an impartial observer is compelled to admit that, in really tangible measure, it has not. Therefore, out of the aforesaid holes, the rank and file of the G.O.P. is responding fast to the clamorous call of its leaders, making all possible capital out of public doubt and dissatisfaction, broadcasting "we told you so's" far and wide.

And yet at a moment when progressivism would seem above all to be called for, in an hour when the old discredited precepts would seem to be worth nothing but repudiation, through a time when the primary consideration should be to reconcile differences between capital and labor and to effect what the Democratic Administration professes to be trying to do—a more equitable disposition of wealth, the Republicans are following the same old Coolidge-Hoover paths. Despite the ravings of Borah, LaFollete, and other progressives, the Republican campaign is being conducted along the old, old lines, and the "keynote," sounded lately at the memorial observance in the Coolidge birth-place in Vermont, was "back to the principles of Calvin Coolidge." Outside of that, the campaign issue is the New Deal—whether or not it is "destroying" the country and leading to Fascism, Bolshevism, or Revolution. According to the G.O.P. leaders, it will probably lead to all three, possibly in turn.

Thus the Republican Party refuses to learn its lesson or

(Continued on page 448)

Rain

By C. D. Depano

AFTER *kasama* Enteng had moved away to take a homestead in Isabela, the stony land that had been allotted to him was no longer farmed by the other tenants. The field was left idle for a number of seasons and came to be used as common pasture land. Nobody had really regretted Enteng's departure and even his relatives did not feel his absence. The people had felt only a passing envy at his good luck. After that his name and his fate were never talked of again in the community.

One day, however, word got about that a new tenant was moving on to Enteng's old place. The tenantry was not greatly interested and only vaguely speculated as to what manner of man the newcomer might be. They had hopes though that he would, in a way, be like their former neighbor.

Early one morning *Lakay Kuan*, passing near the former hut of *kasama* Enteng, saw that it was newly occupied. "Ah, the new tenants have moved in," he thought. "Wonder what kind of people they are." He decided to stop and see them. "Just a friendly visit," *Lakay Kuan* reflected. He knew he would derive a certain pleasure in being the first to spread the news and thought of how he would dwell with appropriate dramatic pauses on each magnified detail.

But after the visit, *Lakay Kuan* left a disappointed man. His anticipations of acquiring a good story to tell were not realized. Even with his propensity for embellishment and his skill in enlarging episodes into epics, he could not find anything to start on regarding the newcomers. *Lakay Kuan* regretfully shook his head as he rode on atop of his lumbering carabao.

There was nothing to tell about the new tenants and he was vexed. In spite of his observant eye and prodigious memory, *Lakay Kuan* could not recall anything worth telling about the man, his wife, and the little boy. To the appraising glance of *Lakay Kuan* their worldly belongings consisted of nothing more than a cart, a carabao, a small trunk, and a few bundles of cloths, possibly rags.

It was not improbable that the dry recital of *Lakay Kuan* as he told the tenantry of his visit had some effect on their subsequent behavior. Usually the occasion of somebody's arrival was celebrated with *basi* drinking if not with a feast on goat or carabao meat. Rarely was the conventional first visit neglected or indulged in without being accompanied by merrymaking. But now there seemed to be a preconceived avoidance of the new tenants among the community folk and the newcomers in their turn did not force themselves into the society of their neighbors.

The three, therefore, for some months lived aloof from the other tenants, and the few instances when the man could not evade dealing with them were indefinably obstructed by a mutual distrust.

It was in the off season when tenants usually leave or



enter the services of landlords, during the long wait for the rains. In this part of the country, rain always falls belatedly but that year the dry season was even longer than usual. The mud-holes were caked and the fields were burnt brown. Large cracks appeared in the fields and the air

that blew was hot and stifling. The carabaos were driven far in search of grass and they were bathed in the now sluggish and slimy water of the river. Even the virile bamboos shed their orange-tinted leaves in the dry heat.

The people were uneasy. Only a very few of them could remember ever having experienced such a drought. In family circles or in the little store they talked of nothing but the lateness of the rain. The men would gibe at each other when they met. "Have you finished your plowing?" one would ask. "How goes your harrowing?" And then they would laugh.

Beneath their merriment however, illy concealed even from their own selves, lay apprehension. When alone they would search the sky for each little cloudlet. But the rain did not come, even after a religious procession had been held, and a solemn mass said. Then a whisper, beginning where nobody seemed to know, spread among the tenantry. "It is they. They are the cause of this. Because they came we suffer this drought. They are a curse." The whisper vaguely ran from lips to lips until it spread to all the huts. In time it reached the newcomers, but whatever indignation they could rightfully have expressed was voiced within their own hearts or died within the four corners of their hut. And they suffered an even greater isolation.

One afternoon, early in August, after a particularly scorching day, the two-year old boy of the new tenant was gripped by a fever. Hardly discernible in the gloom of the one-room shack, he lay tossing on a frayed mat, while his mother bathed his forehead with vinegar and water. The father divided his time in apprehensively looking on in the sick room and returning to the *batalan* where the rice was cooking. There was no medicine in the house, and they could not call the herb doctor for they had no money. There was nobody to help them and no neighbor came in with friendly advice or heartening words.

All through the night the parents administered whatever crude comfort they could think of to the moaning child. "With the help of the Lord, he will not die", the man said to his wife. "The Lord is kind and He will surely spare our boy," she said to him. When the new day came both husband and wife thought secretly, "Perhaps some one will come to help us."

But nobody came. "Wife, I think I had better go to town today. You know it is Sunday and I can pray in the church. And then maybe God will hear us and make our son well again," said the man. "And besides I might meet an acquaintance from whom I may be able to borrow a little money."

"Yes, and if you do get any money, don't forget to buy a candle and to light it before the feet of the Lord. I am sure that when you return our little boy will be up to greet you," said the mother, forcing a note of cheerfulness into her voice.

The town was about five kilometers away. As he followed the crookedly winding path past bare bamboo clumps and dry bushes, through parched gullies, and over brown slopes where the grass crackled under his feet, he felt strangely happy and hopeful. He felt unaccountably strengthened and something in him seemed to say, "Courage—courage—courage."

At last he came to the town, but despite the long walk he did not feel tired. When he saw Doña Tinay, the wife of his landlord, he shyly told her of his plight and finally begged a small loan. Doña Tinay had been to church that morning and felt a little magnanimous. She gave him a fifty-centavo piece and condescendingly said as she turned away, "I hope your son will soon be well. Be sure to remember this fifty centavos that I advanced you."

He felt like shouting in relief as he turned the piece of silver in his palm. The candle which he bought at the church door cost five centavos, the seller also lighting it for him. He looked self-consciously at his glaringly red trousers and at his patched *camisa de chino*, and was particularly mindful of his bare feet. But he forgot all this as he entered the church and the spirit of true piety burst upon him. Vaguely he noticed a multitude of people standing in silence under the vast roof of the house of God. His eyes though were for the gorgeously glittering altar where the innumerable candles burned so steadily and never blinked, and where he dimly knew God was enshrined. He did not notice the looks of amusement and some of contempt which lighted the faces of those who saw him enter.

Here, among the silent crowd, he sensed tranquility and he prayed. And when the choir sang accompanied by the swelling notes of the organ his heart sang too. He felt that his troubles were ended as he quietly slipped out of the church when the service was over. He even seemed to see his son greeting his coming with childish shouts of glee, and for this reason after he had bought a hundred of the little salted fish commonly called *tuyo*, he also bought a small tin toy automobile.

His strides were long as he hurried home. But when his little shack came into view, his small boy and his wife were nowhere to be seen. "Perhaps the child is still too tired after his illness," he thought as he quickened his pace. "I will surprise them," he said to himself mischievously.

Framed in the doorway, he stood speechless for a moment, and then "God!" he cried. He let go of his bundles and flung himself face downward beside the unmistakably dead boy. The mother was silently and almost insanely weeping. Tears streamed down her cheeks but words were stifled within her breast. The father after that one word of invocation or reproach, clasped the child in one mighty embrace as if to wrest the body from the clutches of Death, then fell into incoherent crying.

When they regained a little self-possession there were some of the other tenants with their wives in the hut, not only offering their sympathy but doing things—making a rude coffin, dressing the body—all the necessary work was being attended to as a matter of course and as if there had never been any misunderstanding.

The funeral was proposed for that very afternoon and when the stricken parents were told of this they neither objected nor acquiesced, and their silence was taken as consent.

The funeral was attended by almost the entire community. The parents had dressed mechanically and with the help of the neighbors. They marched along unthinkingly with the funeral procession. At the church the party stopped. Who would pay the fees for the last rites over the dead? The parents were oblivious of everything.

A collection was taken up and soon the needed amount was produced. Even the fee for a burial permit, obtained at the municipal building, was paid for by popular contribution, the parents of the dead boy apathetically looking on. They could not think of anything except that their child was dead.

After the burial, everybody had to hurry home, for the sky had darkened. The couple were hustled home by the neighbors. "They should not be exposed to bad weather", somebody had suggested. It was well that they had hurried, for hardly had they reached their homes when big drops of rain began to fall. It rained hard for three days.

On the fourth day the new tenant and his wife looked out over the fields and saw that everything was green and fresh.

Bereft

By Winnifred Lewis

WHERE is the glowing light of radiant sunset?
Where is the jeweled sheen of pearly dew?
Where is the song that one time sang within me?
Where, Love, are you?

Gone is the joy with which I woke each morning,
The day treads through its prosy round of care;
The sun is merely sun, the rain but water,
You are not there.

I do not weep because you do not love me,
And yet a bitter lack has struck me through;
The bird has lost its song, the cloud its glory
—I love not you.

The New Large-Scale Oil Development Plans for "Vogelkop", New Guinea

By G. G. Van Der Kop

DUTCH New Guinea is soon to be the scene of considerable activity. A bill is now pending before the Dutch Parliament which provides for the granting of an oil-concession to the recently organized Netherland New Guinea Petroleum Company, a corporation representing the combined interests of three of the world's great oil concerns, for the purpose of applying for and exploring and exploiting the oil areas in Dutch New Guinea.

The history of the new corporation can be outlined in a few words. Towards the end of 1930, the management of the N. V. De Bataafsche Petroleum My. (a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell) and of the N. V. Nederlandsche Koloniale Petroleum My. (a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey) made representations to the former Minister of the Colonies in connection with a project for the joint exploration and exploitation of large petroleum areas in New Guinea. The plan was immediately favorably received in principle by the Government of Netherland India.

Interest in the oil exploitation of New Guinea has also been shown in other quarters. The N. V. Nederlandsche Pacific Petroleum My. (a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California) made a request that same year to be allowed to conclude a number of so-called "5-a contracts" (a form of contract provided for by article 5-a of the Indian Mining Act) for oil exploitation in five fields comprising some 283,000 hectares in the so-called "Vogelkop"-Birdhead, from the fancied resemblance of the north-western end of New Guinea to the head of a bird. Prospecting permits had, however, already been granted over much of this area to the other two companies mentioned and some of the terrain had previously been explored by the Bataafsche Petroleum My. The three companies thereafter got together and during the course of 1932 they requested the Government to consider the plan as being presented jointly by the three of them so that the separate applications of the Nederlandsche Pacific Petroleum My. could be left out of consideration.

The plan was in substance that a combine was to be established by the three companies concerned with which an agreement could be concluded under article 5-a of the Mining Act for the joint geological exploration over a period of ten years of a territory comprising 10,000,000

hectares, from which one or more fields aggregating not more than 1,000,000 hectares, were to be selected by the company for exploitation. During the first half of the period, 5,000,000 hectares were to be returned to the Government, and during the final five years the company was to make a definite selection of the territory to be worked.

The projected combine has since been organized. Under the terms agreed upon, the participation of the Netherland Pacific Petroleum My. is to be twenty per cent and that of the other two companies forty per cent each. The application by this combine for a 5-a con-

tract has been approved by the Volksraad (the Netherland Indies advisory and legislative body) and at this writing still requires the approval of the Dutch Parliament which, it is generally expected, will be granted in due time.

In judging this project it should be borne in mind that large parts of New Guinea are subject to development only by organizations with a large capital backing as well as expert technical staffs familiar with conditions in the Netherland Indies, for considerable risks and many difficulties are inseparably associated with pioneer enterprises of this kind.

It speaks well for the seriousness with which this enterprise was planned that the first period of activity will be wholly devoted to exploration work, and this is understandable, considering how relatively little is known of the geology of the country. The risk involved could only be accepted on condition that the exploration of a very large territory be permitted.

The interests of the State will be served in any event because it is stipulated that all the results of the exploration will be made available to the Government, and such knowl-

(Continued on page 447)



The "Vogelkop" (Bird's Head) of New Guinea

How Much Longer Hitler?

Anonymous

THE traveler from Germany, arriving in a foreign country, has again and again to answer the question: How much longer will Hitler be able to maintain himself in power?



This question betrays a general conviction, which has spread over the entire world. It is known everywhere that the German people have, since the beginning of the Hitler régime, been thrust into ever deeper misery. It is known that the results of the voting in the recent plebiscite, as announced by the Ministry of Propaganda, does not represent general German opinion. It is also known that, internationally, Hitler and his co-workers have brought the German Reich into a desperate situation.

No German administration could have lead the German people, economically and politically, into such an abyss. In former days there was a public control of governmental policies through a free press and a democratic parliament. Hitler's régime brooks no control and accords no freedom. The entire press is controlled by von Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, and any editor who dares to voice, most carefully, even the mildest criticism, may think over the problem of freedom and the pride of German manhood in a concentration camp. The press can therefore not shake the Hitler régime. And as for "free speech"—no one in Germany dares to speak as he thinks even in the circle of his friends. The country is overrun with spies. Any one who wishes to win the love of the authorities begins by accusing his friends of traitorous opinions.

How long will this enslavement last? I am asked. I can answer only: The German people can stand much; they have a lot of patience as was shown by the four-year hunger blockade during the War. A popular uprising? Revolution? In an age when fighting is done by machinery, it is not the number of fighters or their bravery which counts, but the possession of arms, tanks, cannon, and poison gas bombs. As long as Hitler has armed forces behind him, he has nothing to be afraid of. A general strike? It would have to be organized, and every attempt at this would be drowned in blood. Thus the fall of the Hitler régime could be initiated only in the army, the "Reichswehr". But the army is not a single unit in so far as the political opinions of the officers and men are concerned. The Minister of the Reichswehr, General von Blomberg, is a follower of Hitler; the Chief of the General Staff, von Fritsch, is not, and this rift divides the whole army, so that a revolt of anti-Hitler generals might only result in an internal war within the Reichswehr itself. All this is known to the enemies of the present régime and they have to stand by impotently as the Government leads Germany deeper into the abyss.

A German industrialist, member of the Nazi Party for many years, revealed his hopes to me in Paris: That Hitler would resign when, before long, the country faces starvation and foreign credits will be extended only on condition of a change in the administration. But to me

this hope also seems a hollow illusion. Those who know Hitler realize that he will never voluntarily renounce his power. This Chancellor of the Reich, who has no insight whatever into the real conditions and who lives in an air-castle of self-created and unrealistic ideology, is firmly convinced that all of Germany's misery is to be blamed upon others—foreign governments, the Jews—and that he himself is the only one who can save Germany.

I am therefore unable to answer the question how long this tyranny will stand. I will restrict myself to describing briefly the conditions which the Hitler régime has created and under which it continues to function.

To be fair it should be said that Hitler did not begin the wrong economic policy which Germany is now following, although he vigorously pressed it. The driving of the great masses of consumers ever deeper into misery and of enriching certain circles of industrialists and large landholders, originated with Chancellor Bruening. This man radically reduced the wages of laborers and the salaries of government employees and officials, in the belief that he would thereby place government and industry on a sounder financial basis. But the result was that the buying power of the German people fell ever lower, that there was an ever smaller turnover in the markets, that production shrank still more, and that millions of new unemployed were thrown onto the streets. These unemployed had to be cared for by the State, which, in its turn, had to be supported by the taxpayers. The Treasury was emptied, although taxes rose. As a last recourse, Bruening thought of the settlement of the unemployed on the great plains in eastern Germany. But he reckoned without the great landowners, who accused him of bolshevism and persuaded the old President of the Reich, von Hindenburg, himself a large landholder, to remove him and to appoint a wholly reactionary cabinet headed by the adventurer, von Papen, under whose leadership the Reich rushed on the economic ruin at an even quicker tempo. As von Papen had, however, the whole country against him, with the exception of a few generals, industrialists, and landholders, von Hindenburg finally, under pressure from his friends, decided to entrust the chancellorship to the leader of the National Socialist Party, Herr Hitler, although he was personally offensive to him.

Whether this was the only possible solution, as even some opponents of Hitler claim, is more than doubtful. The situation in Germany did demand a temporary dictatorship. But Hitler's star was already in the descendant, as the November, 1932, elections showed. It would beyond doubt have been possible to find a man of greater importance and of more intelligence combined with the necessary energy, for the reserve forces of the German people were still great, who could have found a way out by sensible coöperation with other nations and without resorting to internal barbarism.

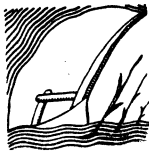
What has happened since Hitler was appointed Chan-

(Continued on page 445)

Boyhood In A Settlement Farm School

From an Unedited Manuscript

MY school is located in the nearest barrio from the capital of the province¹—only a walking distance of about 50 kilometers from the biggest store where my father buys salt for his cattle. There are 17 houses in our group, not counting the cottage where my teacher, Miss Kaguing, is living, and the house which was abandoned after the roof had been finished. There are a double number of families as the houses—many of those who get married continue living with their parents. My older brother, for example, married when my father went to town and bought my first pair of shoes (that was a long time ago) and now he and his wife and my two nephews are living with us.



I remember this is the fourth time Teacher requested us to bring bamboos for the fence of the school garden; the girls too—this is why I feel heavy about it because I have to bring bamboos for two. I have a girl classmate for whom I do many things gladly. We have to bring bamboos every year because the people in the barrio would always make use of the fence for fuel when Teacher is in Cebu pursuing summer courses. I sometimes don't bother going to the forest for our fuel, for I see that even the son of the *consejal* gets the fence posts.

There are many boys smaller than I. Most of them are good at putting numbers to-gether and the rest can memorize quite quick. The girls, especially are good at spelling—this is why I hate them. But no boy in the school could ride a horse better than I—neither could any one beat me in climbing the oranges without hurting himself and without destroying the branches. And when the bull gets loose all the girls shout for help; I ran after it and tie it back under the avocado tree—then I sneer at them.

This morning I am rideing my father's carabao which will pull the two bamboos that I am going to give to Miss Kaguing. The sun is now higher than the peak of Mount Balatocan. If the carabao walks fast I shall be on time to ring the *agong*. Our class starts at six but no one in the house knew the time. In the whole barrio there are only two persons having watches: the *consejal* and Miss Kaguing. But Teacher's watch, according to her, has not been working since that day she left early Friding morning to attend a meeting the following day. She had to cross a river.

I have 23 classmates, but there are only 15 of us in the second grade. There is a new boy in our row. He is the son of a man who, according to news, has just come from Luzon. Unlike most of us, he wears a beautiful red cap and leather shoes with very good laces. His hair is always clean and his nails are short. They say he is from the big city of Manila. I think it is a pity that he wears his cap and his shoes even if it is raining. I still have my shoes, only they are too small for me now. My feet have spread.

Miss Kaguing, who is very much similar to Ka Atang, is a very good woman. My father respects her very much. Last week he gave her some good seedless pomelos. She

likes them better than green mangoes. And she respects my father, I think, for every time he comes to stay a while on his way to our farm, Miss Kaguing would give her chair. Miss Kaguing can repair a broken floor; she knows how to cook; she can manage the carabao, even in plowing between the lines of pineapples; and she saws very well. Her dress last Sunday was the prettiest. Even the wife of the *consejal* has not worn a dress like that.

Now she does not call the roll as she did at the beginning of the year; she looks around and she knows who are not in the class.

"You Manuel," (my full name is Manuel Quezon, after a great man in Manila) she begins, "manage the mess to-day. General Wood will gather the vegetables. You may get your helpers."²

"Of course I want to have Goriong Bungol and Rosa as my helpers," I answer. No one would take the new boy in our row because he can not do anything. He is like a girl. We call him *bayot*,³ but he is not offended because he does not know the meaning of bayot. He is the son of a proud Tagalog.

The rest of us go to their plots to water and cultivate our plants. The boys who finish work early are allowed to cut each other's hair under the avocado tree. And the girls scrape the mud from the floor of our school.

Goriong Bungol, Rosa, and I go to the bamboo shed which is attached to the bamboo mess hall and do the cooking. Gorio chops wood for us while Rosa cleans the cawa, the *sandoc*, and other utensels. While I (I am the head cook) keeps telling Rosa that someday we would have our own kitchen, much better than this.

"This Manuel Quezon is *pillo* with girls . . . like his father and brother", Gorio says. "Yes?" I request of Gorio, "are we hogs like you and your father and your mother and your. . ." I do not continue a sentence like that because I just wanted to make Gorio that I am only teasing. And of course Rosa looks at me with a smile. Her teeth are very wide and white too.

She always requests me to taste everything that she cooks. I wipe my forefinger with the clean edge of my camisa and dips it in the soup or porridge to find out whether it is a well seasoned. After I do this two or three times or maybe more, I say "Alright".

About the time when our shadows are as long as we are, the breakfast is ready. Then I ring the *agong* and the boys and girls come scurring from the fields. Miss Kaguing is always on time to be sure that we wash our hands. She walks around the table. Sometimes many of us can not eat even if the camotes are only as big as our thumbs.

To-day we have peanuts, pechay boiled with salt, egg-plants, *guinamos*, oranges, avocados, and pineapples. Miss Kaguing had brought out a dozen spoons that she bought in town last week when she got her salary. We have our own cups. . . most of them made of paper. But mine

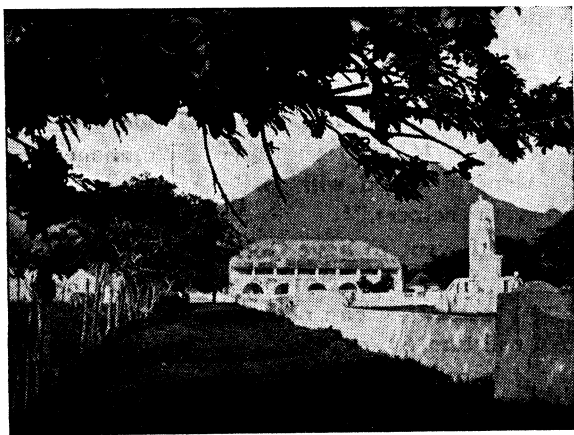
(Continued on page 444)

The Batanes Islands

By Manuel M. Hernando

SOME people still believe that the Batanes are remote, typhoon-swept, practically unexplored islands, inhabited by a half-starved people, almost untouched by civilization. An acquaintance of mine recently told me he had refused an appointment as auditor of Batanes Province because he thought he could not take his wife and children there and might never be able to return to the bosom of his family.

We from the Batanes have reason to regret that so few



Photograph by S. M. Jayme, Basco, Batanes

The Provincial Building, Basco
Mount Iraya in the background

government officials ever visit the islands and learn at first-hand of conditions there and of the problems that face the people. Many of them would be surprised at the beauty of our islands, the good local government, the excellent schools, the general progress that has been made. Representative Benito Soliven, Supt. J. Scott McCormick, of the Bureau of Education, and Dr. Gabriel Intengan, of the Bureau of Health, who have been among the last to visit the group, will know what I am talking about.

Senator Elpidio Quirino, now Secretary of Finance, who has always been interested in furthering the welfare of the people of our islands, recently guest of honor at one of the gatherings of Batanes people in Manila, said: "Advertise your province, your natural resources, products, industries. Tell the rest of the Filipino people about what you have there, what you are doing. So little has been said and written about your province that the people would like to know more about them."

With this assurance from a sincerely sympathetic official, I have made bold to write this article for the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*.

Batanes Province comprises the three larger islands, Batan, Itbayat, and Sabtang, and two smaller ones, Ibusos and Dekey. The group lies 270 kilometers from Cape Engaño, the northernmost point of Luzon, and 160 kilometers from the southeastern part of Formosa. Between Formosa and the Batanes group is the Bashi Channel with a minimum depth of 1009 fathoms. From the top of Mount Iraya (1160 feet) in Batan one can easily, on a

clear day, see the island of Formosa. The Balingtang Channel, treacherous and dangerous, with a minimum depth of 95 fathoms, separates the Batanes from the Babuyan group, nearer to the mainland of Luzon.

The total land area of the group is 74 square miles, and the population numbers some eight or nine thousand.

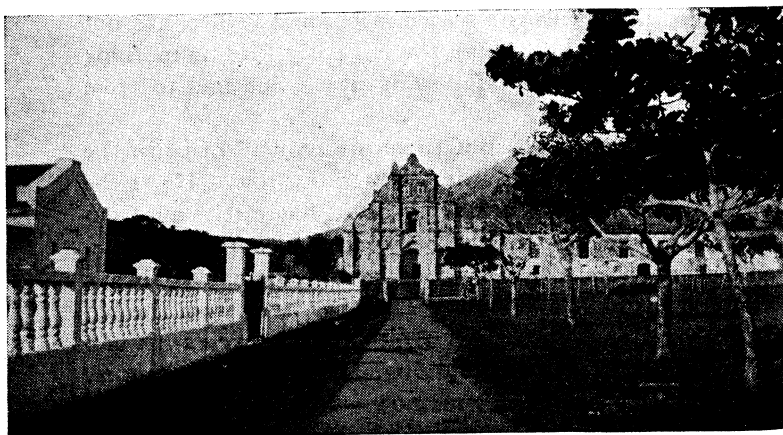
Though the Islands are fanned from all around by breezes of the Pacific and the China Sea, the climate is healthful. The summer season temperature is moderate, and very heavy rains fall during the months of July and August, accompanied by strong winds which often develop into fierce and destructive typhoons. During the months from October to March the weather is very cold.

Batan

Batan Island, the largest in the group, is well adapted to farming, and even in the hilly sections the valleys are rich and fertile, suitable for sugar-cane and coconuts as well as for cattle-raising. Good crops of yams, camote, tugui, gabi, corn, tobacco, and some rice are harvested yearly. Much *basi* is made both for local consumption and for sale, and is one of the chief sources of the little fortunes of the richer class. The manufacture of "panuchas" (brown sugar in the form of small, flat, rectangular cakes) for home use is also an important occupation. Fishing is one of the principal industries and hog-raising has also been very profitable to many people. As for coconuts, thousands go to waste every year for lack of demand. The young nuts are eaten and the mature nuts are used only for making oil. Bananas and papayas are so abundant that they are never sold—only given away.

Itbayat

The island of Itbayat, second in size and population to Batan, is the richest in natural resources. In addition to the general staples raised by the Batanes people, the people of Itbayat raise so many cattle that a good-sized bull can be bought for as little as ₱3.00. But who would want to buy one? Everybody already has cattle. And transportation from Itbayat is so difficult and dangerous that export is as yet hardly practicable. Hogs, chickens, eggs, rice, corn, coconuts, and a few fruits like mangoes



Photograph by S. M. Jayme

The Basco Church

and oranges are raised in such abundance that everything is cheap. There is a large amount of first-class timber on the island which for lack of transportation is of no commercial value and rots in the forests. The timber is used only for repairing the churches free of charge. Rattan and *nito* also abound in the forests. Here is a challenge to initiative, capital, labor!

A high, cliffy coast rises abruptly from the sea. There is not a stretch of beach anywhere; the approaches are all high, rocky, and dangerous.

There are only three landing places, and the most urgent need is that these be improved, and the next most urgent is that communication and transportation facilities be established. At present, Itbayat is the most isolated island of the entire isolated group.

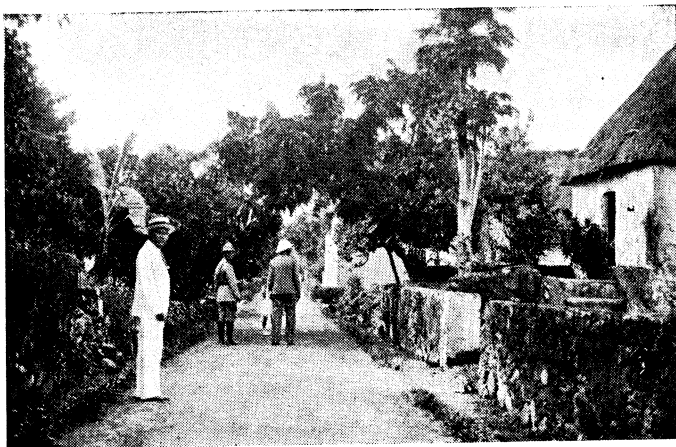
A ship can be loaded or unloaded only when the weather is good. Cattle are pushed over the cliffs into the sea and towed by the small-boats to the ship. Passengers embark or disembark by means of ladders and stone steps cut in the rocks, and must be expert jumpers and grapplers. The people sit, perched like birds, in holes in the cliffs, looking on. Only two or three times during the year does mail reach the island.

Yet in spite of all this, there are good schools, the pupils speak and write good English, and many of the older people understand it. And the public buildings—the municipal building, the elementary school—are all concrete, modern and up-to-date. The people are lighter in color than the population in the other islands of the group, well-formed, and have aquiline noses. The vernacular also differs slightly.

Mass marriage is practiced. A delegate priest, usually the oldest and most pious in the community, first unites the couples and also performs the baptismal ceremonies. But when the priest arrives on one of his rare visits from Basco, Batan, the capital, all these people are led to him in a procession to receive his benediction.

Sabtang

Sabtang, nearer Batan, and the third of the group in size, has a very mountainous surface. The land is almost barren and few crops are cultivated other than corn, which is the staple food. The men are noted for their stature, strength, and courage, and are expert seafarers and pilots. The women have long been celebrated for their beauty, charm, and poise. Fishing is the principal occupation, and big hauls are made. They are a hospitable folk and have saved the lives of many people ship-wrecked on their coasts. José Cabalda, an unsung hero of Sabtang, has received the thanks of Japanese officials for assistance



Photograph by Aleko Lillius.

A Quiet Street

Note the stone-walled houses and the stone fences

rendered on such occasions. Seawalls have had to be built to keep the town and its barrios from being washed away by the waves and the rains.

One problem of Batanes Province is that provided by the recurrent visits of Japanese boats which often go into hiding in coves along the Sabtang coasts when they are pursued, as well as when bad weather overtakes them. The Constabulary is unable to take vigorous action because of the lack of speed-boats.

In general, the Batanes people do not differ much in appearance, ways, and beliefs, from the people of the rest of the Philippines. They live simply and their needs are easily satisfied. There is a distinction between the upper and lower classes, but they live together in friendship and peace. One social drawback is the lack of variety in amusement. Dancing is the most popular pastime. The young men and especially the young women are very much Americanized in dress. The girls do their own sewing from patterns in borrowed magazines—and how cute they look! They are, however, not given to “make-up” and their allure is permanent.

Many of the poorer people have large families, and although there is enough to eat for every one of them and a house to shelter every family, there is never much money to meet incidental expenses, and the parents accept great sacrifices to send their children to school, and even to college.

Superintendent McCormick, when he visited the Batanes last April, said: “Your schools are wonderful, with their beautifully kept yards and playgrounds. They compare favorably with those in the cities and in other, bigger provinces.” Much of this is due to our young, energetic, and resourceful Head Teacher, Mr. Victor de Padua.

Many sons of the Province have made good in the country—among them ex-Representative Mariano Lizardo, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention; our present Representative, Attorney Vicente Agan; his brother, Mr. Anastacio Agan, Civil Engineer, City of Manila; Attorney José Javier, Examiner, Bureau of the Treasury; Attorney José Guizando, Inspector, Bureau of Lands; Mr. José Agudo, ex-provincial treasurer and successful business man; Mr. Vicente Agudo, Postmaster-Operator, Cebu; Mr. Nicolas Agresor, owner and director, Underwood Business College, Manila; Miss Sabina Agudo, B.S.E., Senior Teacher, Tuguegarao High School; Miss Juana Abela, modiste; Miss Patricia Castillejos, a cinematograph star of local fame; and many others, including Mr. José Merino, retired flyweight wrestling champion of the Orient. A problem that faces our educated young people is how to use their talents at home in the development of their own Province.

Siam In Revolution

By Henry Kennedy

THE Siamese revolution, though by no means completed, has gone far enough for it to be possible to make some estimate of what it has achieved, of what the present leaders would like to achieve, and of how far it seems likely that their wishes will be fulfilled.



As in most revolutions, the destructive work was the easiest and, for those who took part in it, the most satisfying. Absolute monarchy, on a night in June, 1932, expired with scarcely a dying gasp and there were few to lament its disappearance. Even the King saw it go with mixed feelings for, permeated as he had been by Western ideas during his long education in Europe and coming to the throne while still a young man, he had little sympathy with the ideal of absolutism and would have tempered the existing régime by calling into being some kind of representative institution had he not been over-ruled by his stronger-minded, abler, but less perceptive brothers. His only grievance was in the manner the revolution was carried out, it being accompanied by violent and unjust denunciations of the Royal Family and even threats of violence to some of its members. The denunciations can be understood in the case of those princes who had done little in return for the wealth which the State had bestowed on them. But the abler princes had always given conscientious service to the State and in the case of two of those who were in power at the outbreak of the Revolution, Prince Nagor Svarga, formerly Minister of the Interior, and Prince Kampeng Bejra, formerly Minister of Commerce, the service was of an incomparably higher quality than that given by any of the men who have succeeded them. The King, too, though prevented by persistent ill-health from fulfilling his duties as they ought to have been fulfilled, had worked to help the progress towards civilization initiated by his grandfather, and his private purse was always open to any institution or person who could establish a good claim on it, special liberality being shown if the project was one for the furtherance of education.

However like many another political system, its merits were of no avail when it was confronted with a new and entirely different conception of government. A group of young and middle-aged men, almost all of whom had been educated by the patronage of the princes whom they were now to dispossess of their power, had been in their studies abroad deeply impressed by the ideal of democratic government and in the case of the younger ones by the idea of socialism. By a chance fortunate for them, they were able to persuade to join with them many government officers, especially officers in the army, who, while favoring to some extent the modern ideas about government, would not have taken any step against the existing régime had they not also been moved by personal grievances, resentment of the autocratic manners of the King's brothers, and the retrenchments made necessary by the economic depression. The adherence of these officers made the

coup of June, 1932, possible. Those concerned in it were probably as small a number as ever made a revolution anywhere but they were able to muster sufficient armed forces to arrest the princes and place guards on the government buildings. The suddenness of the coup partly explains its success; the lack of energy and initiative among the Siamese explains the rest. The change was accepted without a protest even by those who knew that their own personal fortunes were linked to the fortunes of the princes and that the loss of power by their princely patrons would mean an end to their own advancement in their civil or military careers with no possibility of employment elsewhere. Perhaps it is this entire dependence of the educated Siamese on their government for employment, that has made it possible for several different parties to have stayed in power at different times without even a word of public criticism, no matter how much opposition there was to their ideas and methods.

But hardly had the Provisional Government with a nominated State Council and nominated Assembly been set up and begun work on a constitution, than it became apparent that those who composed it had very different ideas of where the revolution was to lead them. The older men would have been content with creating an elected legislative assembly in whose election and subsequent proceedings the rules of pure democracy should be so tempered as to leave the executive the real director of government. There was another party which found fault with such a policy as a violation of the principles of pure democracy—principles which, afterwards, when they came in power, they found it convenient to shelve with the excuse that the times were exceptional. The real line of cleavage was economic, not political. The moderate party had got its ideas directly or indirectly from the French Revolution. The radical party had been much more influenced by the leaders of the Russian Revolution. To them it seemed useless to promote political revolution unless economic revolution followed, useless to overthrow kings and princes while leaving the proletariat still under the domination of capitalists. So to them economic regeneration was to be the real task of the revolution, a formidable task indeed inasmuch as the capitalists who marketed Siam's agricultural produce and who directed Siam's few industries were foreigners backed by powerful governments. And even if the foreigners could be, by some miracle, induced to give up their grasp of the economic life of Siam, the Siamese, trained only in the leisurely life of government service, could not even make an attempt at replacing them.

Of this last and greatest difficulty the young Siamese took little account. They were young, enthusiastic, and had a very energetic, popular, and in some ways very intelligent leader, Luang Pradit, one of the promoters of

the revolution. Eight months after the first coup d'etat he produced an economic plan which startled the older members of the government. They called it communistic, a word which even in Siam was sufficient to scare public opinion into opposition to it. Luang Pradit denied then and still denies that it was a communist plan, but it envisaged the state taking hold of the economic life of the nation in some ways to a greater extent than had ever been attempted by Lenin, and had the plan been carried out private enterprise would have been made impossible.

The result of the plan was another coup. The older members of the government were just as distrustful of the efficacy of public discussion and of deciding things by voting as had been their princely predecessors. They won the army to their side, then exiled Luang Pradit, sent his followers into retirement, and closed the Assembly indefinitely, whereupon most of the Siamese of a conservative frame of mind drew a sigh of relief.

But the pendulum swung back. The government, after its victory over the socialist party, felt confidence in its power to undo still more of the work of the revolution. It decided to oust the army officers from their very large share in the executive and legislative bodies, but these were outraged by the idea that they could not be military officers and politicians at the same time, so they carried out another coup and ousted the conservatives, and having no one to replace them were eventually forced to recall

Luang Pradit and his friends. These latter denied that they had any communistic intentions and promised to be of good behavior but it was soon seen that what they had recanted was not their ideas but only their rash all-in-one-piece programme. There was no more talk of The Plan but the projects which it had formulated began to come up separately, not put forward by Luang Pradit, who with great wisdom kept in the background, but by his friends whose political ideas were not suspect. There were proposals for state industries, for a central bank, for a new credit system, for reducing the wealth of the upper classes by new and heavier taxes, and in addition there was a campaign tending to bring the King into disrepute. For the economic proposals there was much to be said, and the army leaders tended to agree to them, believing that these suggestions coming from different persons were only unconnected amendments of the existing system and not the initiation of a complete change in the political, social, and economic order.

But there was one group of men not to be deceived, who saw that the real drift was towards a complete destruction of the old social and political system on which their whole conception of life was founded, and believed that the men who had set about the change were so utterly incapable of doing what they had set out to do, that the only result would be chaos in which their country would suffer great

(Continued on page 443)

José and Rita

By Lazaro M. Espinosa

IT was the first time that José had lifted a hand against Rita. But the slap he gave her landed solidly on her left cheek and sent her sprawling to the bamboo floor. For a moment she lay, a sobbing heap. Then she stood up and dried her tears and washed her bloody mouth. After that she shut herself in her room.

When she came out again, it was near sun-down. She found José sitting at the window looking out. She approached him.

"José," she said, "I think I will go away."

José turned to her. "Well, why don't you go away?"

"I will go away."

"You go away."

She returned to her room again. Later she came out carrying an old rattan suitcase in which she had packed her clothes.

"José," she said, "I am going."

José turned to look at her. Rita waited for him to speak but he did not and she went downstairs.

It was night and darkness was creeping over the wide barren fields. Rita walked away slowly, but with her usual graceful step. José followed her with his glance, then lost her in the darkness.

When he could see her no longer, he went to the kitchen and looked for something to eat. He found a pot of cold rice and fried fish, but he could not eat. Silently he went inside again and lay down. He picked up a native ballad



and began to read. But he seemed to find nothing in it and he stood up. He gazed about the room and now and then looked out into the dark. Later he lay down for the second time.

Meanwhile, Rita came to a mango tree in the middle of the field. There she stopped and sat down on one of the large half-exposed roots.

The wind blew in gasps and she felt it cold on her cheeks. She felt it too against her thinly-clad body. She recalled the incident of that afternoon and then cried again. She cried silently, her lips twisting like a child's. Her heart ached within her breast. She tasted the salt of her tears on her lips. She sat still for a long time, then, pushing her dishevelled hair back, she arose, picked up her bag, and retraced her steps. The night was dark.

As she climbed up the steps at the house, she found José about to go down, his hat on. She stood at the door and when José saw her, he looked at her quietly. Neither spoke at first. Then José said:

"Rita."

"José", Rita said. Then: "I have come back."

José said: "It is all right."

He approached her, took the old suitcase from her hand, and put it down on the floor. Holding her by the arm, he led her inside. Then he carried the valise to her room, and took his hat off. After a while he told her to prepare supper, Rita did and they ate.

Our National Poetess¹

By Leopoldo Y. Yabes

AS there have not been many important women figures in world literature, so in our own literature—in the vernacular, Spanish, and English—the only woman writer worthy of note is Leona Florentino, Ilocano poetess and dramatist², and hence she may be called our foremost, or national, poetess, just as Balagtas is usually referred to as our national poet. The month of October, 1934, marks the fiftieth anniversary of her death.

Leona Florentino did not have a very colorful career.³ She was born of a rich and influential family in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, on April 19, 1849, her father, Don Marcelino Florentino, being reputed the richest man in the Ilocos region in those days. Her mother, Doña Isabel Florentino, a cousin of her father, was also of wealthy parentage. Young Leona, however, had many brothers and sisters and was not spoiled, and her mother, an industrious woman, did not allow her to grow up in idleness.

A study of the lineage of José Rizal and Leona Florentino reveals that the Tagalog genius and the Ilocano poetess were distant relatives. Felix Florentino, grandfather of Rizal on the maternal side, who was the first clerk of the court of Nueva Segovia, was a near relative of Don Marcelino Florentino and his wife, Doña Isabel Florentino.⁴

Leona's parents had more than enough money to spend on her education but as women then were not permitted by social custom to pursue higher studies, she never attended college. She learned her letters from her parents and from a Filipino clergyman, Rev. Evaristo Abaya, curate priest of Vigan, to whom she owed her excellent command of Spanish. This clergyman was the first to discover the literary talent of the little girl and did all within his means to develop it. She was unusually precocious and even before she reached her tenth year she was writing poetry.

She preferred to write in Ilocano, and most of her works were in after years written in the vernacular. It has been said that "she could dictate at once to three amanuenses on as many different subjects" and at the same time jot down a composition herself.⁵

In her fourteenth year she was married to Don Elias de los Reyes, son of Don Estanislao de los Reyes, one time *alcalde mayor* of Ilocos Sur, a man of wealth and position. Out of the union came five children. The oldest, Isabelo, the best known, was born one year after the marriage, or in 1864.

Doña Leona did not write for publication but only to please herself and her circle of friends. But as true merit can not be hidden, her name as a poetess spread far and wide in northern Luzon during her lifetime and after her death it reached Europe. Her works were voluminous, believed to be even more so than those of Bukaneg, father of Ilocano literature. Her writings, extant and lost, if they had been collected, would probably have filled ten good-sized volumes.⁶

Doña Leona was never robust. As a child her health



was delicate and was the cause of frequent anxiety. The duties of motherhood and her activity as a writer soon told on her, and at the youthful age of 35—on October 4, 1884—she died of tuberculosis.

Unfortunately, only a small portion of her writings has been saved. Isabelo de los Reyes says that most of the originals of her poems and dramas have been lost due to carelessness on her own part and on that of her relatives and friends, and the disorganization resulting from the Philippine Revolution.⁷

Some of her poems have found their way into foreign libraries and anthologies. Some are kept in the public libraries in Paris, London, Madrid, and in our own National Library. A number were exhibited in the "Exposition Internationale" held in Paris in 1889 and in the "Exposicion Filipina" held in Madrid in 1887. A French woman writer, Madame Andzia Wolska, in recognition of Doña Leona's literary ability, included her name and some of her works in the "Bibliothèque Internationale des Oeuvres de Femmes" which she edited in 1889. About this time her poems, with their Spanish translations, were also published locally in the *Diario de Manila*, leading Manila paper of the time, and in the *La España Oriental*.

Several glowing tributes have been paid her.⁹ Eulogio B. Rodriguez, Assistant Director of the National Library, considers her as the worthiest representative of Filipino women in the realm of poetry and the drama.¹⁰ A student of Philippine history, carried away by his enthusiasm, mentions her in the same breath with George Sand, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Amy Lowell.¹¹ Three Ilocano literary men¹² of recognized standing unanimously rank her as one of the eight greatest Ilocanos in history.

To say that she is the foremost Filipino poetess is quite justifiable, but to rank her with such writers as Mrs. Browning and Amy Lowell, is going too far. She is the only notable versifier we have produced among the fair sex, but her poetry is not great in the strict sense of the term. A critical examination of her verses will reveal that the thought is often trivial and the workmanship clumsy. In fact no poem of hers can be singled out as truly notable, as *Florante and Laura* can be singled out as the most notable of Balagtas' poems.¹³

But she had originality and naturalness. She was not a mere imitator and wrote in a style distinctly her own and therefore distinctly Filipino.¹⁴ If her workmanship was sometimes clumsy it was because she disliked to revise her poems, believing that the best poetry is that which is couched in easy, natural language, and that revision only destroys this.

She wrote on a variety of subjects, but mostly on love, manners, morality, and religion. Most of her poems are didactic, interlarded with moralizings. Like Balagtas and Bukaneg, she saw beauty as goodness and goodness as beauty.

(Continued on page 442)

Editorials

Japan has "thundered" again—this time, supposedly, through the mouth of an up-and-coming young Manila lawyer, graduate of the University of the Philippines, **Japan "Thunders"** Mr. Pio Duran, who numbers among his clients the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Yokohama Specie Bank, and who ekes out his earnings further as an associate professor in his Alma Mater.



In a series of articles recently published in the *Tokio Nichi-Nichi* and the *Osaka Mainichi*, signed by this local legal luminary, a cat-and-mouse alliance, reassuringly described as a "protective" one, between the Philippines and the Empire of Japan, is advocated.

"The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau"—the voice is the voice of the youthful Pio, but the hands are only too plainly the hands of the "crafty" Japanese diplomats in our midst. In matter, manner, and tone, the articles are more Japanese than even Mr. Duran can ever aspire to be.

Mr. Duran (let us say, to please our subtle friends) points out that we have to "choose" between two contending forces, which are impressively described as follows: "On the one side we hear *the thundering voice of Nippon*—mightiest of all Oriental nations—proclaiming to the world its 'hands-off' policy toward China and advocating 'Monroeism' [with Japanese improvements] in the Far East under its leadership, and raising the battle-cry, 'Asia for the Asiatics'. On the other side, we see the strong combination of money-mad, greedy, and intriguing Occidental powers. . . . In the face of these facts, no other sound recourse is open to the Filipinos than to side with their Japanese brothers of the North and *help them* to preserve Asia for the Asiatics."¹

Exposing the "truth" about America's policy in the Philippines, Mr. Duran declares that in spite of "high-sounding promises of independence and self-laudatory protestations of disinterested trusteeship", this policy has been nothing but the "exploitation of the Philippine market for the benefit of American manufacturers at the expense of the Filipinos". America's "recently shown disposition" to fulfill the pledge that it would grant independence, is not due to "any love for or appreciation of" the Filipino people, nor to a recognition of "any rightful claim to freedom", but to the fact that "competition offered by Philippine products no longer makes it profitable for America to retain the Philippines".

Facts are pointed to which it is claimed are indicative of "the coming Japanese domination of Philippine trade", and the growing of cotton and rubber is advocated with "reciprocal preferences in Japan for these raw materials and in the Philippines for Japanese manufactured goods".

We are thoughtfully and kindly advised to spurn the proposal to guarantee the independence of the Philippines by a neutralization treaty for that would "give rise to a demand on the Philippines for equal treatment of all guaranteeing powers" reducing the country to a "state of virtual economic bondage" identical to that in which China—

under the affliction of the Open Door policy, against which, however, China itself has never protested—finds itself, and we would then not be able to "exercise the sovereign right to enter into such special agreements" regarding our commercial intercourse [with Japan] "as we might deem it wise to conclude".

Neutralization would be of no use anyway, says Mr. Duran, because he does not believe that America would ever go to war "to defend the territory of its lost empire in the Pacific". "None of the signatories, with the exception of Japan, would be willing or able to take direct, positive, and affirmative action in case of necessity to defend the territorial integrity of the Philippines." He points out that "not even the League of Nations, of which China is a member, has been able to help her"—referring to Japan's aggression in Manchuria.

Assuming that Japan really desired to annex the Philippines—a matter that does not interest the Japanese at all, of course—Mr. Duran declares that "none of the Occidental powers would be disposed to check Japan's ambitions in that respect. And even if there were one or more of them willing to resort to arms. . . they do not now nor in the future will have sufficient armed forces at their command to do so."

And, said Mr. Duran to a *Manila Daily Bulletin* reporter who went to interview him on the subject of these articles, "What of it?" Suppose that Japan did annex the Philippines. "That would simply mean that we would be citizens (!) of the most powerful empire in the Orient, perhaps in the world!"

Mr. Duran concludes his series of articles with the statement that "those responsible for the government of Japan and the Philippines have the duty not only to their present constituents but also to the entire Asiatic peoples to begin laying the foundation of a future Filipino-Japanese alliance. . . . That the Filipinos would favor such an approachment between the two countries is attested to by the sincere and spontaneous welcome which they have always accorded Japanese visitors, missionaries, traders, and officials who have called on the Philippines".

Nothing more grotesque than this entire argument could be conceived by any one but another Japanese.

Senator Claro M. Recto, who can speak for the people of the Philippines with an authority which the patriotic Mr. Duran will never achieve, recently in most grave terms warned us "against the real danger that impends against which the Filipino people must be ready to muster all their resources as well as their statesmanship and patriotism, —not the economic collaboration with America, which we should foster and stimulate—but such other economic ascendancy, such 'Monroeism', which, in view of geographical factors, will mean for us and our posterity our economic pauperism and our political extinction. This danger", he repeated, "is real and we must be ready to meet it with courage and determination."

And Commissioner Pedro Guevara, speaking of just such a situation as Mr. Duran envisages with such enthus-



1933

I. L. Miranda

Japan. The inhabitants of the group of barren islands that skirt the coast of northern Asia do not have either the stature, the intelligence, or the morality to be leaders of humanity. It is to compensate for a well-justified sense of inferiority that they have adopted a strutting braggartism that almost moves to pity when it is considered what punishment this must inevitably lead to.

The civilized world had been occupied with economic problems, now in process of being solved, and Japan had been allowed to "thunder". The thunder is, however, unconvincing. It doesn't roll. It doesn't reverberate. It doesn't make the windows rattle. It is like the sheet-iron stage device used in melodrama. As for Japanese "might", Japan's "war" with China (1894-95) over Korea was fought when China was politically at its weakest and on the verge of disruption. Japan's war with Russia (1904-05) ended without one Japanese soldier having set foot on Russian soil, with the Russian army lying south of Changchun in no danger of destruction, and the Russian generals begging the Czar to continue the conflict, Japan fast approaching exhaustion. In the World War, Japan's part consisted chiefly in the taking of Tsingtao, garrisoned by 13,000 men of whom only 5,599 were German regulars, by a force of 22,980 Japanese officers and men,

ism, declared: "I would not wish to live to witness the coming of that day."

The Asiatic ideology—Asiatic despotism and slavery, Asiatic demonology and superstition, Asiatic ignorance and poverty—are, thanks to centuries of our history—wholly alien to us. We stand for Christian and democratic ideals, for individualism and humanitarianism, for that human, progressive spirit which is still foreign to most of Asia and which Japan would destroy. We are a century ahead of Japan in our individual and social outlook, in our appreciation of the value of human life, individual liberty, and humanitarian obligation. Japan can not lead us.

Japan's vaunted "hands-off" policy as regards China, which it has not succeeded in making effective, has resulted, however, in China's losing a third of its territory to Japan. Japanese "Monroeism", if successful, would result in the loss of Asia to the Asiatics, and hundreds of millions of the people of Asia know this well.

Although Japan is temporarily ahead of other nations in the Far East in so far as armed force is concerned, the real power in the Asia of the future will be China and not

assisted by a British force of 910 officers and men; and of the "capture" of the German Marshall, Pelew, Caroline, and Marianne islands. The rape of helpless Manchuria is of too recent a date to need description. None of these warlike exploits justify the great admiration displayed by Mr. Pio Duran.

It is readily granted, even asserted, that Japan in its present maniacal frame of mind, is a menace. It is a menace to the peace of the world—but also, and chiefly, a menace to itself, like an idiot with a gun.

But the Philippines in case of Japanese aggression could count on American support and on the support of every other civilized power. The Philippines is not a back-wash, like Manchuria. The Philippines are the keys to South-eastern Asia, to Malaysia, to Australia, and to India. Western, Christian, democratic civilization will hold the line in the Philippines.

As for Mr. Duran's animadversions against the American policy in the Philippines, America has governed so well that it has governed without even a show of force. For

a third of a century, America has met only with gratitude and coöperation in the Philippines. Senator Sergio Osmeña stated some time ago that under the Commonwealth, we should adhere as closely as possible to American government principles since these have "worked well and have safeguarded and promoted the rights and liberties of the country as well as of individual Filipinos." What Korean would make a similar statement?

The idea of establishing trade "reciprocity" with Japan rather than with the United States could seriously arise only in a deranged mind. Even with the present tariffs against Japanese products, Japan sells millions of pesos worth more of goods here than it buys from us. To lower these barriers would only result in more Japanese goods coming into the Philippines and a swelling of the flood of our money pouring into Japan. On the other hand, favored though the American position is in the Philippines, we have bought far less from America than America has bought from us. Our favorable trade balance with the United States during the years from 1923 to 1932 was ₱655,000,000, probably a larger sum than the total of all the Insular Government budgets during these ten years, and our *unfavorable* balance with Japan for the same period was ₱91,700,000. Far from our having been "exploited" by America, we may be said to have exploited America. Our comparative affluence as compared with our "Asiatic" neighbors has been chiefly due to the free access we have enjoyed to the rich market of America. The trade has in fact been so much in our favor that, as every one knows, Congress has recently taken steps to limit our market in the United States. We are countering with the reasonable proposal that we will buy more from America and therefore less from Japan and other foreign countries if America will agree to keep its market open for us, and this is what Japan assumes the right to protest against.

As a matter of fact, many countries in the world have taken steps to check the inflow of cheaply manufactured and inferior goods. The British Government has taken such measures in British-controlled areas. The Dutch have issued tentative regulations for an import license system. Brazil continues to keep in force its regulations as to foreign exchange. And the Japanese are reported to be "distinctly disturbed" by these measures of self-defense against their slave-labor economy.

But the Japanese attitude as regards the Philippines is more than one of mere protest against prospectively higher



1934

Alexander Kulesh

tariffs. The Japanese were grievously disappointed in the Philippine reactions to the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Law. They already saw the Philippines "independent" and believed that the Philippines would shortly be theirs.

Mr. Duran's amazing article, Consul-General Kimura's arrogant speech before the students of the University of the Philippines, and other developments that display themselves before our wondering eyes, are all part of a campaign to overpower us psychologically, to cower us like Koreans, so to convince us of the irresistible "might" of Japan that we will come to accept as inevitable first the economic and later the political conquest of our country and give in without even a struggle.

If, in these days, at the very time the representatives of our people are engaged in the formulation of a constitution for a semi-independent Commonwealth, we show no clearer insight into real conditions in the Far East and the world, and show no more burning and sublime patriotism than Mr.

Pio Duran, it might, in truth, be said that Japan has won the victory—by a look, a scowl, and a “thunderous voice”.

But our pride of race and love of country and our faith in our destiny are better expressed in the words of Senator Recto, already quoted, than in this specious plea of the perspicacious, the valorous, the true-blooded and loyal Mr. Pio Duran—this strange new hero sprung upon our stage, this Horatius come to life again, this modern Leonidas, this henceforth forever to be belauded substitute in our history for General Gregorio del Pilar as the hero of the Tila Pass of 1934, year of the Commonwealth Constitution.

¹ This and other quotations of Mr. Duran's articles are taken from the reprints in the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of September 26.

The so-called “suffrage committee” of the Constitutional Convention has voted against guaranteeing, by a constitutional provision, the right of our women to vote, in spite of the fact that a law granting them the right beginning in 1935, was passed by the Legislature last year and is now on the statute books.

It is, of course, possible even probable, that the members of the Convention as a whole will disregard the action of the committee, but this attack *in a constitutional convention* on rights already established is unparalleled and

preposterous—inverted in order, contrary to reason and commonsense, and ridiculous.

In the September issue of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*, Dean Conrado Benitez, a delegate to the Convention, stated: “The Constitutional Convention now assembled is the first of its kind in the Oriental world. Never before have delegates, directly elected by the people, been gathered in an Oriental country for the purpose of framing the fundamental law to govern the nation. This peculiarly American practice of constitution-making by means of a popularly chosen convention is one of the great political gifts of Americans to Filipinos.”

This great democratic opportunity has now been used by the majority membership of the suffrage committee to declare themselves against fair suffrage. Extended a privilege such as no people situated as ourselves have ever before been granted, this committee has exercised the privilege by taking a stand in favor of a condition under which our citizens would be less free under the coming commonwealth than they would be if there never had been any constitutional convention.

Congress provided that the constitution of the commonwealth should contain a “Bill of Rights”. The suffrage committee would, in effect, tear this bill into two, and give the lesser part to the country.

Due to the fact that the woman suffrage law enacted last year does not take effect until next year, no woman could be elected to the Convention. The delegates to the

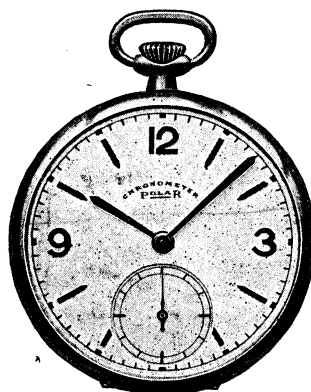
—POLAR WATCHES—

are fully guaranteed timekeepers
at exceptionally reasonable prices



POLAR—Style 1
4 1/4 Ligne, 14Kt. Solid Gold Case,
Assorted Designs, 15 Jewels. ₱50.00

POLAR—Style 6
5 1/4 Ligne, Chromium Case with
Assorted Decorations and Designs,
15 Jewels ₱25.00



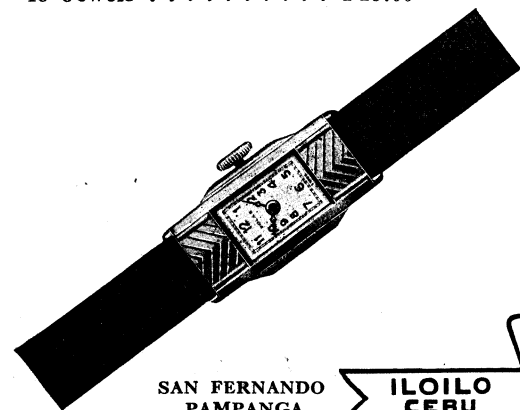
CHRONOMETER POLAR

Model 1461—16 Ligne Size,
10-Year Green Gold Filled
Case, Plain, Paris Shape,
Oxidized Raised MIXED
Figures, 15 Jewel Movement
₱35.00



POLAR—Style 5
4 1/4 Ligne, Chromium Case with
Assorted Decorations and Designs,
15 Jewels ₱33.00

POLAR—Style 3
4 1/4 Ligne, Chromium Case with
Assorted Black Enamel Decoration,
15 Jewels ₱40.00



SAN FERNANDO
PAMPANGA

ILOILO
CEBU

H.E. HEACOCK CO.

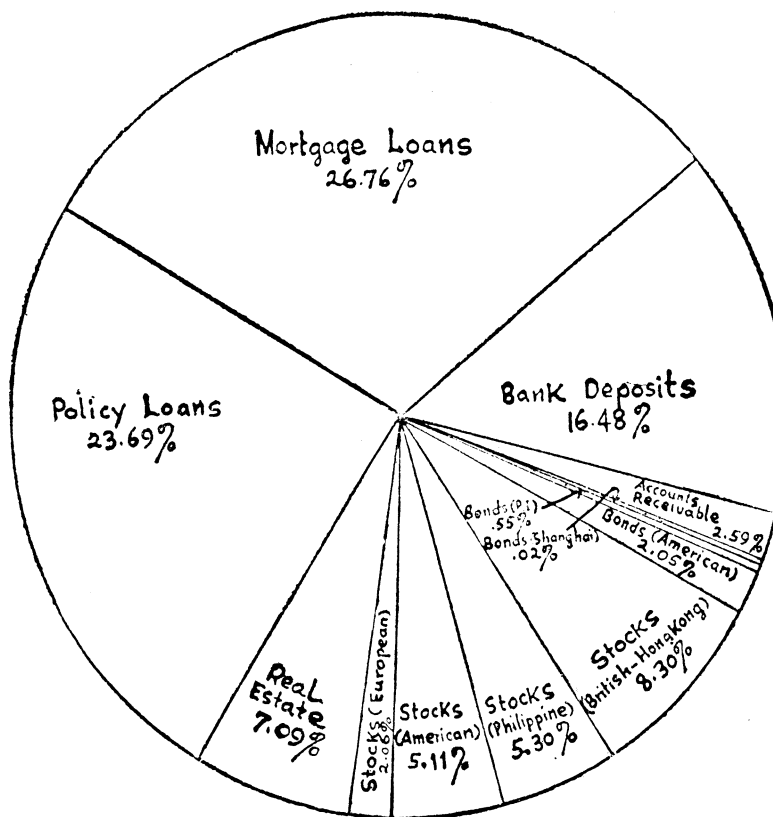
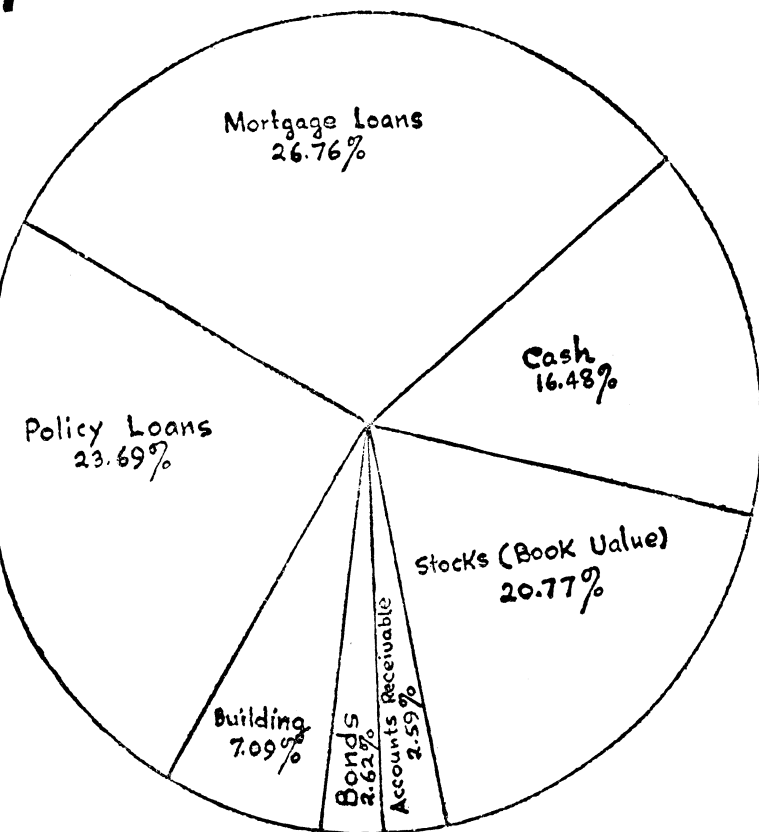
MANILA

DAVAO
BAGUIO

DAGUPAN
PANGASINAN

A PICTURE OF SECURITY

"DO NOT PUT ALL YOUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET"



Statement of Assets of The Insular Life Assurance Company, Limited, as of August 31, 1934

Mortgage Loans	₱2,604,501.91
Policy Loans	2,305,488.81
Stocks (Book Value)	2,021,701.62
Accounts Receivable	252,466.79
Bonds	255,297.04
Building	689,000.00
Cash	1,603,364.02
TOTAL	₱9,731,820.19

A Statement of the Investments of the Insular Life Assurance Company, Limited, by Nationalities as of August 31, 1934

Mortgage Loans—Philippine Islands	₱2,604,501.91
Policy Loans—Philippine Islands	2,305,488.81
Stocks in Selected European Commercial Corporations	200,214.13
Stocks in Selected American Commercial Corporations	497,153.01
Stocks in Selected Philippine Corporations	516,834.87
Stocks in Selected British Corporations in Hongkong	807,499.61
Bonds—Philippine	53,196.04
Bonds—American Government	200,401.00
Bonds—Shanghai Municipal Council	1,700.00
Real Estate—In Manila	689,000.00
Deposits in the Banks in Manila	1,603,364.02
Accounts Receivable	252,466.79
TOTAL	₱9,731,820.19

-P-140.00 of A-1 ASSETS TO EVERY -P-100.00 of LIABILITIES

Where Can Any Policyholder, Or Investor, Obtain A Better Investment Than An Insular Life Policy?

Vicente Singson Encarnacion
President

C. S. Salmon
General Agent

Francisco Ortigas
Vice-President

Edmund W. Schedler
Assistant General Agent

J. McMicking
Manager

Isaac Barza
National Supervisor

The Insular Life Assurance Company, Ltd.

MANILA, P. I.

Convention, therefore, all men, represent the women, at least morally, but the members of this strange suffrage committee would take advantage of the absence of women to robb them of a right they have already legally as well as morally won.

The most foolish speeches were made on the subject during the "deliberations" of the committee. One intellectual argued that we should not expect to be able to do better in this world than Heaven itself, and that Heaven was ruled by God, his Son Jesus, and the Holy Ghost—all to be considered male. Some one shouted from the gallery: "What about the Virgin Mary?" In the same spirit it might be asked: Who rules Hell? Is the Devil "female"?

Not one sensible argument was presented, or, in fact, could be, against woman suffrage or in favor of the proposition that women should be classed politically with children, idiots, and criminals. Every argument advanced comes down to the ignoble desire of weak men to keep women in subjection with the aid of discriminatory laws.

Such men like to play the gallant and to talk about the virtue and modesty of our women, but show by such actions as that taken by the committee either that they have no confidence in the reality of this virtue or modesty, or, believing them real, fear the introduction of these elements into politics.

Compare the responsible and dignified manner in which a number of our women leaders pleaded their case before

the committee and the attitude of a lamentably large proportion of the members of that distinguished group,—their foolish speeches, inane sallies, and silly smirks. On the one side was justice, equity, loyalty, principle, high-mindedness, straightforwardness; on the other, injustice, inequity, faithlessness, and a shabby and shuffling dishonesty.

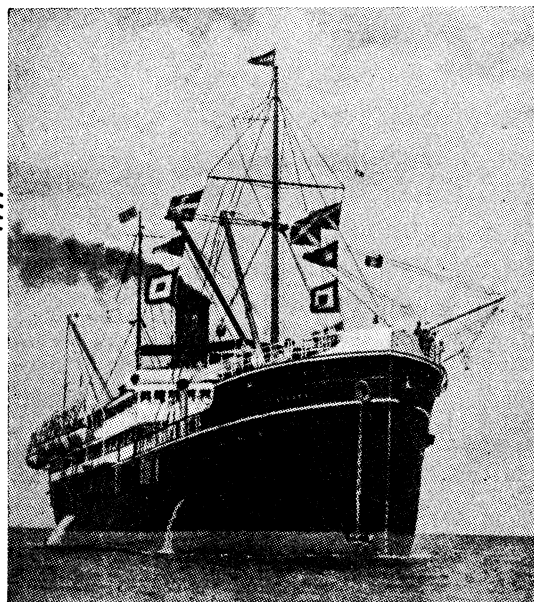
It will not be easy for the Convention as a whole to wipe out the impression that has been created by the disgraceful action of this peculiar suffrage committee which would destroy in part, and the better and more significant part, of what it is oath-bound to protect and preserve.

The shooting and killing with riot-guns of four men and the wounding of others by a handful of police who were mobbed by a gang of strikers last month when they tried to storm one of the Manila cigar factories, is a most regrettable incident. It was the first of its kind in the Philippines, and it is to be hoped the last.

The fault—for there was fault—lay not with the individual policemen. They were vastly outnumbered by a crowd stirred by seditious speeches, they fired in the air, they were knocked down, one of them was disarmed, and once matters got thus far out of hand, they had no other recourse but to fire upon their attackers.

But matters should not have been allowed to get so out of hand. The speakers who incited the crowd to violence should have been arrested on the spot, and a great enough show of force should have been marshalled immediately

**SPEED
SAFETY
COMFORT**



The S. S. "BISAYAS"
The pride of the service!

*Weekly Schedule of
Sailings to the South*

S.S. "BISAYAS"
S.S. "VENUS"
S.S. "VIZCAYA"
S.S. "SORSOGON"

MANILA STEAMSHIP CO.

For Freight and Passage apply to
ELIZALDE & COMPANY

Formerly YNCHAUSTI & CO., Established 1854
General Managers

P. O. Box 121 803-05 M. de la Industria Phone 2-27-92



Arsenio N. Luz

Director-General

Philippine Carnival
Association

*Don't fail to visit Manila
during Carnival time—*

1935 MANILA CARNIVAL



FEBRUARY 16th
To MARCH 3rd



The most complete yearly exponent of Philippine progress in the development of the country's natural resources, its commerce and industries. See the advancement attained in agricultural enterprises, fisheries and, particularly, the gigantic step taken in the gold mining industry.

THE NATIONAL GALA AFFAIR

That attracts tourists from distant lands

to definitely discourage violence on the part of the crowd. The sight of only a few policemen was not enough to intimidate the rioters, and their being equipped with such lethal weapons as riot-guns could only have one result.

Not enough men were detailed for guard duty, reserves were not mobile enough, and the police were not properly equipped to maintain order in a civilized manner. More policemen, better police transportation, and the use of the water hose and of a few gas bombs, as in other cities, would not have ended in such a tragedy, such a needless and indiscriminate sacrifice of human lives.

There are a number of things about Dutch rule in the East Indies which the writer of these monthly comments does not admire. However,



the Dutch are at least not considering granting the people of their archipelago a spurious freedom which would in effect be a surrender of them to a new and harder master.

The Dutch do not intend to give the East Indies up. Naval, air, and land defenses are being strengthened. Garrisons will be increased, anti-aircraft defenses further developed, and the East Indies fleet will be augmented with three light cruisers, six destroyers, twelve submarines, several mine-layers, and a large number of smaller vessels.

These measures are the result of certain natural misgivings regarding Japan's intentions, especially in regard to our near neighbor, Borneo, and its important oil centers.

And when during the debate in the Dutch Parliament a

delegate pointed out that it would be folly to spend more money on the fleet in the Indies because Japan's naval power is overwhelmingly greater, the Dutch Minister of Defense declared that in case of an emergency Japan would not be in a position to send more than one-tenth of its fleet to the Indies and that, as the Dutch fleet in these waters is approximately equal in strength to a tenth of the Japanese fleet, "a fair fight might be expected".

When one considers that Holland itself is only a small country, with a population of around 8,000,000—considerably less than the population of the Philippines, and about the same as the population of Illinois, and that the Far Eastern possessions of Holland lie some 9,000 miles from the motherland and are scattered over a vast extent of territory, then one realizes that there spoke the spirit not of a Borah or a Chester Grey, but of van Tromp and de Ruyter.

Spengler's book, "The Decline of the West", has become a favorite text among Japanese militarists and politicians. Although for the most part the book must be unintelligible to them, they are absorbing its high-flown phrases of doom like meat and drink. They have accepted that book as the last will and testament of the West and as a guarantee of their dreams of their own grandiose manifest destiny. America's proposed withdrawal from the Philippines was proof, if any were thought necessary, that *Der Tag* was already in sight for them.

But now comes little Holland, busily looking to its defenses, as it has often had to do in the past, and talks calmly about a "fair fight". Koki and the rest of them will find this painful!

To Clean Teeth *More Quickly— More Efficiently—Use This Combination*

The NEW:

Dr. West's Tooth Paste
with your
Dr. West's Tooth Brush



BUY the NEW Dr. West's Tooth Paste in the new package and tube—a greatly improved dentifrice to give you twice the cleansing efficiency you formerly had. Use it on the NEW Dr. West's Tooth Brush—a better, more durable brush, shaped to fit your jaw and reach inside and outside surfaces of every tooth.

For Sale At Your Dealer's

Give your teeth better care with the aid of these two toilet necessities.

Rumors are thick in Manila that the Japanese have a large "slush fund"—400,000 yen—to fight the new tariff bill. It is at least plain to all those who visit the *sukiyaki* houses that there is a vast deal of entertaining going on and a number of senators and representatives are actually getting fat on Japanese delicatessen.

There is talk of the Japanese having handed over sums of money to certain newspaper men. There are also said to be plans afoot to start a publication under indirect Japanese control the aim of which will be to point out that trade reciprocity with the United States will be "inconsistent" with "independence".

As the balance of trade in favor of Japan last year was over ₱13,000,000, 400,000 yen would not be much to spend to retain such a nice business. Still even 400,000 yen, converted into pesos, would be that much help if put into circulation here. A good many of our legislators, whose expenses are always heavy, could no doubt use a share of the money, and we would look with entirely good-natured tolerance upon their accepting it—if they would then prove their superiority to bribe-taking by voting against those who thus insulted them.

The decision of Governor-General Frank Murphy that Mr. Ong Woo Theng, editor of the Chinese Manila daily, *The Vanguard*, whose deportation had been requested by the Chinese Consulate on the grounds that he is a communist and advocated violence and disorder, would be permitted to remain because "the evidence was insufficient to support

the charge and to warrant deportation", brings to a satisfactory close an affair that has had the Chinese community in a turmoil for several months.

There was more in this case than met the eye, and it is by now an open secret that the action against Mr. Ong was instigated by the local branch of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Party of China, because Mr. Ong had criticized and attacked the party and the Nationalist Government. There can be but little doubt that if Mr. Ong had been deported and delivered into the hands of his political enemies that he would have met with small mercy. It also became clear that the request to deport Mr. Ong was to be followed by a request to deport at least one other Chinese resident here of high standing in the community. The stage had apparently been set for a period of terrorization of the Chinese inhabitants of this country by an alien political group, and it should be a matter for general satisfaction that this plot did not prosper.

No formal action was taken, through the regular diplomatic channels, to secure Mr. Ong's extradition, and he was not legally accused of a crime. And even in extradition cases, offenses of a political character, not involving a "common crime", do not usually fall under the provisions of extradition treaties.

Freedom of speech and of the press is guaranteed in the Philippines, if not by the Constitution of the United States, then by the Jones Act, and this guarantee extends equally to all who live under the flag. It is moreover an axiom that "every state can insist that in the whole extent of its territory no laws but its own shall be recognized."

(Continued on page 441)

COLDS AND DENGUE FEVER. HOW TO GET RID OF THEM.



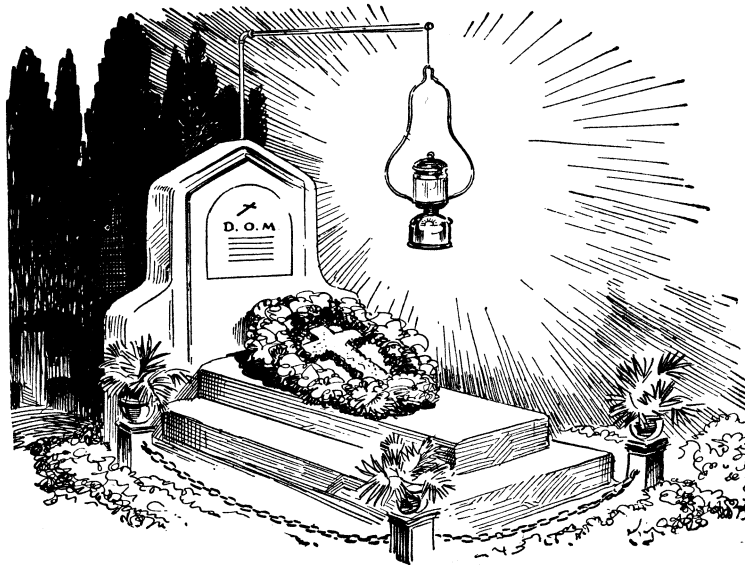
QUI-BRO-LAX is such a successful combination that relieves colds and dengue fever IN A FEW HOURS. It acts as a mild laxative, opens the bowels, relieves headache and fever and destroys the infection in the system. It is absolutely harmless.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT ₱0.40 A BOX
Made by BOTICA BOIE

FORMULA:

Quinin. Brom. Phenolphthal aa 0.04
Capsic. Caffein., Quin. Sulph. aa 0.006, Senna 0.03

HOW MUCH WILL YOU SPEND ON LIGHTING THIS ALL SAINTS' DAY?



ONLY 5¢ IF YOU USE

Coleman

L. R. Aguinaldo
514-520 Juan Luna, Manila
Please send me one of your free Catalogs on Coleman Lanterns with illustrated suggestions appropriate for All Saints' Day Illumination.

Name

Address

You can spend ₱5 or only 5c. on lighting a grave this All Saints' Day. Only 5c. if you use a Coleman Lantern! Send coupon to the left for suggestions.

L. R. AGUINALDO
514-520 Juan Luna, Manila
Philippine Distributor

The Second Month of the Constitutional Convention

By Conrado Benitez

"WE, the people of the Philippines, invoking the guidance of Divine Providence, in order to maintain the unity of our nation, establish justice, insure peace, provide for the national defense, promote progress and the general welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty and democracy, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution for the Philippines".



THUS reads the preamble as finally approved by the important Sponsorship Committee of the Constitutional Convention. It represents the net product of its labor during the second month. How much that preamble will be modified on the floor of the Convention is a highly speculative question, although indications are to the effect that perhaps only one short phrase will be added, that referring to our early patriots and their struggles.

To the credit of the Convention it should be stated, however, that with the exception of one or two, all committees have already submitted their reports. This is a decided achievement, for without these reports there would be no specific constitutional provisions to discuss.

The general public may have formed the idea that the three weeks devoted to a lively discussion of the Osias

resolution to make a constitution not only for the Commonwealth but also for the Republic, represented time wasted unnecessarily. Although the resolution itself and amendments to it were finally laid on the table, the heated debate in which party

lines were disregarded was a blessing in disguise, for it induced the delegates to focus all their attention on the actual provisions of the Independence Act and to study their meaning and implications very carefully.

Besides, without any reports to take up, the Convention as a whole was listening only to formal lectures, and towards the end of August there was an apparent restlessness among the delegates. A note I scribbled on August 24, reads: "It seems delegates are getting tired of speeches—they are learning to leave the hall before adjournment. The novelty is wearing off". For the next day I find this note: "It is getting more difficult to speak before the Convention—the delegates are getting restless".

From the point of view of parliamentary showmanship, the Osias resolution was a good and timely number—arousing interest, improving daily attendance, threatening to cause party dissension, and last though not least, giving many delegates the chance to speak and expound their respective constitutional principles.

BAGUIO

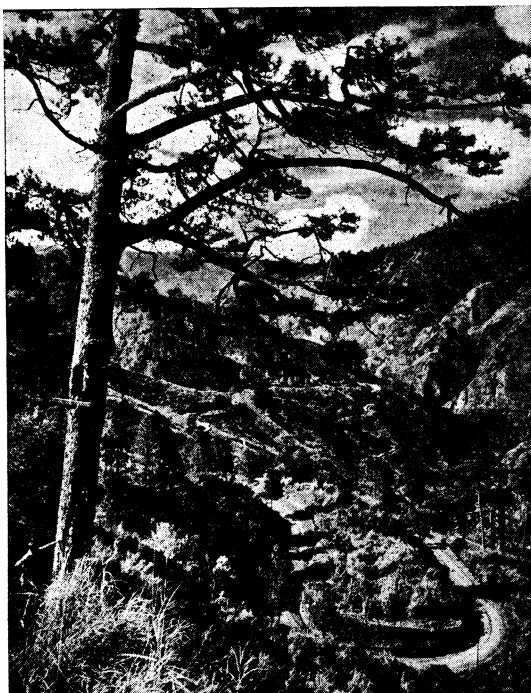
Vacation Center
of the
Philippines. . . .

City of Untold Wealth
and
Beauty Unsurpassed!

It will pay you to investigate what the Company has to offer in the way of travel comfort, safety and service, either by train or motor bus.

EXCURSIONS TO BAGUIO

at a minimum of expense
and
a maximum of enjoyment



When 'going to
BAGUIO

make it a point
to travel by the

**MANILA
RAILROAD**



YOUR CHOICE

October 20 to 21 or November 29
to 30, 1934, with option to remain
until December 2, 1934.

Cost of ticket P10.00 per person for those who will leave Manila at 6:55 a. m. and return by last train the next day. Additional charge for a longer stay will be paid at the rate of P3.00 to P4.00 a day, depending upon the hotel accommodation available at time of making reservation.

Dancing, singing and other forms of entertainments will feature the trip on the Recreation Cars of the Railroad, and at Zig-Zag Hotel in Baguio. These Excursions include sightseeing trips to interesting points in the City during the sojourn.

For further information, please communicate with A. D. Masaganda, Excursion Travel Solicitor, Manila Railroad Company. All reservations must be made in writing. First come first served.

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY

Since September 21, the day when the tempest caused by the Osias resolution blew over, speech-making during the half-hour privilege period has been resumed. The exposé of the land racket in Davao made quite a stir and found repercussion in the press. The report of the Committee on the Legislature made by its Chairman, Delegate Manuel Briones, directly to the Convention at once divided the delegates into two well-defined camps—those who favor the committee's novel plan of electing senators at large by the total vote of the nation and in accordance with the principle of proportional representation, and those opposed to the plan.

The end of September finds the Convention listening to speeches for and against the plan which some delegates have begun to call the "nationalization" of senators. In the meanwhile the Sponsorship Committee is meeting daily trying to accumulate materials for the Convention proper.

When will the constitution be completed? That question seems to be on every lip. I can only venture a guess. Perhaps October will see most of the committee reports either incorporated in, or discarded from the constitution-in-the-making. The finishing touches will be made in November. A mission with the constitution in its hands, together with a resolution of the Convention expressing our appreciation to the United States, should be leaving Philippine shores late in November or early in December.

At least, that is my guess, and my hope.

Night

By D. Corpuz Dayao

THE night has come
silently
like a stricken nun
to the death-bed of the dying day.

The wind rustles
no more
among the praying tree-tops;
and stillness and the dark
come a-tiptoe into my hut.

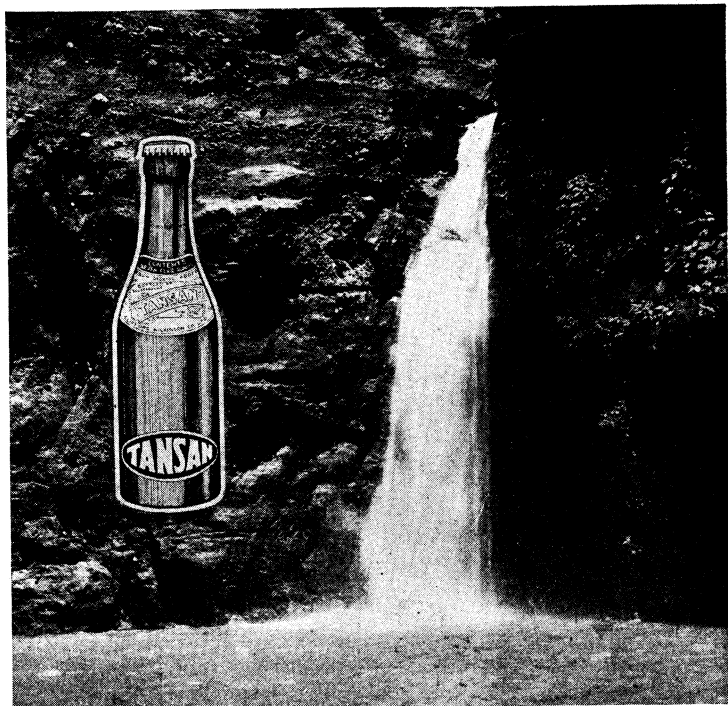
Dawn

By Deogracias Iturralde

DAWN, the child of darkest Night,
Descends a maiden with clinging tunic
Over a youthful form and ripening breasts;
Who goes down to the river with *gogo* bark,
Salay de morras, and lime, to cleanse
Her body and darksome hair.

Afterwards—
Immaculate and fresh, she softly treads
The dewy turf to cast herself
Into the arms of Morning.

NOTE—Barrio women mix *gogo* bark and lime with *salay de morras*, a kind of grass with a balmy odor, for use in the bath.



Nature's Wonder Mineral Water

FROM Mother Nature herself
springs TANSAN Mineral
Water, famous for its minerals
so beneficial in promoting proper
digestion. TANSAN is also
an effective preventive of stomach
and intestinal disorders.

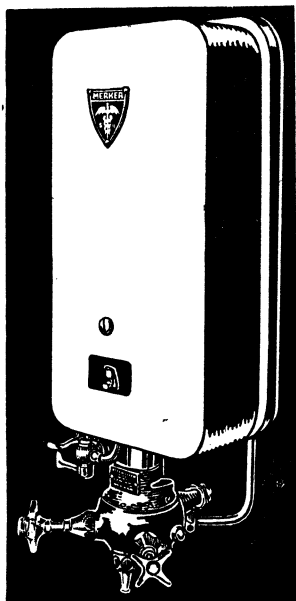
*Take a bottle of TANSAN
after each meal*

**A BOTTLE OF TANSAN
MEANS A BOTTLE OF HEALTH**



Automatic..... yet low-priced

*This New,
Modern,
Efficient*
G A S
WATER
HEATER
Only **₱95.00**



*Designed for that average family with
modest income but wants
convenience at home.*

It may be installed in the kitchen for culinary purposes and the water pipe extended to the bath room. Turn on the water in the bath room and the GAS lights itself at the heater. Close the water and the GAS shuts itself off... automatically.

Finished in white enamel with bright, rust-proof fittings, it presents a neat appearance in the well-kept kitchen of today. It costs but little to operate and is dependable at all times, with our GAS Company service to guarantee this unfailing service.

MANILA GAS CORPORATION

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Maria Masipag

Cheerful Kitchens



ALTHOUGH conditions of life are very different here than they are in some other countries, where the kitchen is a cheerful place, and the center of attraction to young and old especially in the winter-time and around Christmas and Thanksgiving, nevertheless they can be made just as cheerful and attractive here as there, no matter how poor one is.

A few pottery rice pots set up on shelves in a row, whether used or new, are always a pretty sight, a few old Spanish chocolate pots of bronze, polished and hung on nails, brighten up the duller kitchen, and give it that comfortable and homely look.

Festoons of red Spanish peppers, garlic, and onions hung up here and there, a few bunches of bananas, green or ripe, not only add much to the expressiveness of a kitchen but they are also handy for little hungry mouths, when the children come in from play, and help much in preventing raids on the food closet, when the young son brings in his friends.

So many pretty pieces of pottery can be bought in the local markets, such as water jars, pitchers, water bottles, charcoal stoves, wood stoves, and others, and every piece, if placed right, can be made to serve ornamental as well as useful purposes.

The thing which above all adds cheer to your kitchen is cleanliness. Well-scoured pots and pans, whether aluminum, iron, copper, or other metal, all can be kept to look like new, especially where gas, electricity, or kerosene stoves are used. To keep pots and pans clean where an open wood fire is used, a heavy plate of steel or cast iron should be put over the fire, about 1/4 or 3/8 of an inch thick, and the pots set on this. This plate also serves to retain the heat long after the fire has died down. The best material for scouring pots and pans is steel wool with soap. In conjunction with hot soap water it will polish the blackest incrustation burned in by years of careless cooking.

Salt is the best medium for removing stains from glassware, and the coarser it is, the better.

Cleansers should be used on all wooden surfaces or utensils. As most of them contain lye, they are not only good for scrubbing, but they also disinfect the articles and keep them sweet and clean. Clean paper on the shelves, a few flower pots in the window, or perhaps a basket of ferns, all help to make father and the boys poke their heads in at the door to say: "What are we having for dinner, mother, Mmmmm, but it smells good", even if it is only the garlic they smell and onions, but the cheerfulness is there and one can not help but feel more energetic in such a kitchen, and that is half the work done.

Health Notes

AN unnecessarily large percentage of babies die in the first few years of their lives. This could easily be prevented by the knowledge of proper feeding and sanitation. A daily bath of lukewarm water should be given

to the infant from the day it is born, and its mouth washed out with a piece of cotton dipped in boric acid. The daily use of boric acid solution on the scalp also prevents dandruff, with which so many babies are bothered.

The best food for babies is, of course, the mother's breast, but this should early be supplemented by other foods. Orange juice should be given a few days after the baby is born, beginning with only two drops, slowly increased drop by drop until the baby takes a teaspoonful when it is about a month old. After that it should be slowly increased until the baby takes the juice of a whole orange when it is six months old.

The cooked juices of all kinds of vegetables, but particularly green ones, can be given to an infant three months old and may gradually be supplemented by purees of vegetables, potatoes, taros, sweet potatoes, yams, and rice, when baby is about five or six months old. Soft-boiled eggs may now also be given and a little toast once in a while. From the third month on the little one should also have other milk beside the mother's. Goat milk is particularly good and is closer to the consistency of mothers' milk than any other. Besides it is cheaper to keep goats, and they are less trouble to keep than cows or carabaos, although carabao milk is also excellent for infants. Giving the baby milk also helps to wean it when the time comes to do so at the age of nine months, and in many cases where the mother has not enough to give the baby. A piece of beef without any fat may be given to the child at the age of six months, but it should be put into boiling water for three minutes to close all the pores and to disinfect it. This way all the juices are retained and the baby loves to chew and suck on it without being able to swallow any pieces, being able only to assimilate the juices. No meat or fish should be given to babies under one year, except in the form above described. Mashed bananas and other cooked fruits are good for them if the tough skins are removed and the fruit is boiled with only a little sugar and water, with the exception of citrous fruits which should be served fresh, but only the juice should be used. From the first day the little one should have all the water it will take, but it *must* be boiled water only. When the baby is crying for something to eat, but feeding time has not arrived yet, a drink of water will usually assuage its thirst and it will be perfectly satisfied until then.

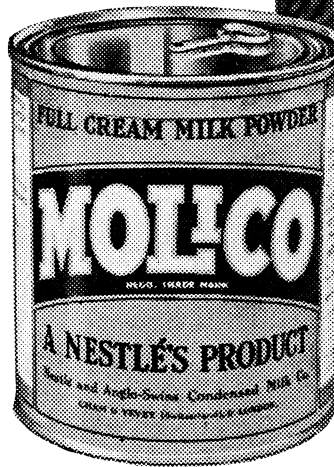
More of our girls from the barrios should take up nursing and midwifery to return later and teach the mothers how to care for their babies, and to look after the sick where no doctors are available. Male nurses would not be as welcome as women nurses, who know better what to do where women are concerned and would be admitted more readily into any home.

Sweet Papaya Pickle

A SYRUP is cooked of one pint of water and one-half kilo of sugar to which half a cup of strong vinegar has been added and two or three sticks of whole cinnamon, from ten to fifteen whole cloves, a piece or two of fresh ginger, and, if liked, one Spanish hot pepper (small), and a small piece of lemon rind. This is cooked for from twenty minutes to half an hour. In the meantime a medium sized ripe papaya is peeled, the seeds removed with a silver spoon, and cut into one-inch-wide slices. These are cut

(Continued on page 441)

**"COMING
MOTHER!"**



Peter has never missed anything good yet. He knows that it is very near Molico time and just plays around the house waiting for mother's call.

Molico to his young mind means something, and that

something can be summed up in one word — vitality.

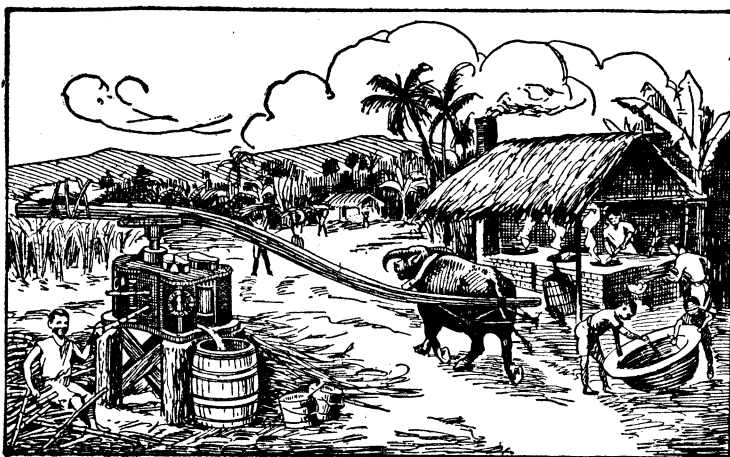
Let your children follow his example and time will prove how right Peter's mother was.

MOLICO
FULL CREAM MILK POWDER

Just like fresh Milk

Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

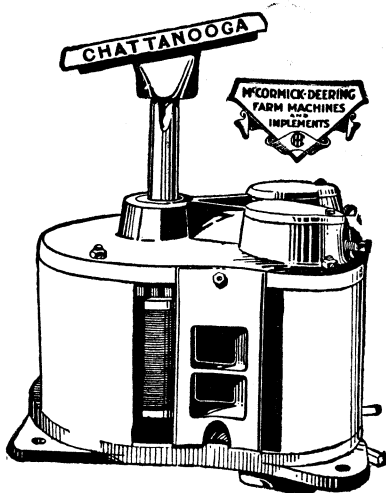
MANILA — ILOILO — CEBU — ZAMBOANGA



McCormick-Deering CHATTANOOGA CANE MILLS

They get
all
the juice

McCormick-Deering Chattanooga cane mills are heavy, powerful mills which will grind the heaviest tropical sugar cane. These mills give a very high percentage of extraction, leaving the bagasse so dry that it can be burned soon after it comes from the mill.

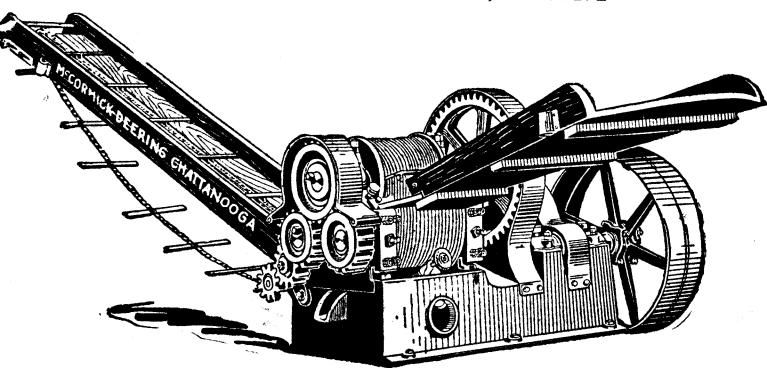


Carabao Cane Mill

Two Sizes: No. 111 and No. 122

Below: Belt-Power Mill

Three Sizes: No. 145, No. 171, & No. 192



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF PHILIPPINES

154 Marques de Comillas, Manila

BRANCHES

Iloilo-Bacolod-Cebu-Davao-Legas

Just an Old Barrio Custom

By N. U. Gatchalian

"TAO PO! Tao po!" came a series of calls from in front of the house early that morning. I laid down the book I was reading and opened the door. There stood my friend Bemboy, the son of Tininting Igme, in his best *barong* Tagalog.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed, "and you are not dressed up yet. . . . We will be late for the wedding!"

It had slipped my mind that this was the day of the wedding of Takiang Bingi, a popular barrio character, and Mengay, the young widow. It is an old custom in the barrio that whenever a widow or widower is to be married, all the barrio folk dress in their best. "Come on in while I dress", I said. We heard the incoherent notes of the town brass band.

"You see," said Bemboy reproachfully as he sat down to wait for me, "the parade has already begun." I hurriedly put on my *camisa de Chino* and my shoes. "There is a feast at the house of the bride," Bemboy reminded me.

While we were going down the stairs in front of the house, the parade passed by, headed by the bridal pair riding in a carabao cart decorated with plants and flowers and other things symbolical of married life. The carabao was also spruced up. The young widow wore the customary white hood and the bridegroom had on a brand new *barong* Tagalog. They had already been to the church. They were surrounded by the "marriage parade committee", all widows or widowers who had married again, dressed in bright-colored clothing. The band came next and then most of the people of the village. We joined the parade which wound through the principal streets and stopped at the houses of all the relatives of the couple and also the godfathers and godmothers of the two, where they were given various valuable presents.

The procession then proceeded to the house of the bride where the *salo-salo* or feast was to be given. During the meal a number of speeches were delivered. The most interesting talk was that of Aciong Male-male who told of his second marriage—with Aling Juliang Simangot—which he boasted was the best. Voluntary contributions were also collected from all those present.

Before leaving the table the bridegroom presented the *hain* or *bigay-kaya* to his father-in-law, a sum of money to be used to complete the unfinished part of the old man's house. This is an important part of the ceremony as it is obligatory for the bridegroom to either complete the unfinished part of the house or build additional rooms.

Tininting Igme now brought the young men and women together and started a number of games, while the older folk began to drink *tuba*. The first one to get drunk had to pay for all the *tuba* downed by the others, but the money thus obtained was turned over to the newly-weds. Even the older women joined in this drinking contest.

In the meantime in a corner of the room, the father of the bride prepared a sleeping mat and a mosquito net under which the couple would retire that night,—to remain for nine consecutive days and nights, being prohibited

from leaving for any reason whatever, food being brought to them and all their necessities being attended to by members of the household. This peculiar custom is observed, to my knowledge, not only in the barrio of Kapasigan, Pasig, but also in some of the barrios of Taytay. It is supposed to purify the love of the man and woman for each other and to insure life-long conjugal bliss.

The public celebration however lasted only till about three in the afternoon, when group after group, well-fed and gay, returned to their homes, and I to my book.

Philippine Home

(Continued from page 439)

into two-inch lengths and carefully (so they do not break) put into the syrup which is then cooked for another hour or so, or until the fruit becomes a little transparent. The cooking should be slow and the fruit should not be stirred much as it breaks easily. Then it should be taken out and put into a glass jar or china dish and set away to cool. As its keeping qualities are not very great it should be served as soon as possible. It is delicious with a meat course, but also excellent as a dessert, if no Spanish peppers have been added.

The Case of Mr. Ong Woo Theng

(Continued from page 435)

Freedom of speech and of the press is naturally limited by the laws of slander and libel as affecting individuals and by the laws of sedition and treason as affecting the government, but within these limits it is manifestly of greater concern that the right of free expression of opinion should be maintained, especially as regards political criticism, than that governments should be protected from the exercise of this right. A government wields all the powers of sovereignty, while the critic of a government has generally nothing more behind him than his own courage and civic spirit.

A number of progressive nations have, by their readiness to grant asylum, gained enviable reputations—among them the United States itself, Britain, Holland, Switzerland; and especially in recent years, when despots have ruthlessly swept aside human rights which it has taken centuries to win, the Philippines could gain no prouder distinction than to uphold these rights not only for its citizens but for all those who seek shelter here.

Order those back copies of the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE which you need to fill out your volumes *now*. They will shortly be very difficult to get.



Such a Variety of Flavor!

CONSULT your grocer's shelves for the variety of flavors in CAMPBELL'S Soups. Serve soup often—Campbell's Soup—and enjoy the many different kinds.

Perhaps you already know Campbell's Tomato Soup—Campbell's Vegetable—but have you tried Ox-Tail, Celery, Asparagus, or Clam Chowder?

Campbell's Soups are quickly prepared—ready for your table in a few moments. Follow the simple directions on the tin.

Campbell's
Condensed Soups

21 different kinds
At all dealers

Our National Poetess

(Continued from page 426)

Some of her love poems are truly beautiful—in feeling, verbal melody, and imagery. Her poems felicitizing affianced lovers and newly-wed couples, are especially interesting. But many of her poems on unrequited love have that fundamental defect—sentimentalism. Their titles alone—"Blasted Hopes", "Sighs of an Unrequited Lover", etc.—are sufficient indication of this.

Nevertheless, she was also a satirist, perhaps a better satirist than a poet of love. Her satire is so gentle and so subtle that its keenness is all the more cutting when one recognizes it.¹⁵

The absence of a spirit of revolt against political and social oppression is, for that time, notable. She did not belong to the oppressed masses and did not feel their sufferings. She was a devout Catholic, and this explains the

religious feeling expressed in much of her poetry.

Nearly all of her extant poems are lyrics written in four-line stanzas. The lines are very irregular in length even in the same poem, the number of syllables ranging from six to twenty.¹⁶ The rime scheme is the *monorimo* or tail rime a a a a.

Besides poetry she also wrote a number of dramas, but she is remembered chiefly as a poetess. As in the case of her poems, most of her plays have been lost. Those left are all comedies which do not do her justice.

Her writings are also valuable as studies in the life of her time. In them we can see reflected the life of the higher class of Ilocano society during the second half of the nineteenth century, when a young woman was a princess, seemingly unattainable, and when courtship was a long, painful, but thrilling artistic process.

—Burpee's Flower and Vegetable Seeds—

A supply fresh from Philadelphia fields awaits you.

In from 2-gram packets to pound lots—
how much do you need?

Now is the time to plant!

A few of the many varieties we have—

<i>Vegetables:</i>		<i>Flowers:</i>	
BEANS—1/2 lb.....	P.50	ASTERS.....	P.25
CABBAGE—in packets..@	.25	BALSAM.....	.25
CAULIFLOWER.....	.25	COSMOS.....	.25
KALE—1/4 lb.....	.80	DAHLIAS.....	.35
LETTUCE—1 oz.....	.40	PANSY.....	.25
SWISS CHARD—1 oz.....	.30	PETUNIAS.....	.25

Write for our free seed circular



PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY
MANILA

If Doña Leona did not produce literature of the first order, it was not because she was not endowed with rich poetic talent, but because she lacked the advantages of a broad education and because she wrote for a public that was not highly cultured.

However, with all her defects, Leona Florentino deserves the esteem in which she is held by her people. No other Filipino woman has elicited more praise from foreign critics than she. The remarkable thing about her is that despite the obstacles that she had to face, such as the taboo against higher education for woman, she was able to rise to distinction. She should serve as an inspiration for those of her sisters who are struggling today to make a name for themselves and for their country in the world of letters.

(1) I wish to acknowledge here my indebtedness to Don Isabelo de los Reyes, distinguished son of Doña Leona Florentino, for all the unprinted and some of the printed material used here.

(2) There are some other less important writers like Florentina Arellano, one of the founders of the Instituto de Mujeres, Luisa Gonsaga de Leon, a Pampangaña who wrote on religious topics, Marta Jalandoni, poetess and dramatist, of Iloilo, Magdalena Jalandoni, novelist, of the same province, and Rosa Sevilla de Alvero, one of the founders and present directress of the Instituto de Mujeres. See "The Filipino Woman: Her Social, Economic, and Political Status—1565—1933", by Encarnacion Alzona, pp. 32-34. University of the Philippines Press, Manila, 1934.

(3) For short accounts of the life of the poetess see "El Folklore Filipino", by Isabelo de los Reyes, Vol. 1, pp. 178-190, Manila 1889; "Ni Leona Florentino", *El Mensajero*, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, October 2, 1930; "Kablaaw ni Leona Florentino Iti Dua a Pagaas-asawa", *El Mensajero*, op. cit., May 29, 1930; "Sangkareppet a Dandaniw", edited by Mauro A. Peña and Antonio Fogata, p. 13, Manila, 1926; "Leona Florentino," by Eufonio M. Alip, *Ilocos Times*, Manila, November, 1933; "Vigan Honors Memory of Ilocano Poetess", by Froilan Villalva, *Philippines Free Press*, September 27, 1930; and "A Poetess, a Painter, a Soldier", by the writer, *Philippines Free Press*, April 11, 1931.

(4) See "Lineage Life and Labors of José Rizal", by Austin Craig, p. 61, Philippine Education Co., Manila, 1913; "Rizal's Life and Minor Writings", by Austin Craig, p. 28, Philippine Education Co., Manila, 1927; and "The Spirit of the North: The Story of Self-Help", by Austin Craig, *Government Employee*, May, 1933. In an interview with the writer Don Isabelo de los Reyes said that José Alberto, an uncle of Rizal on the maternal side, was the son of Paula Florentino, a sister of Marcelino Florentino, father of Leona Florentino. According to him, José Rizal was a distant nephew of Doña Leona.

(5) See "The Five Greatest Filipino Women in History, as Selected by Eulogio B. Rodriguez", by Vicente L. del Fierro, *Philippines Herald*, June 17, 1928, and "El Folklore Filipino," op. cit., p. 179. In a statement to the writer Isabelo de los Reyes declared the story as true.

(6) See "El Folklore Filipino", op. cit., p. 179.

(7) Ibid., pp. 179-180.

(8) See "The Five Greatest Filipino Women in History, as Selected by Eulogio B. Rodriguez", op. cit.; "Ni Leona Florentino", op. cit.; and "The Filipino Woman: Her Social, Economic, and Political Status", op. cit. p. 32.

(9) As for the tributes the public has paid her: In Manila, district of Malate, there is a street named "Leona", after the poetess; in Vigan, her home town, a monument was erected in her honor in 1930; and one of the principal streets of the town has been named "Leona Florentino".

(10) See "The Five Greatest Filipino Women in History, as Selected by Eulogio B. Rodriguez", op. cit.

(11) See "Leona Florentino", op. cit.

(12) The late Justice Ignacio Villamor, President Buenaventura J. Bello of the Northern Colleges, Vigan, and Acting President Gabino Tabuñar of the National University. See "The Greatest Ilocanos", by the writer, *Philippines Free Press*, March 21, 1931.

(13) Among her better known poems may be mentioned the following: "To Vicenta and Severino on Their Wedding Day", "To a Young Woman on Her Birthday", "Benigna", "Castora", "Emilia", and "Leon XIII".

(14) Isabelo de los Reyes says: "Sus poesias ofrecen interes, porque son naturales, originales de ella, no moldeadas en el estilo europeo, sino en todo caso en los indigestos y anti-esteticos libretos de comedias ilocanas que abundan en su pais; son genuinamente del estilo filipino las poesias de dicha señora, a quien repugnaba plagiar hablando con desden de los plagiaros". See "El Folklore Filipino", op. cit., p. 179.

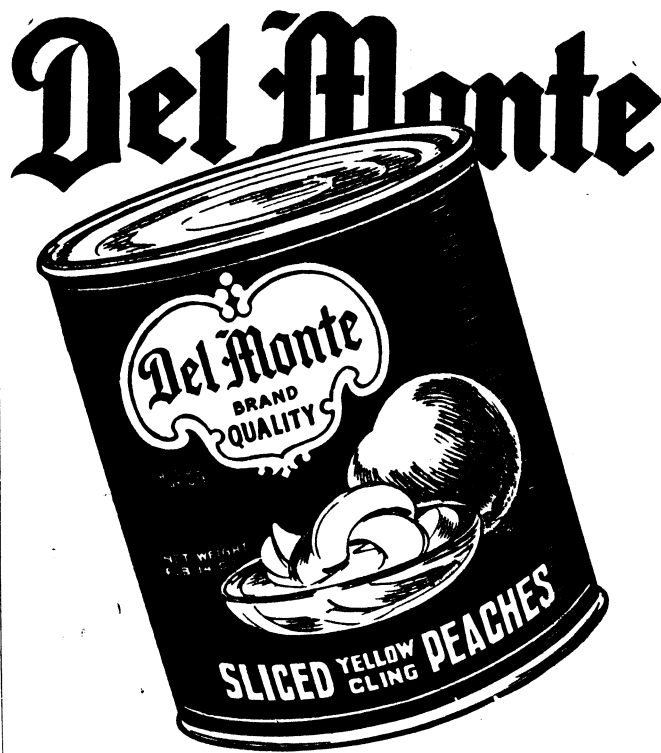
(15) See "Ni Leona Florentino", op. cit.

(16) Rules on Ilocano versification were not adhered to strictly in the old days, or even today. A poet can write in Ilocano a poem after any pattern he chooses—the may invent one himself—so long as it is written in verses and so long as when read it sounds poetic. It was only about thirty years ago that the poets began to lay down rules governing versification. These rules are almost identical with the rules governing Spanish and English versification.

Siam in Revolution

(Continued from page 425)

loss. This group was headed by Prince Bovradet, the ablest member of a very able family whose members, almost alone of the Siamese, had shown an ability to grasp a complicated situation completely and, having grasped it, to take firm and decisive action. He with a few kindred spirits organized the rebellion which took place in October last year, and his attempt to oust the socialist-militarist clique had the sympathy of the nation, though had he been successful many Siamese would have been uncomfortable under the clear cut and firm direction he would have given to public affairs. But by an extraordinary succession of unlucky accidents his rebellion failed. He fled and those of his party who did not escape with him are now in prison



PEACHES—

*With the full flavor
of the fresh fruit*

IT isn't the time you have spent on desserts—it's the welcome they get that counts! And what a welcome Del Monte Peaches always get. What a welcome this tempting fruit deserves!

Grown in California's finest peach orchards, under Del Monte's expert supervision, selected in the orchards for appearance and flavor—only the finest sun-ripened fruit ever comes to the Del Monte canneries.

You'll enjoy Del Monte Peaches. Here's a real treat for any meal—the last word in fresh, inviting flavor. And so economical, so convenient—you'll want to serve them again and again.

For sale by all dealers

Ask for

Del Monte

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

GOLD MINES

Can save money....time....and trouble by making Marsman and Co., Inc. their purchasing agents for supplies, machinery and equipment required in mines, mills, power plants and in mine stores....and mine messes.

By long experience the officials of our Mine and Mill Supply Department have learned what to buy, where to buy, and most important... what to pay.

This knowledge was gained during the bitter years when Itogon, short on both capital and credit, was forced to make a peso buy a dollar's worth of dependable, economical products suitable to local conditions.

As the result of intimate contact with the daily facts of mine administration, we have established sales relations with selected manufacturers and distributors of standard mine and mill supplies and equipment, many of whom we represent exclusively in the Philippine Islands.

It is axiomatic that prices of all commodities are reduced as buying power increases. Through the volume of our purchases we get extra discounts... and our clients get the benefit of prices they could not obtain by direct purchases.

To get these favorable prices it is not necessary for mines to buy from us in large quantities. Our bodegas are their bodegas, from which they can draw supplies as they are required... and pay for them on our usual terms.

In the early days of mining, and those days were not so very long ago, there were no mine supply houses in Baguio; Manila dealers then took little interest in mine supplies and equipment for the volume was unimportant; roads to the mines were in poor condition... impassable during the rainy season... and transportation to the mines was casual, irregular and undependable.

Consequently to insure continuity of operations, mines had to buy, usually in the United States, in large quantities, long in advance of actual needs. As a result of this enforced policy, bodega inventories ran into large figures. For in addition to staple supplies like cyanide and dynamite, it was necessary to carry a full line of spare parts... to make all types of replacement from their own bodegas... or else close down.

That situation was changed by the establishment of our Mine and Mill Supply Department, by better roads to the mines, and by the dependable transportation from railroad terminal to the mines inaugurated by M. P. Tranco, Inc. which is affiliated in ownership and management with Marsman and Co., Inc.

Our bodega service is an important contribution to the new companies in the district, as it frees their capital from excessive inventories for use in the development of their mines. That is an economy that will appeal to careful mine administrators.

To take advantage of this direct saving all that mining companies have to do is to advise our department of their requirements... then when they want to use these products they will be in our bodegas ready for immediate delivery.

Marsman and Co., Inc.

Mine and Mill Supply Department

Stewart Building
Burham Park Boulevard

Telephone 287
P. O. Box 18

while dismissals on a large scale have eliminated most of his sympathizers from the administration.

The socialist party emerging with increased strength from its trial has taken the opportunity of filling the vacant places in the administration with its supporters and of proceeding with its economic schemes. Experienced officials have been dismissed and replaced by inexperienced and not particularly able men to such an extent that the administrative machinery is in danger of partial breakdown. But there has been less rashness in setting on foot the economic schemes. Beyond setting up a government paper factory, nothing concrete has been done, though many fantastic plans have been seriously discussed with a view to making Siam a great industrial nation. The Assembly it may be noted now consists half of elected members who would be very loath to countenance any wild schemes, but they have not been allowed to organize an opposition and working as individuals, inexperienced in parliamentary ways, they have been unable to hinder legislation of whose merits they were very dubious.

While caution continues one does not anticipate any serious trouble. But the unknown quantity which may upset equilibrium again is the military party which refuses either to surrender its political power or to allow any party to fill the vacuum in its mind where political ideas should be. There have been sharp disagreements between the army leaders and the socialist group during the last few months and whatever the issue be of this divergence it does not seem likely to bring ease to what is really a very unhappy situation.

Boyhood in a Farm School

(Continued from page 421)

is an empty tin can which I often use in getting my share of the soup. I allow Rosa drink from it but never this Goriong Bungol... he seldom does not have a running nose. We use our bolos in cutting things. I cut Rosa's pineapple.

"You must be very good friends," Miss Kaguing's voice. She has been, I suspect, been watching to give this remark, for Rosa is giving me a full round *batangas* which she has peeled with much care. I want to refuse it but I know this girl would hurl it to the mud if I don't get it.

I know this remark will start my quarrel with the biggest boy in the class who always whispers "Eeeey, they are now..." Miss Kaguing is much pleased with the joke. The next thing I dread now is her practice of making me sit beside Rosa. Of course in one way I like to sit beside her—she saves me from zeros in arithmetic—but if I can only go against the will of Miss Kaguing.... And besides, my father always tells me that I should obey all orders of my teacher.

I feel now whispering to that boy that I am ready to meet him by the banks of the river after classes to-day. Fighting him would make matters worse. Last week he punished me severely.

"Hey, you big carabao," I addressed him that time, "what do you mean by saying, 'Eeeey, they are now?'"

"Don't shout at me like that, Quezon," he answered me with a mocking laugh. "I saw you..."

"What?"

"You held her hand when you tasted the soup."

I was about to throw my whole self to him, happen what might, but I hear Miss Kaguing's voice.

"Now, boys. . . stop quareling and run home. I took to my heels as fast as I could because we were naked, especially I saw my father with my teacher.

¹Bukidnon.

²Names given to some of the Non-Christian children by the teacher.

³Womanish man; faint-heart.

How Much Longer Hitler?

(Continued from page 420)

cellor? As a first step, Hitler, seconded by the Prussian Prime Minister Goehring, suppressed all other parties. What means were used to accomplish this need not be described here—the cruelties during the period following the burning of the Reichstag Building are well known.

The Nazi régime proved itself powerful destructively. But what in upbuilding? The most pressing internal problem was that of unemployment. An attempt was made to solve it by putting the unemployed to forced labor on public works, roads, soil improvement, etc. They are poorly housed, miserably fed, and supplied with pocket money hardly enough to buy cigarettes. Those who complain are deported to concentration camps.

In connection with the unemployment problem there is also that of business revival. It was thought to kill two birds with one stone by awarding large orders for armaments. As a matter of fact, many millions have been made by the armament industry. But armament is of no economic value, and, on the contrary, the costs only increase the expenditures of the Government. And regardless of how these costs are initially met, they will sometime have to be paid, although for such internal debts there is, of course, always one simple remedy which has been tried in Germany before,—the value of Government paper or coin tokens needs only to be destroyed by means of inflation. And since everything is today financed with notes and the weight of internal debt threatens again to become unbearable, on other remedy will, before long, be available.

Orders for armaments, too, can only be filled if the necessary raw materials are on hand, the greater part of which can only be obtained outside of Germany, and foreign countries insist on foreign means of payment. To provide for these payments is, since the depletion of the gold deposits in the Reichsbank, only possible by increased exports of German products. For a long time, therefore, the Hitler Government has found it necessary to force exports by means of dumping. This dumping is financed through foreigners in Germany who are compelled to turn over their money at a very low exchange rate to German exporters in whose hands it turns into full-value Marks again. Through the immense profits which accrue from this difference in exchange, the German exporter can sell very cheaply. Yet despite all these efforts, means of foreign payment cover only a part of the imports that are necessary. And in view of the imminent shortage of available goods, hoarding has begun and those Germans who have the money to do so are buying to supply their demands for months ahead.

Only a few weeks ago wages and salaries were again

The Pleased Customer...

doesn't often gush about it . . . Only rarely do we receive an embossed resolution of thanks . . . Very rarely.

But then, we don't expect it.

We are not selling "kilowatts," so of course you can't complain about the size, the color, or the fact that we could not fill your last order and you were kept waiting a long time.

We are selling electric service— the mere flick of a switch and it does your bidding, no matter what the task, no matter at what hour of the day or night. Whether it is the family wash; the cleaning of a rug, or turning the wheels of some gigantic factory; the lighting of the individual home, or the lighting of the whole city, electricity is ready to do its part.

We believe we are furnishing the best, the most dependable service it is humanly possible to render, at the lowest cost consistent with good business policy. *But we are human and liable to make mistakes.*

●So—If you are not one of our *pleased* customers, tell us about it.

Manila Electric Company



*You Could Send
Your Relatives
or Friends
No More Acceptable*

Christmas Gift

*Than a Year's Subscription
to the*

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

The Philippines' Quality Monthly

Local subscriptions ₱3.00
United States and Foreign \$3.00

*A Handsome Christmas Card
will be Sent by the Magazine
Stating from Whom the
Subscription Comes*

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas
P. O. Box 2466, Manila

Please send the Philippine Magazine for one year to

.....(name)

.....(address)

I inclose ₱.....in payment

.....(name)

.....(address)


reduced and working hours shortened, but at the the same time prices for foodstuffs went up. Who can still buy the products of industry? The money spent on unemployment provisions and orders for armaments reappears in the market only in very small part, as only a small fraction goes to labor. The greater part goes to those who supply the raw materials, the industrialists, the banks. In this way the National Socialist Party seeks to establish industry on a "sound" basis! The gulf between rich and poor grows ever wider, the people sink deeper and deeper into misery, and for this state of affairs the Party has coined the slogan: "Common interest before self-interest"! This is what is called "German Socialism"!

Dissatisfaction grows from day to day. The masses, misled by the cunning National Socialist propaganda, now realize their mistake. But it is too late. The Storm Troops composed chiefly of laborers, growled audibly, and the answer was the murder of the leaders on the 30th of June, and the opportunity was used also to remove a whole line of other, to Hitler, unpleasant people.

It is the foreign powers which are to blame for all of Germany's misery—and the Jews! It won't be long before another scape-goat will have to be found. He is already in the drawer of the desk of the Minister of Propaganda—the Pope. Catholicism will be attacked as soon as the Saar question is settled, for it is still necessary to show some consideration to the population of the Saar where the Catholics are in the majority.

War has always been the last resort of the statesman who is involved in internal difficulties. The re-armament policy was not adopted merely to give work to the unemployed, even though Hitler knows that the Reich is in no danger from any direction.

For a long time, National Socialism believed that it could find support in Europe for a move against Soviet Russia. Hitler realized this was a mistake when France made a treaty of friendship with Russia, and Hitler answered by making a pact with Poland which had been loosening its ties with France for some time. This German-Polish combination anticipates the return of Danzig and the Corridor to Germany while the incorporation of Lithuania with Poland offers an equalization. For Germany this agreement foreshadows the enlargement of its boundaries and possible relief of the internal strain by a war in the east. But the adventure could only succeed in case of a war in the Far East between Russia and Japan, as Germany



BOIE'S EMULSION

50%

COD LIVER OIL

Body·Bone·Blood Builder

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

FORMULA—BOIE'S EMULSION

100% Pure Cod Liver Oil	100 gms.
100% Pure Egg Yolk	100 gms.
100% Pure Sugar	100 gms.
100% Pure Glycerin	100 gms.
100% Pure Water	100 gms.

and Poland are too weak in a military sense and financially and as the other European powers are too reserved in their manner. The temporary postponement of this Russo-Japanese conflict brought about by the recent agreement with respect to the Chinese Eastern Railway, has again upset Nazi calculations.

The Austrian adventure of Hitler is another complete debacle, and has cost the Hitler régime the former friendship with Italy which has now turned into open opposition.

Germany has no ally other than Poland—and that is none too certain. Germany is isolated. Germany is ruined industrially and its population makes its livelihood on an almost primitive plane. The accusations against foreign nations and the Jews now impress only the most ignorant of the people.

How much longer Hitler? There has so far appeared no relief. The German people which allowed itself to be led so easily to perdition have not yet reached the end of their road of suffering.

New Oil Development in New Guinea

(Continued from page 419)

edge as is obtained will prove valuable in further investigations regarding the industrial possibilities for the benefit of the country and the people. If the enterprise succeeds in establishing an oil industry in the region, the development will be of great general benefit. The new installations would create fresh centers of activity, and the country would be opened to many associated enterprises. In addition there would be the direct financial benefits to the Government in duties and taxes.

In anticipation of the approval of the bill by Parliament, negotiations are being conducted in Holland between the Netherland New Guinea Petroleum Company and other organizations interested in the preliminary exploration work. The plan is to map the entire area by means of airplanes, and a scheme has just been drawn up by the Royal Dutch Air Mail, the Netherland Indian Air Mail, and the Indian Army Command, which is now being considered.

One difficulty that has to be surmounted is to find suitable bases for the airplanes and their personnel. New Guinea with its enormous forest areas offers hardly any places where landing fields could be laid out without incurring great expense. A solution that has been suggested is to provide a kind of airplane mothership, which could be used as a moveable base. Mention has been made of remodeling the old passenger steamer *Rumphius* of the Royal Packet Steamship Company. Its decks and holds are very roomy and the latter could easily be turned into gasoline tanks for fuel for the airplanes. The interior could be rebuilt to provide for mapping rooms, photographic dark rooms, etc. The upper deck would have to be altered in such a way as to serve as a landing surface for the planes. Mention has also been made of ships of the Rotterdam Loyd and the Netherlands Royal Mail Line, which have been laid up, like the *Patria* and the *Prins der Nederlanden*.

The latest information on the subject is that it has been provisionally decided that the mapping can best be done by three-motored hydroplanes operating from a mother-

CRAYOLA

IS THE ORIGINAL FABRIC CRAYON, TOO



CRAYOLA, the most widely used of all schoolroom crayons, is also the original fabric crayon. It has never been equalled for stenciling and other fabric design work.

ARTISTA Water Colors mix easily, flow freely—and their colors are clear and brilliant. They are the ideal Water Colors for classroom use.

U V A Blackboard Chalk Crayon is pure and gritless—making a clear, white mark that is easy to read and easy to erase.

OUR ART SERVICE BUREAU
will gladly suggest practical fabric projects or other craft work involving elementary design.



BINNEY & SMITH CO.

41 East 42nd St.

New York

Sole Makers of the Complete Gold Medal Line
Including CRAYOLA Wax Crayon, PERMA Pressed Crayon, ARTISTA Water Colors and ARTISTA Show Card Colors, U V A and other Quality Blackboard Crayons.

Tried and Tested Again and Again

By Manila's Leading
Private and Public Schools

INDECO
SLATING BOARDS

INDECO
SLATING PAINT

INDECO
BOOK VARNISH

Manufactured by

Industrial Development Company

129 J. Luna, Manila

Tel. 49067

ENTERTAIN a friendAT OUR EXPENSE FREE

Simply fill in your name and address in the coupon below and present it to your nearest Sari-Sari or Restaurant and you will receive 2 bottles of delicious ISUAN TRU-ORANGE SQUEEZE for the price of one. You buy ONE BOTTLE and you get one FREE.



NAME

ADDRESS

This coupon entitles you to one FREE bottle of Tru-Orange Squeeze with each purchase of one bottle.

P. M. 10.8.34

ISUAN, INC. • TEL. 5-73-06 or 5-65-62

ship. Whether the aerial work will be carried out by the Military Air Force or the Naval Air Force, by the Royal Dutch Air Mail, or by a combination of these three units, will not be decided until after the recommendations of the Army Command have been submitted to the Government and the interested parties. Whatever the decision may be, it is expected that the preliminary work will cover a period of around three years.

State of Mind in America

(Continued from page 416)

to take any heed whatever either of the tendencies of these times or of the sorry object-lesson of the past four years. Insisting that if Hoover had been reelected two years ago and permitted to carry out his "plan," whatever that plan was or may have developed to be, all would have been well now. "All" presumably includes a restoration of prosperity to these United States, a settlement of the international debt, disarmament, Far Eastern and European minorities questions, a deciding of the Bolivia-Paraguay issue, determination of the character of the upper air, and discovery of the whereabouts of Colonel Fawcett. Just what Mr. Hoover would have done about the drought is not explained, but there are not lacking those who hold that the ploughing under of crops and throwing back into the sea of thousands of pounds of food fish has brought its own rebuke. Nor are the Republicans the only ones who incline to this conclusion.

But the point is that the Republicans are merely shouting their criticisms, condemnations, and "we told you so's", without offering anything in the way of a constructive programme of recovery. To the average voter it looks merely as if the G.O.P. were asking him to repudiate the New Deal in favor of everything that he believes brought the country to its present state. He must return to the "principles of Republicanism" before those of Democracy destroy him. That is about all he is hearing and it has an unpleasantly reminiscent sound. Thus, even if he is growing somewhat dissatisfied with the New Deal—and there is no doubt that he is—nothing that he can cling to is offered in its place. At a time when a progressive policy, a repudiation of the spoils system and all it comprehends, and a definitely constructive plan that should effect a heretofore non-existent economic balance in the country, might bring back thousands of voters to the Republican fold and unmistakably rebuke the New Deal, the G.O.P. with astounding pig-headedness and stupidity continues to talk about the "principles of Calvin Coolidge."

The one thing about the Republican campaign that makes any impression upon the electorate is the criticism of the Administration's incredible expenditures. Talk of violation of the Constitution, concentration of authority, "virtual dictatorship", and "socialistic trends," leaves the voter as cold as attack on the literary activities of Mrs. Roosevelt. What concerns his very-nearly-empty pocket is the vital theme to the average American at the moment, and the billions of national debt that is piling up has its significant in that connection. "Somebody sometime must pay", assert the Republicans. "But who and when?"

Certainly nobody, "average" or otherwise, can get away from this. Somebody sometime *will* have to pay. Something some day *will* have to be done about these billions, billions already spent and more billions that must be spent

this coming winter when distress in America is very likely indeed to become more acute than it has been at any time in these past four dreary years.

Despite the talk, very often inspired and even more often little but propaganda, of "renewed business activity" and "steadily improving conditions," the stock market, always deemed a business "barometer," goes on falling, ever falling lower and lower, with occasional forward spurts, then a drop that more than nullifies these. Stocks generally have fallen from twelve to fifteen per cent since May 1, and they were low enough then. There has been no material decrease in the number of unemployed since last autumn, and it is impossible that more should not be added to the multitude of jobless during the next few months. On the other hand the cost of living has risen ten to twelve per cent during the last half of 1933 and the first half of this year. Incomes have not risen to meet it and so the standard of existence has been generally lowered by just so much. This brings increasing discontent and doubt and likewise dissatisfaction with the New Deal. Yet the Republican Party offers little but slogans, ponderous generalities, and ancient adages as an alternative.

Another of the psychological effects of these troublous times and increasing uncertainties is the development in America of an unmistakable neurotic tendency, a sort of war-psychology. There is apparent, especially among the young, a recklessness of manner, talk, and conduct that is not lacking in portent. Frivolity grows, this, too, among the elders. The present summer is one of amazing travel and pleasure-seeking. Everybody is going somewhere. Summer resorts overflow. Steamers are crowded, and there are "cruises" to a hundred places. Motorcars are more numerous than ever and quite two-thirds of them, as I am authoritatively informed, are purchased on the installment-plan, one of the very things that brought the country into its present state of economic woe.

Yet all this does not, as might seem to a casual observer from another country, indicate a returning prosperity, an increasing confidence, a breaking of the clouds. By no means, though it would be pleasant to think it did. But you are permitted no such optimistic conclusion if you delve into the state of things at all deeply. On the contrary what you do discover is a psychology of recklessness, of "what-difference-does-it-make," of "let-us-have-some-fun-today-if-we've-got-anything-at-all-to-have-it-with," for to-morrow—what? This is the most marked manifestation of the neurotic tendency I have mentioned, but there are not lacking others—the widespread drinking and intoxication since repeal, the really alarming gambling mania that is sweeping the country and that indulges itself in numberless forms, the appalling array of erotic magazines, pornography in literature and the movies, and other things even less pleasant to consider. It is a bad sign, this, one of the worst, for it declares nothing less than a lowering of a nation's morale. And that way lies the disaster that has fallen upon many once-prosperous civilizations which have permitted material values to dominate the spiritual. And it seems to me that only in the development of a true social consciousness and at the same time a determined emphasis among all classes upon spiritual values, rather than total reliance upon political slogans and precepts, "principles", either of Calvin Coolidge or anybody else, or "deals" old or new, will America, together with the rest of the world,

find the way out. Nor do I despair of the possibility of that, for there are lacking neither zealous and competent workers to that end nor indications of progress. Along those lines I think we shall all ultimately triumph, but I know not how much more travail this sorely-harassed world is fated to go through ere that triumph is achieved.

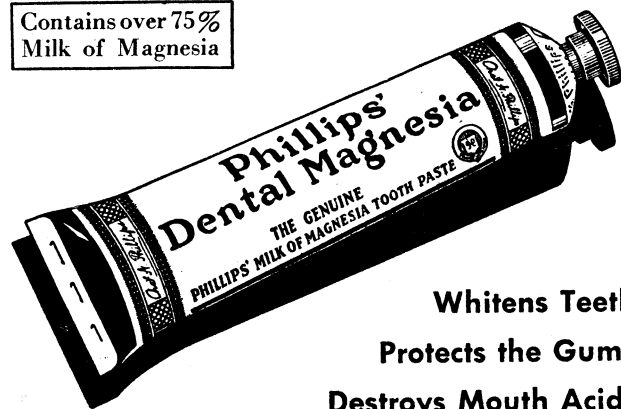
FREE!!!

A ONE YEAR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

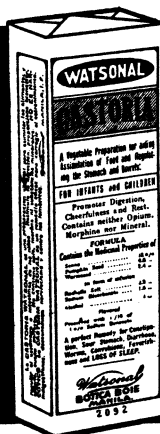
Send us three fully paid one year subscriptions to the **PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE** at the rate of ₱3.00 a year, and we will enter your name as a one year subscriber free. Send by money order and print names and addresses of subscribers plainly; including your own. Address to **PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE**, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila.

PHILLIPS' Dental Magnesia

Contains over 75%
Milk of Magnesia



Whitens Teeth
Protects the Gums
Destroys Mouth Acids



CASTORIA

Relieves Babies' Ailments

WATSON'S

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

WATSON'S CASTORIA
Is a Laxative Preparation
for Infants and Children
It is a Laxative Preparation
for Infants and Children
It is a Laxative Preparation
for Infants and Children

The Life of
The Great Filipino Philanthropist

Teodoro Rafael Yangco

is here made available to you in a
thrilling, gripping, inspiring book

by

Samuel W. Stagg

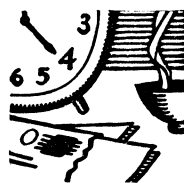
Author of "The Heart of a Woman"
"The Ideal Woman," etc.

32 Chapters 300 pages
Only ₱3.50
Postage56

Send in your order now
before the autographed copies are gone.

Philippine Education Company
MANILA

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



SOME months ago I asked Mr. Marc T. Greene, already known to readers of the Magazine, to write down his impressions of the United States after his four years of absence spent chiefly in journalistic "free-lancing" in the Orient. The article by him published in this issue, is the result. "It is, I think, as accurate a survey as can be made within the space," he states in a letter. "You will note that I am a little depressed at the prospect, and I am. Yet I think that ultimately we will come through, though I like not some of the signs and portents discoverable here." Mr. Greene is again on the staff of the *Christian Science Monitor* and is also writing a daily article for another leading eastern newspaper.

The article "Siam in Revolution" by Mr. Henry Kennedy, a *London Times* writer, is especially timely during these days when we are drawing up our own constitution. There are many similarities between conditions in Siam and the Philippines. A recent French writer (*Pacific Affairs*, September, 1934) writes that in 1930 seventy per cent of the students abroad were to be found in Anglo-Saxon (British and American) schools or universities; there were no Siamese students in China and only two or three in Japan, "and this proportion has been absolutely constant during the contemporary evolution of Siam." "... in Siam all is adjusted for the upholding of the Anglo-Saxon culture. English is taught everywhere; everywhere it is spoken and read. ... The Law School, which has a French head, follows methods of British jurisprudence and uses 'Case Law'. The Commercial School, which up to 1933 had an English head, teaches English measures and bookkeeping. Sports and cinemas help to copy and popularize the activity of the two educating nations. In the Bangkok Rotary Club the Siamese élite speak publicly and present their opinions in English, exactly as in the London or New York Rotary. ... Altogether young Siam appears to be spiritually an Anglo-Saxon colony." "No one doubted," continues this same writer in regard to the revolution, "but that the change, when it came, would be in the direction of democracy, because the liberals drew their political science from the best sources of the three great occidental democracies and especially from the Anglo-Saxon ones". The third the writer refers to is the French democracy. In a letter to me Mr. Kennedy states that he found the issues of the *Philippine Magazine* I gave him "very interesting" and that he "culled sufficient information from them for a *Times* article."

"How Much Longer Hitler?" is written by a prominent German editor and author now in the Philippines. It is also valuable in these days of constitution-making.

Another foreign article is published in this issue of the Magazine as being of special interest in the Philippines. It was written at my invitation by a Dutch newspaper man in Batavia, Mr. G. G. van der Kop, and, as the title indicates, deals with the large oil development plans in New Guinea. Mr. van der Kop in an accompanying letter

CALUMET



DOUBLE-ACTING BAKING POWDER

Positively **The Best!** and costs less!!

Write for free cookbook to

F. E. ZUELLIG, INC.

P. O. Box 604, Manila

VERMICOL

Candy Worm-Remedy

Safe - Sure



WATSONAL

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

denies that the coöperation between the Dutch, British, and American interests in New Guinea constituted an intentional "freeze-out" of Japan.

Mr. N. U. Gatchalian's brief article deals with a peculiar marriage customs practiced in some of the towns in Rizal Province. The newly married couple remain confined under a mosquito net for nine full days and nights, waited on by the other members of the family. This should make them either forever afterwards inseparable or thoroughly tired of each other for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Manuel Hernando, of the Bureau of Customs, writes on our little known northernmost province—the Batanes—where he was born. He states in a letter: "For a long time I have been reading the Philippine Magazine almost regularly, and recently, too, while in the Batanes for a vacation, I read through many back numbers in the libraries of the Provincial High School and the Elementary School. My thirst and that of my friends there to see an article about our own beloved province has never been satisfied by your Magazine or by any other Manila publication to my knowledge. The idea therefore struck me to write such an article myself. You will be doing us all a great favor, never to be repaid, to give it space in your popular publication."

This month marks the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Doña Leona Florentino Reyes, Ilocano poetess, and Mr. Leopoldo Y. Yabes, a frequent contributor to the Magazine and himself an Ilocano, contributes a short biography of her to this issue of the Magazine.

The story, "Rain", is by Mr. Carlos D. Depano, a former University student and Manila newspaper reporter. He now lives in Santa Ignacia, Tarlac, and writes: "In this little town I am eking out a meager but happy existence—home gardening, poultry and hog raising, and a little domestic trading".

After two years (many readers will still remember his "The Love of Virgil and Cely") Mr. Lazaro M. Espinosa contributes another short tale, "José and Rita". He was born in Manila and is a student at the University of the Philippines.

Mr. Ricardo C. Galang, of Malaybalay, Bukidnon, sent in the "unedited manuscript" of the young boy pupil at a settlement farm school and I suspect him of having written it himself, but it is good nevertheless. Most settlement farm schools are two-teacher schools, some are one-teacher schools, run by a man teacher, but Mr. Galang writes in a letter that in his province there is one school, conducted by a female teacher, located in one of the wildest places in the province, who is, according to reports, making good. The former teacher, a man, was chased away by the Moros. She is her own principal and practically her own supervisor and superintendent. To take care of two or three grades, to supervise the farm work covering several acres, to run a poultry house, to write lesson plans for twelve or sixteen different classes, is quite a job for a teacher. "Teachers in Luzon should think of this before they complain of overwork," says Mr. Galang. The teacher mentioned in the story is not, of course, this teacher mentioned in Mr. Galang's letter.

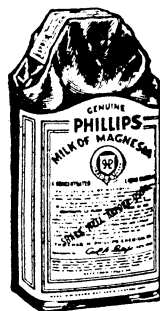
Mr. D. Corpuz Dayao ("Night") was born in 1909 at Guimba, Nueva Ecija, is a graduate of the Philippine Normal School, and is now teaching

**YOUR DOCTOR
WILL TELL YOU
THAT**

**PHILLIPS' MILK OF
MAGNESIA**

IS THE SAFE REMEDY

FOR YOUR CHILD



**ALSO IN
TABLET FORM**

Convenient to carry with you. Each Tablet is the equivalent of one teaspoonful of the liquid.



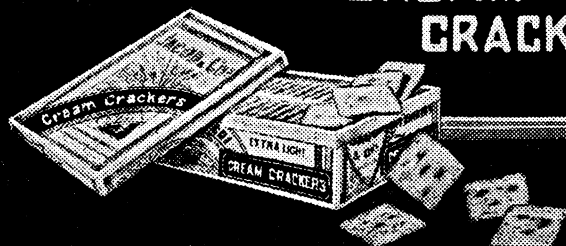
DOCTORS will tell you that Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is the *safe* remedy for your child. It is a gentle, effective laxative that does far more than simply "move the bowels." It sweetens the stomach, neutralizes the excess acids that frequently cause gas pains, biliousness and other similar ailments, and tones up the whole digestive system.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is ideal for children of all ages and especially desirable when taking to their first solid food after weaning.

THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S

**CREAM
CRACKERS**



**WISE & CO. INC.
DISTRIBUTORS**

Leading Gregg Shorthand Books

For Beginning Students

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg).....	P3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg).....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter).....	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott).....	3.30
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg).....	.65
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett).....	1.32
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg).....	.70
Progressive Dictation (Wilson).....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee).....	1.58

For Advanced Students

Gregg Speed Building (Gregg).....	2.64
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett).....	3.10
Transcription Drills (Ross).....	2.64
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg).....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg).....	2.20

For Teachers

Daily Lesson Plans in Gregg Shorthand (Zinman, Strelsin, and Weitz).....	2.64
Teaching Principles and Procedures for Gregg Shorthand (Skene, Walsh, and Lomax).....	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

Phelan Building

San Francisco

or

The Philippine Education Company

101-103 Escolta

Manila

at Santa Rosa, Nueva Ecija. He confesses that his ambition is to be a poet but that he has been receiving "rejection slips" from editors more than three years.

Mr. Deogracias Iturralde ("Dawn") was born in Batangas, Batangas, in 1901, is a graduate of the Batangas Provincial High School, and studied for some time in the Union Theological Seminary, Manila. He is the Principal of the Aplaya Elementary School at Bauan. He states in a letter that one of his duties is to catalog the important contents of various periodicals and that he has found it necessary to catalog and index some ninety per cent of the contents of the Philippine Magazine, and then still feels he really should have indexed the rest.

Miss Winnifred Lewis ("Bereft") is connected with the Bureau of Education as a teacher of language methods.

Mr. D. A. Hernandez, an occasional contributor to the Philippine Magazine, writes regarding Mr. Dagui's article in last month's issue, "The Malayan Spell and the Creation of a National Literature": "He says we have no Shakespeare, no Goethe, no Moliere, and that the absence of a literary tradition is a great handicap to us. His way of saying those things is very nice, but is his opinion sound? Was there ever a nation with a tradition to start with? Germany was under the spell of French culture when Schiller and Goethe and Lessing appeared. There was no literary tradition in Germany worthy of the name when Germany began creating what we now admire as German literature. Where did Homer find a literary tradition? To say that we must have Shakespeares and Goethes and Moliere and Dantes in order to create a national literature is sheer nonsense. He speaks of heroes. Well, such heroes as do appear in literature are often only rascals who have been glorified and deified by the poets. Homer's Iliad—what is that story compared to the rise and fall of the Empire of Madjapahit, of which we Filipino Malays may be just as proud as the Malays of Java? He says there are no problems of life here. Perhaps there are none for the Mangyans and the Negritos, living in a state of primitivity, but there are problems for him and for me. As to our environment, what shall we say? Did not Rizal call our Archipelago the Pearl of the Orient? Was the environment of Omar Khayam any better?"

I received a letter from C. M. Vega during the month, who was ill in Paniqui, Tarlac. "Illness had unexpectedly gotten the best of me and I was reading past issues of the Magazine. I was struck by the beauty of Ben Dizon Garcia's "Benediction" in the December number. Later in the day a friend came to tell me that Ben was dead. I realized then that his poem had also been prophetic."

The poem ran as follows:

Twilight and night's unfoldment,
The gleam of the first star
And a brief moment's silence
Of sweet communion—
To tell me that God is nigh.
Dawn,—and cock-crows
In my ears, whispering . . .
That I am blessed.

Paul Jans, an unknown in Tucson, Arizona, wrote me as follows: "I saw your magazine for the first time last month and was impressed with the quality of the verse, which, for the most part, in the issue I scanned, seemed to arise from heart-impulse rather than intellect. I have seen a number of magazines start out with heart-appealing verse . . . and then, after they got a little high-brow, too civilized, or anything you will, they turned away from it. I hope you will not, and that you will continue to publish genuine poetry of a native simplicity—a simplicity which the world would do well to treasure. . . . I found your magazine very interesting. . . . but I had never heard of it; I had to discover it for myself. I see no reason why it should not receive greater recognition in this country."

Mrs. A. J. Broad, of Zamboanga, a regular contributor, wrote me: "I am pleased. . . . I just received a communication from the manager of the Philippine Cutch Corporation telling me that my article on cutch so pleased his associates in New York that they wish to reproduce it in various publications. . . . They will write to you shortly for permission. . . . Isn't it pleasant to know that people like what one has written—and published?"

Mr. Carl Bulosan, who gives his address as 5930 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, California, asks me in a letter to mention his new publication, *The New Tide* "a monthly revolutionary magazine preferring contributions from the revolutionary and experimental schools". Mr. Bulosan is the editor, Mr. Felix B. Rivera the managing editor, and the associate editors are Chris D. Mensalvas, Felipe Galicia, Aurelio Bulosan, and Julio Mensalvas.

I recently came across a quotation from George Bernard Shaw that I had never seen before. It ran: "Nevertheless, journalism is the highest form of literature; for all the highest literature is journalism. The writer who aims at producing the platitudes which are 'not for this age, but for all time' has his reward in being unreadable in all ages; whilst Plato and Aristophanes trying to knock some sense into the Athens of their day, Shakespeare peopling that same Athens with Elizabethan mechanics and Warwickshire hunts, Ibsen photographing the local doctors and vestrymen of a Norwegian parish, Carpaccio painting the life of St. Ursula exactly as if she were a lady living in the street next to him, are still alive and at home everywhere among the dust and ashes of thousands of academic, punctilious, archeologically correct men of letters and art who spend their lives haughtily avoiding the journalist's vulgar obsession with the ephemeral."

**STOP
YOUR
SKIN
TROUBLES**

WITH
WATSONAL

TAGUROL

THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE
FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES

TINS \$0.60 TUBES \$1.00
SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES
BOTICA BOIE

Formula: Bals. Peru, Phenol, Pine tar, Menthol aa 1.5; Resorcin, Camphor aa 3; Zinc oxide 5; Sulphur precip. 10; Acid salicyl 2.5; Alcohol 12.50 cc; Tagulaway 15 gm.

The New Books

Fiction

James Shore's Daughter; Stephen Vincent Benet, Doubleday, Doran & Company, 282 pp., P5.50.

"The book of a poet which sends us back to the deepest fountains of our national life and of our secret personal experience. . . . A book which touches with new beauty that lost passion of youth which every one secretly expects to find again."

Joseph and His Brothers, Thomas Mann; Alfred A. Knopf.

"Mann has taken one of the great simple chronicles of literature and filled it in—deepened and enriched it." "The most powerful book ever written by Thomas Mann".

Magnus Merriman, Eric Linklater; Farrar & Rinehart, 384 pp., P5.50.

"A novel in which illuminated conversation takes its glamorous place; in which drink throws a vinous glow over questions of love and politics, passion and irritation. The English language has rarely seen such blazing treatment. It is the language of Shakespeare brought up to date."

Passion's Pilgrims, Jules Romains; Alfred A. Knopf, 520 pp., P5.50.

"A vast prose epic of Paris of our time. . . . In it we come close to the heart of humanity itself."

Seven Men Came Back, Warwick Deeping; Alfred A. Knopf, 420 pp., P5.50.

"Concerns seven men who were in the same mess during the War and what happened to them after they returned. . . . A richly packed and richly human novel."

Three Men and Diana, Kathleen Norris; Doubleday, Doran & Company, 348 pp., P4.40.

Story of a girl who lived "on the wrong side of the railroad tracks" and who said, "I'd marry any one—just to live!"

General

Crisis Government, Lindsay Rogers; Norton & Company, 166 pp., P3.85.

"Can democracy survive? An account of the way

the post-war crises have been met by various forms of government, with full attention to the recent rapid march of events. An able book in defense of democracy.

Empire in the East, Edited by Joseph Barnes; Doubleday, Doran & Company, 332 pp., P7.15.

The contributors to this book are Owen Lattimore, Joseph Barnes, Frederick V. Field, Carl L. Alsberg, Tyler Dennett, John E. Orchard, Grover Clark, H. Foster Bain, Pearl S. Buck, and Nathaniel Pfeffer, all members of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. In general, "anti-imperialistic."

Gold and Your Money, Willard E. Atkins; McBride & Company, 164 pp., P3.85.

A study of gold and the gold standard, the Roosevelt monetary program, and various schemes put forward by the "money doctors".

Hispano-Alemana Antologia de Poetas Filipinos, Translated and Edited by Pablo Laslo; privately printed, 102 pp.

Contains the original and German translations of some thirty poems by Apostol, Balmori, Bernabé, Guerrero, Hernandez Gavira, de Jesus, Lauchenco, Marfori, Nedruda, Palma, Perez Tuells, Recto, Rizal, Valdes Pica, and Zaragoza Cano.

Japan at a Glance, M. Farolan, Privately printed, 102 pp.

"Travel impressions and a study in Japan-Philippine relations" as published in the *Philippines Herald* with a number of additional chapters, and an appendix "Mariano Ponce in Japan" by Masao Matsuoka, and introductions by Teodoro M. Kalaw and Atsushi Kimura. A very readable, informative, but somewhat over-trustful little book.

The Menace of Japan, T. O'Vonroy; Kinsey & Company, 294 pp., P6.60.

A book by a former professor at Keio University, Tokyo, depicting present-day conditions in Japan, with power in the hands of a few men, who through an intensive patriotic propaganda have subverted the minds of the people until they believe themselves divine and all-powerful. He shows the whole nation, ill-nourished, uneducated, and illiterate, burning with a fanatical patriotism that is their only religion, and wanting war.

On Our Way, Franklin D. Roosevelt; John Day Company, 316 pp., P5.50.

In this book the President of the United States describes his basic ideas for the reconstruction program as it affects national planning for economic and social betterment. "An inspiring document . . . a fine manual of liberal aims." "No more revolu-

tionary document has appeared in years from an American in so high a position."

100,000,000 Guinea Pigs, Arthur Kallet and F. J. Schlink; Vanguard Press, 322 pp., P4.40.

A hard-hitting book, based on the idea that manufacturers are using the American consumers as so many guinea pigs, and exposing the dangers in everyday foods, drugs, and cosmetics. "The 'Pure Food' laws do not protect you."

Racketeering in Washington, Raymond Clapper; L. C. Page & Company, 332 pp., P6.60.

A Washington correspondent throws the spotlight on the inefficiency and grafting of legislators and executive department officials.

Vanishing Wilderness, Francesca LaMonte and Micaela Welch; Liveright Publishing Corporation, 354 pp., P5.50.

A delightful book on the important animals of many countries by two writers on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, one of them, Mrs. Welch, being well known in Manila. The book is a Junior Literary Guild selection, but older people as well as children can read it with complete absorption. Illustrated by Capt. Vladimir Perfilieff.

Thinking, Speaking, and Writing B. Veit, F. Fox' S. M. Sweeting, L. V. Sheehan, and M. J. Lustgarten; Silver, Burdett & Co.

A course in eight small volumes, two for each year (grade) from the third to the sixth, and priced from \$0.56 to \$0.68 a volume. Carefully adjusted to the age and psychological development of the pupils, their experience and interest, these books meet every requirement.

Art Education and Appreciation. V. A. Dizon; published by the author, Manila, 1934.

Lecture outlines on the functions of art, artistic principles, the various branches of art, and Oriental and Philippine art.

Course of Study in Art Appreciation for Secondary Schools. Sancho Enriquez, Curriculum Department, Bureau of Education, Manila, 1934, (Mimeographed).

Provides an outline for one 40-minute lesson daily for 18 weeks, divided into nine units—elements of beauty, principles of arrangement, adequacy and adaptation, interior decoration, costume design, architecture, picture appreciation, art of the theater, commercial art.



The Sign of Cleanliness

LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING—DYEING
KONATE—MOTH-PROOFING
TOWEL and LINEN SUPPLY

THE SANITARY STEAM
LAUNDRY CO., INC.

TEL. 2-35-29

908 ARLEGUI

Astronomical Data for October, 1934

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Oct. 3...	5:46 a.m.	5:45 p.m.
Oct. 8...	5:46 a.m.	5:41 p.m.
Oct. 13...	5:47 a.m.	5:38 p.m.
Oct. 18...	5:48 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
Oct. 23...	5:49 a.m.	5:32 p.m.
Oct. 28...	5:52 a.m.	5:29 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
October 1.....		0:52 p. m.
October 2.....	0:20 a. m.	1:36 p. m.
October 3.....	1:11 a. m.	2:16 p. m.
October 4.....	2:01 a. m.	2:54 p. m.

October 5.....	2:49 a. m.	3:29 p. m.
October 6.....	3:36 a. m.	4:04 p. m.
October 7.....	4:23 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
October 8.....	5:12 a. m.	5:17 p. m.
October 9.....	6:02 a. m.	5:56 p. m.
October 10.....	6:55 a. m.	6:38 p. m.
October 11.....	7:52 a. m.	7:26 p. m.
October 12.....	8:51 a. m.	8:18 p. m.
October 13.....	9:51 a. m.	9:16 p. m.
October 14.....	10:51 a. m.	10:17 p. m.
October 15.....	11:49 a. m.	11:19 p. m.
October 16.....	0:42 p. m.	
October 17.....	1:31 p. m.	0:21 a. m.
October 18.....	2:16 p. m.	1:21 a. m.
October 19.....	3:00 p. m.	2:20 a. m.
October 20.....	3:42 p. m.	3:16 a. m.
October 21.....	4:23 p. m.	4:12 a. m.
October 22.....	5:06 p. m.	5:09 a. m.
October 23.....	5:52 p. m.	6:07 a. m.
October 24.....	6:40 p. m.	7:05 a. m.
October 25.....	7:31 p. m.	8:02 a. m.
October 26.....	8:24 p. m.	8:59 a. m.
October 27.....	9:18 p. m.	9:53 a. m.
October 28.....	10:11 p. m.	10:44 a. m.
October 29.....	11:03 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
October 30.....	11:54 p. m.	0:12 p. m.
October 31.....		0:50 p. m.

Phases of the Moon

New Moon	on the 8th at.....	11:05 p. m.
First Quarter	on the 16th at.....	3:29 a. m.
Full Moon	on the 22nd at.....	11:01 p. m.
Last Quarter	on the 30th at.....	4:22 p. m.
Apogee	on the 3rd at.....	5:54 a. m.
Perigee	on the 18th at.....	10:18 p. m.
Apogee	on the 31st at.....	1:24 a. m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:34 a. m. and sets at 6:52 p. m. It is still an evening star but is now in the constellation Libra. At sundown it will be about twenty degrees above the western horizon.

VENUS rises at 5:15 a. m. and sets at 5:07 p. m. The planet is now approaching the sun and is on its way to the evening sky. At sunrise it will be only a few degrees above the eastern horizon.

MARS rises at 2:13 a. m. and sets at 2:42 p. m. The planet is in the constellation Leo and at sunrise will be about fifty degrees above the eastern horizon.

JUPITER rises at 6:32 a. m. and sets at 6:08 p. m. Jupiter is now nearing the sun and is in a poor position for observation.

SATURN rises at 2:17 p. m. on the 15th and sets at 1:43 a. m. on the 16th. It may be found very high in the western sky at 8:00 p. m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Piscis Australis
	Achernar in Eridanus

Christmas Cards

From our stocks are available the largest and most complete assortment of beautiful, distinctive and individual Christmas cards with typical Philippine designs and other designs of universal appeal. With the hundreds of local and general styles to choose from, even the most critical and faultless taste can be satisfied. Every card is provided with an envelope with decorative linings to match. These cards may be obtained with



*Christmas Greetings
from the Philippines*



*Hearty greetings for
Christmas and the New Year*

standard greetings already printed or engraved. Your name can be added in type to match—printed or engraved. You make the selection and we will look after the details.

Prices are very reasonable

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.

101-103 ESCOLTA

MANILA

TEL. 2-21-31

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI
PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

NOVEMBER, 1934

No. 11 (319)



FOREST KING

Design by Alexander Kulesh

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

KEEP IN MIND

The
GLIDE

The
ECONOMY

The Price
₱1776.50

And Up

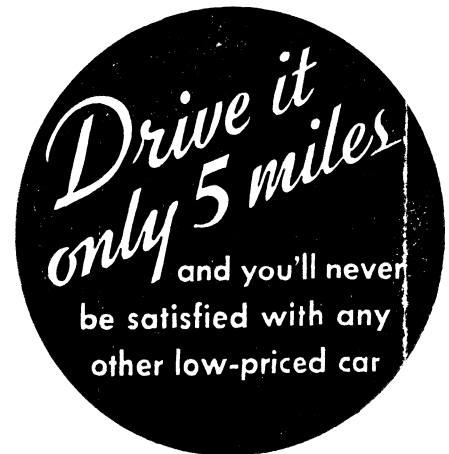
When You Buy Your New Car



KNEE-ACTION makes motoring twice as pleasant because it takes away those hard jarring bumps so common among conventionally sprung motor cars.

CHEVROLET ECONOMY has been recognized for many years. It provides the average motorist with the greatest money saving cars ever built. Low first cost, low gas consumption, low cost of repairs and up-keep and longer life. Such is Chevrolet's Economy that owners actually save money from the very start.

The PRICE is low—very low, considering the Fisher No-Draft Ventilation, valve-in-head motor, "knee-action" front wheels and many other important features.



PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Bacolod • Baguio • Cebu • Iloilo • Manila • Zamboanga



PCC Service Stations

Cebu

Iloilo

Manila



"Check Your Battery Regularly—It Will Last Twice As Long"

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*
ALEKO E. LILIUS, *Art Editor*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1934

No. 11 (319)

Cover Design:

Forest King.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	C. GRANT ISAACS.....	456
News Summary.....		458
Astronomical Data for November.....	WEATHER BUREAU.....	461
Pictorial Section:—Our Forests, Signal Number Seven, The New City Head, Black Treasure, Pasig River Scene.....		463-470
The Philippine Lumber Industry Asks for Justice under the New Deal.....	W. W. HARRIS.....	471
Biakan and Putulan—Bolo Games.....	EMETERIO C. CRUZ.....	472
Holiday in Black.....	MAXIMO RAMOS.....	473
The Philippine Lumber Industry.....	EUSEBIO VIBAR.....	474
The Weird Tale of the Twelve Hunchbacks.....	TORIBIO DE CASTRO.....	476
How Much Longer Hitler? A Reply.....	F. W. MAETGE.....	477
Rebuttal.....	R. SCHAY.....	478
Our Philippine Pygmies—Their Gentle and Genial Ways.....	JOHN M. GARVAN.....	479
Shooting Star (Poem).....	FRANCISCO MANAHAN.....	480
Mourner (Poem).....	T. D. AGCAOILI.....	480
Black Coral.....	HENRY PHILIP BROAD.....	481

Editorials:

A Crazy Situation Getting Crazier.....	THE EDITOR.....	482
The Philippines or the Philippine Islands.....	THE EDITOR.....	483
The Eucharistic Congress.....	THE EDITOR.....	483
"I Shall Maintain".....	THE EDITOR.....	483
City Zoning and Malacañang Palace.....	THE EDITOR.....	484
The High Commissioner.....	THE EDITOR.....	485
In the Storm (Poem).....	GREG. A. ESTONANTO.....	487
The Third Month of the Constitutional Convention.....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	488
To a Girl Selling Sampaguitas (Poem).....	CARLOS P. SAN JUAN.....	491
Sampaguitas in the Moonlight (Poem).....	LIBORO G. MALAPIRA.....	491
History of Tobacco and Some Superstitious Practices that De- veloped from Its Use.....	RAMON VALDES PICA.....	492
Our Lumber Trade.....	ANGEL PAR. VIVAS.....	494
What if the U. S. Army be Withdrawn?.....	WILFRID TURNBULL.....	496
To a Flower by the Wayside (Poem).....	FLAVIANO M. PENERA.....	501
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		515

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

CHINA BANKING CORPORATION

Manila, P. I.

Authorized

Capital ₱10,000,000

Paid-up Capital,
Surplus and Un-
divided Profits,
over 7,600,000

Foreign and Domestic Bank-
ing business transacted.

Further information fur-
nished on application.

Branches:	Correspondents
Shanghai &	in all the Prin-
Amoy, China.	cipal Cities of the
	World.



For the best

Philippine Wines,
Liquors and Gins

buy from:

LA ROSARIO
Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo
Manila, P. I.

Business and Finance

By C. Grant Isaacs

American Trade Commissioner



THE drop which occurred in business during July and which continued through August was still very evident in September. In general, business reached lower levels in September and the signs of improvement appearing during the closing days of August did not materialize. Major economic influences, such as the pending tariff legislation, reduced sugar

acres, and excessively heavy and prolonged rainy season, caused trade to be marked with more uncertainty. One important importer of American goods was prone to describe business as "drifting".

A bright spot during the month on the business horizon was the advance in copra prices. Copra prices, reaching very low levels, attracted European buyers who, as a rule, purchase in Java and elsewhere. As a result of the flurry of European buying, the copra market was practically drained so that when Americans came into the market, prices advanced 70 per cent over a period of a few weeks. Those intimate with the trade believe prices will remain higher but in all probability not at September levels. It is possible that many coconuts were blown down during the recent typhoon and the readily available supply of nuts might also cause some decline in prices.

While in general the money market in September was stagnant, the volume of collections on inward bills during September was slightly higher than in August. The demand for loans in September was small. Collections and credits in the provinces continued poor, particularly in the sugar areas. While the distribution of the AAA sugar processing tax, aggregating ₱28,000,000, has not as yet been inaugurated, it is believed that this tax will be very helpful in restoring buying power in the sugar districts. Looking to the future, an encouraging sign to business will be the distribution of U. S. funds in the Philippines which aggregate about ₱139,000,000. The excise tax from copra amounts to approximately ₱40,000,000, sugar processing tax ₱28,000,000, annual Army and Navy expenditures ₱20,000,000, also there will be about ₱47,000,000 from the devaluation of the dollar, and from ₱4,000,000 to ₱5,000,000 excise and compensatory taxes on tobacco and other products.

The Governor-General received instructions from Washington that the tariff bill as drafted by the Special Tariff Committee should be revised so as to eliminate the high protection rates for American goods and also the flexible clause provision. The bill has now been revised and it is now aimed primarily to protect Philippine industries. Due to the close proximity of the close of the Legislature and the apparent opposition to the measure in the House, there is considerable doubt that the bill will be acted upon this session. It is believed little, if any, opposition prevails in the Senate, but various leaders are in disagreement in the House. The proposed measure is now with the Governor-General. Several leaders propose that the bill be deferred until the forthcoming visit of the Congressional Committee in November or December. Needless to say, the recent Washington decision was a serious blow to importers of American goods who had hoped for protection against the heavily increasing competition of Japan.

Importers of American textiles were foremost among those who were disappointed in the deletion from the tariff bill of the protective duties on textiles. Import returns from Japan speak for themselves and competition is becoming more and more difficult. Since the revised tariff bill is scheduled to cover protection for Philippine industries, it is hoped that some cloths might be placed in a better position through protective rates favorable to the local production in cotton goods.

The Philippine-American Trade Association, which has held its program in abeyance pending the disposal of the tariff bill, is functioning and is devoting its time to collecting data for the forthcoming visit of the U. S. Congressional Committee. It is also sponsoring certain activities desired to develop public opinion favorable to reciprocal trade relations between the Philippines and the United States.

September witnessed the settlement, at least temporarily, of the cigar makers' strike which was prolonged over a period of several weeks. It was agreed that a temporary advance in wages would be paid the workers. Meanwhile, the fact-finding committee is conducting an investigation of the industry. In the majority of cases, the workers returned to the factories, but due to the reduced demand for cigars, it was not possible to engage all former employees.

September gold and silver production at the three producing mines controlled by the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company amounted to ₱1,534,560, a gain of nearly ₱43,000 over August figures, and of nearly ₱30,000 over July production. The Balatoc Mining Company made its best monthly record of the year with a total of ₱801,391 in gold and silver bullion shipped. Of this, ₱789,403 resulted from 11,227 ounces of gold, and ₱11,988 from 9,365 ounces of silver. Benguet Consolidated shipped 9,497 ounces of gold and 4,636 ounces of silver for a total monthly production of ₱670,740. From the Ipo Mining Company 882 ounces of gold and 532 ounces of silver were shipped, making a total of ₱62,429.

Construction in the City of Manila, although slightly better than August, was still below September last year, the total value of building permits being ₱267,000 as compared with ₱310,000. The cumulative figure from January to September was ₱2,176,000 as against ₱4,206,000 for the corresponding period in 1933.

Power production during September was estimated at 9,800,000 KWH as compared with 10,000,000 KWH a year ago. Total aggregate production for the first nine months amounted to 88,800,000 KWH as against 85,800,000 for the same period in 1933.

Real estate sales, due to four unusually large transfers, showed a startling increase over any previous month since July 1931. Total sales for September were only slightly under ₱2,000,000. Sales from January to August amounted to ₱7,186,000 which is a slight increase from the same period in 1933 which amounted to ₱7,099,000.

Foreign Trade

The overseas trade of the Philippines during the first eight months of 1934 amounted to ₱283,493,813, an increase of 15 per cent as compared with the total trade during the same period of 1933, when the total of imports and exports aggregated ₱247,427,828. The foreign trade of the Philippines for August was ₱27,956,144, showing an increase of ₱2,879,231 over the trade for the corresponding period of last year which amounted to only ₱25,076,913. October 15 was the deadline for shipments of sugar to the United States which accounted for the increase in shipments to the United States. Philippine exports advanced from ₱4,424,602 in July to ₱8,101,834 in August, an increase of 83 per cent.

Balance of trade.—Due to certain restrictions on Philippine exports to the United States, the balance of trade with all countries during August was against the Philippines by ₱3,312,984. The total imports of the Islands were ₱15,634,564 against exports worth ₱12,321,580. The trade of the Philippines with the United States alone for August consisted of imports valued at ₱9,555,846 and exports ₱8,101,834. In August, the Islands imported more than they exported to the United States. The favorable balance of trade with the United States continues in the amount of ₱2,045,965 for the first eight months of 1934. The unfavorable balance with all other foreign countries was ₱19,999,504 for the first eight months of 1934 as compared with an unfavorable balance of ₱19,367,121 for the same period in 1933.

Import trade.—Total imports into the Philippines for the first eight months of 1934 amounted to ₱115,723,676, an increase of 17 per cent over imports during the same period of 1933 when imports totaled ₱99,303,935 in value.

The Philippines imported from Japan a total of ₱2,179,487 in August as against ₱1,803,009 in August a year ago. Exports to Japan aggregated ₱888,795 in August this year an increase over exports to Japan for the similar period of last year when shipments totaled ₱470,111. Exports to Great Britain aggregated ₱614,782 in August as compared with imports from Great Britain amounting to ₱415,635, giving her an unfavorable trade balance with the Islands.

Export trade.—The total value of exports from the Philippines during the first eight months of 1934 was ₱167,770,137 as against ₱148,124,433 for the similar period of 1933—an increase of 13 per cent.

Atlas Assurance Company,
Limited
Continental Insurance Co.

The Employer's Liability
Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
Orient Insurance Company

E. E. ELSER, INC.

GENERAL AGENTS

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400

Telephone 2-24-28

The principal exports during August were abaca, oil, copra, sugar, tobacco and gold bullion. In port shipments, Manila led with P4,548,091; Iloilo P3,041,109; Cebu P2,444,881; Legaspi P1,120,955; Zamboanga P267,539; Davao P986,343 and Jolo P12,663.

In August practically all the major markets took larger quantities of Philippine products. As mentioned previously August exports to Japan were almost double those for the same month a year ago. Exports to Great Britain in August were ever twice as heavy as shipments in July. Exports to France aggregated P838,967 in August as compared with P317,947 in July. There were also increases in exports to Germany, China, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.

Transportation

Shipping.—Cargoes: Orient interport, fair; inter-island, poor; U. S. Pacific and Atlantic coasts, excellent on general cargo, sugar and copra, fair on lumber; Europe, generally fair. Passenger traffic: inward, good and better this year than last; outward, good, interisland, poor.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there was exported from the Philippine Islands during September a total of 202,067 tons with a total of 93 sailings, of which 34,622 tons were carried in American bottoms with 12 sailings.

Manila Railroad.—Average daily freight tonnage for September was 1,488 metric tons as against 1,794 for September last year.

One notable feature was the inauguration on September 26 of the Philippine Islands-Japan radio-phone service.

Government Revenues

Internal revenue collections in the City of Manila during September, exclusive of excise taxes on imported merchandise, totaled P538,433 as compared with P637,005 for September last year, or a decrease of 15 per cent. However, total collections for the first nine months of 1934, P17,667,581, were 35 per cent greater than collections for the corresponding period last year which aggregated P13,059,550.

Gross customs collections for all ports during September totaled P1,285,533 as compared with P1,418,509 a year ago, or a decline of 11 per cent, while Customs internal revenue collections on imported merchandise totaled P359,953 which represents an increase of 9 per cent over a year ago, P328,930. Highways special fund collections totaled P427,404 as against P377,536 for September last year, an increase of 13 per cent, and port works fund collections were P248,310 as compared with P186,499 or an increase of 33 per cent.

While total collections for September were only slightly better than last year, the total for the first nine months were up by 19 per cent as compared with the same period in 1933.

Banking

Banking conditions during September were characterized by increase in total resources and net working capital of foreign banks and declines in all other major items with the exception of circulation which remained at the same level. The following statistics, in millions of pesos, taken from the Bank Commissioner's report for September 29, 1934, together with comparative data, summarize the situation:

	Sept. 29, 1934	Sept. 1, 1934	Sept. 30, 1933
Total resources.....	236	230	232
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	93	97	101
Investments.....	55	57	51
Time and demand deposits.....	131	133	127
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	5	4	9
Average daily debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending.....	3.3	3.4	3.8
Total circulation.....	123	123	118

Credits and Collections

In September, the volume of collections on inward bills was higher by about seven per cent than during August. In the Manila area, collections continued good, but in the provinces collections had not improved and continued difficult. Restrictions in the sugar districts have naturally reduced the incomes of workers and buying power is low. In copra areas, the advance in prices has given rise to some optimism.

There was little or almost no demand for loans during September and present loans continued to be paid up. In general, the money market in September was described as stagnant. Banks handling bills in connection with the movement of sugar prior to October 15 had some increase in loans. October 15 was the deadline for sugar shipments. No further sugar shipments will occur until January 1, 1935, and this is expected to firm up exchange rates and may probably necessitate banks buying from the Treasury. Since a demand for building materials is anticipated as a result of the recent typhoon, business may be stimulated in the construction field.

Sugar

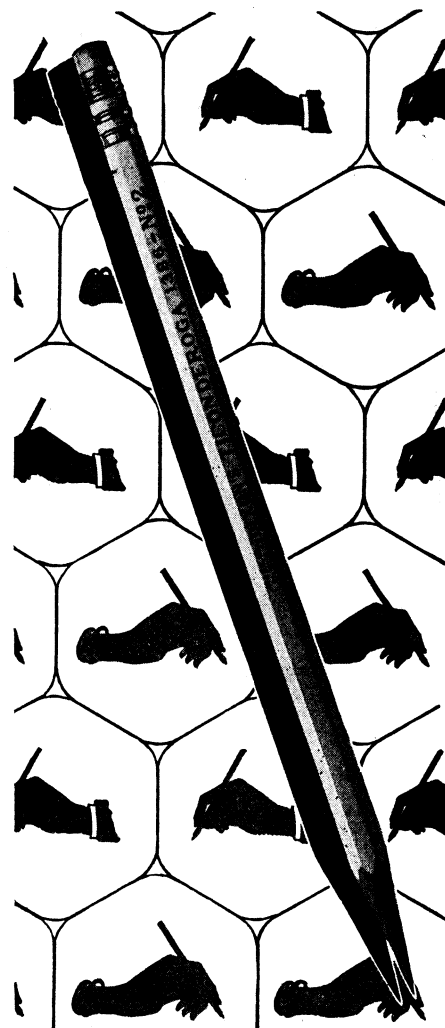
During the opening week, there were buyers for export of centrifugals at P6.00 per picul but there is very little more sugar available at these prices. As exporters have been concentrating their attention to shipping out the balance of the 1933-1934 crop to the United States prior to October 15, interest on the part of both buyers and sellers subsided with the result that very little business was done during the month. The Office of the Governor-General announced on September 13, 1934, that the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been made applicable to the Philippines effective September 12. This would mean the collection of a processing tax on sugar sold locally for direct consumption of approximately P1.00 per 100 pounds. With this announcement, buyers of sugar for local consumption increased their prices to P6.20 per picul. According to data compiled by Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., the aggregate exports for eleven months of the current crop year (November 1, 1933 to September 30, 1934), together with similar figures for last year, were as follows:

	Long Tons Nov. 1, 1933 to Sept. 30, 1934	Nov. 1, 1932 to Sept. 30, 1933
Totals:		
Centrifugal.....	1,194,472	1,001,934
Refined.....	60,412	55,611
Grand Total.....	1,254,884	1,057,545

Coconut Products

Price advances recorded in August continued through September. Copra and coconut oil appeared particularly attractive to American buyers and the upward swing was largely responsible to the fact that exporters had sold short earlier in the season so that buyers were unable to obtain their requirements except at increasing prices. Price levels rose to record high for the year (P4.40 per 100 kilos at the opening and P6.10 at the close for resacada); all copra offered was readily absorbed, and local crushers experienced difficulty in getting their requirements. At the close, however, due to inability of European buyers to quote competitively with American bids and the fact that the market was due for a reaction on account of the too rapid advance, a weaker tendency developed with buyers gradually reducing their ideas while sellers appeared more anxiously to do business, this situation favoring local crushers which were able to contract larger quantities. Coconut oil followed the copra trend with sellers somewhat reluctant due to the uncertainty of the copra market. No business was done in copra cake to Europe as European bids were anywhere from P6.00 to P8.00 below American meal quotations. Occasional bids from Europe for cake were from P28.00 to P29.50 per metric ton while sales of copra meal to the Pacific Coast ranged from \$22.00 to \$24.00 per 2,000 pounds, c.i.f. Heavy shipments to Europe covered fulfillment of earlier contracts. As in copra, cake and meal prices sagged near the close as prices appeared to have reached their peak. Data compiled by Leo Schnurmacher, Inc., showed the following figures:

	Sept. 1934	Aug. 1934	Sept. 1933
Copra—Prices, resacada, buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	6.00	4.40	5.00
Low.....	4.40	3.70	4.80
Coconut oil—Prices, in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	.115	0.095	.115
Low.....	.0975	.08	.1075



Your fingers just naturally "talk" to Li-Con-der-oga because of its rounded edges — and because it writes so smoothly, softly and effortlessly.

TICONDEROGA

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

Distributors

Remember **PASTILLAS VALDA**



PREVENTS RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS. EXCELLENT FOR COLDS AND SORE THROAT.

FORMULA: Menthol 0.002; Eucalyptol 6.005; Sugar Gum.



For these warm days let your refreshment be a long, frosty drink of sparkling **!!!TRUORANGE!!!** Sip it from a tall, thin glass and enjoy the tempting fragrance of the juice of ripe California Oranges —It's healthful!!



Royal
SOFT DRINKS

Copra cake—Prices, f.o.b. steamer, Manila, pesos per metric ton:

High	29.50	29.00	20.40
Low	28.00	22.50	18.90

Abaca (Manila Hemp)
The strength which developed during the latter part of August was short-lived, the market tending downward after the first week due to reduced buying interest from the United States and other foreign markets. Prices dropped slightly and only a few parcels changed hands as sellers held firm. In spite of low demand from consuming markets, production continued heavy, the market closing weaker than at the opening.

Closing prices in Manila (f.a.s. buyers' godowns) pesos per picul, for various grades, were as follows: E, P10.25; F, P9.00; I, P6.75; J-1, P6.375; J-2, P5.375; K, P4.375, L1, 3.375.

Rice
The downward tendency which has characterized the rice market during the past few months continued through September. Prices receded gradually on account of weak demand as against heavy receipts. The market opened at from P3.70 to P4.55 per sack of 57 kilos and closed at from P3.55 to P4.35. Paddy reflected the downward rice trend, opening at from P1.60 to P1.95 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan, and closing at from P1.50 to P1.85. Crop conditions are reported generally favorable but large areas have been attacked by a kind of rot that may be due to excessive moisture on account of the constant heavy rains during the past two months.

Tobacco
As usual, the tobacco market was quiet. Buying of the new crop in the Cagayan Valley continued throughout the month at slightly increasing prices. The quality of leaf was reported to have suffered somewhat on account of humidity. The total crop of the Cagayan Valley is estimated at 400,000 quintals (one quintal equals 46 kilos). Exports of leaf were insignificant except for one heavy shipment to the Spanish Monopoly.

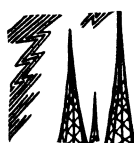
Lumber
No report has as yet been received from the Bureau of Forestry covering mill inventory and mill cut for the month of September. The report for August, based on 49 mills, is as follows:

	Board Feet	
	1934	1933
Lumber inventory	31,006,527	25,050,847
Mill production	15,208,376	15,554,650

Two local lumber associations have been organized in place of the Philippine Hardwood Export Association which was dissolved last June. The first has been named "The Philippine Hardwood Manufacturers' Export Association" whose membership is confined to manufacturers of sawn lumber only, while the second is called the "Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands" and represents manufacturers, loggers, and all others directly interested in the lumber trade.

News Summary

The Philippines



September 12.—Governor-General Frank Murphy issues Executive Order No. 506 stating that "in case it is deemed necessary to reduce personnel for insufficiency of funds or lack of work, the employees affected shall be given at least one month's notice in advance; and demotions or separations shall be made in order, beginning with temporary employees and those having the lowest efficiency ratings in each class, but persons regularly and permanently appointed in the classified civil service whose ratings are good, shall always be given preference in selecting employees for retention." The order also provides for the addition to the efficiency rating of from 2/10 to 10 points for length of service, and provides further that in making selections for demotions or separations, the head of the office may consider the civil status of the employee, number of dependents, etc., allowing therefore an additional credit of not exceeding 3 points, and furthermore requires that all proposed demotions and separations on account of reduction of force shall be reported to the head of the Department for approval. (See "The Civil Service and the Case of Mr. Litonjua" in the September Philippine Magazine.)

September 19.—The committee on commerce of the Constitutional Assembly submits a report including a recommendation that five years after the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, only citizens of the Philippines and the United States and firms, partnerships, and corporations of whose

issued stock or capital at least 75 % is held and owned by said citizens, may engage in the retail business of the country. The operation of this provision would be suspended in so far as it may be in conflict with any treaty of the United States applicable to the Philippines until one year after such a treaty has ceased to be operative. The committee states that 50 % of the retail trade is now in the hands of the Chinese, 25 % in the hands of the Japanese, less than 20 % in the hands of the Filipinos, while Americans have a share not exceeding 2 %.

Charges for sedition are filed against 25 men in connection with the Manila cigar factory riot in which a number of people lost their lives.

September 20.—A temporary wage increase of 50 centavos a day, suggested by the Department of Labor, is accepted by the employers and striking cigar makers, this virtually bringing to an end the 45-day strike while the fact-finding committee investigates conditions in the industry. The new rate will allow cigar-makers to earn from P.80 to P.90 a day. Wages are said to have been from P.45 to P.60 a day for makers of low-grade cigars who represent about 90 % of the workers.

September 24.—Delegate Pantaleon Pelayo of Davao makes a sensational speech before the Constitutional Convention in which he declares insular, provincial, and municipal officials in Davao are in connivance with Japanese in the alienation of Philippine agricultural lands.

September 24.—The committee on the legislature of the Constitutional Convention recommends a bicameral legislature and the election of senators at large by proportional vote.

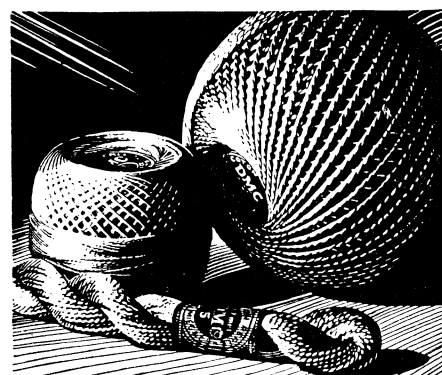
The Japanese Consul-General informs the Philippine Constabulary that the *Hayun Maru* has been captured by Formosan authorities.

September 26.—The sponsorship committee approves the text of the preamble to the Constitution. (See the October Philippine Magazine.)

A direct radiophone service is inaugurated between Manila and Tokyo.

October 1.—The Governor-General announces the appointment of J. M. Elizalde as President of the National Development Company vice Miguel Unson, resigned.

October 2.—Premier Louis Barthou confers the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on Senate President Manuel Quezon. Quezon announces that he



DOLLFUS-MIEG & CO, MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

D·M·C

REGISTERED TRADE MARK..



pearl cotton
for embroidery & crochet
the pioneer

a most satisfactory very brilliant twisted cotton thread for general embroidery and crochet. Easy to work. Supplied in 5 sizes and in an extensive range of fine shades.

A D·M·C ball or skein of pearl cotton ensures complete satisfaction

high quality
fast colours

... can be procured from all art needlework stores



General Manufacturing Co.
Rope Manufacturers

129 Juan Luna — Tel. 49067

will take ship for the United States tomorrow to confer with President Franklin Roosevelt on Philippine-American economic relations. He tells the Paris press that the Philippines is not anxious to break away entirely from the United States even after independence and stresses the fact that the Filipinos realize the difficulty of the Philippine position economically and politically because of the threat of Japanese economic and political domination. If he must choose a protector, he declares, he prefers the United States. "Whatever happens after a decade—whether the Philippines will be fully independent or decide by agreement with the United States to continue the present situation, the Filipinos will be grateful for 35 years of development during which has been established the highest living standard in the Orient." It is believed he has postponed his visit to Spain because of the fall of the Spanish cabinet.

Reported that Washington is being consulted with reference to the flexible clauses in the proposed Philippine tariff bill.

By a vote of 69 to 16 the House of Representatives annuls the election of Rep. Maximino Noel and declares Vicente Rama as the elected representative of the third district of Cebu.

October 3.—Quezon sails from Cherbourg, France, for the United States stating that he hopes to discuss Philippine-American trade relations with the President. He declares that if the United States hopes to retain its trade in the Far East it must maintain the Philippine trade on its present basis. He plans to return to the Philippines by way of France and Spain.

October 5.—The Governor-General announces the appointment of Juan Posadas, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue for the last ten years, as Mayor of Manila, having accepted the resignation of Mayor Tomás Earnshaw on account of his failing eyesight. The Governor-General in a statement emphasizes the financial problems of the city and the necessity of having some one at the head of the city government who "will give the city the vigilant executive direction desired."

October 8.—The Governor-General issues a statement declaring that the tariff bill soon to be filed is intended only to afford reasonable protection to

Philippine products and that the matter of trade relations with the United States will be left for later discussion with the Congressional group expected here. He explains that many of the present rates have remained unchanged since 1909 and that this leaves the Philippines relatively unprotected in a geographical region of high tariffs and low manufacturing costs and unable to encourage the domestic elaboration of its own raw materials.

The Governor-General receives a cablegram from Senator M. E. Tydings stating that the Congressional mission will arrive in Manila on December 9 and will remain until December 28 "to discuss with Filipino leaders and officials of the United States Government all matters pertaining to Filipino independence, economics, and such other matters as are desired for recommendation to the Congress upon its return".

Mons. William Piani, Apostolic Delegate, returns to the Philippines from Rome.

Late reports indicate that some 39 persons lost their lives in the typhoon which swept the Luzon coast last week and did considerable property damage.

October 10.—Quezon arrives in New York. He states in a press interview that "in the main the Filipinos are well satisfied" with the Tydings-McDuffie Act but hope to obtain amendments. "We want to eliminate the export tax effective after the first five years of the Commonwealth Government because it will ultimately amount to a prohibitive tariff against Philippine shipments to the United States". He says the Nationalist-Democratic Party which he heads favors the maintenance of trade reciprocity with the United States "even after independence". He explains that in July he recommended to the Philippine Legislature a raising of the tariffs with the aim of redressing the trade balance with the United States but that this "was not encouraged by the Roosevelt administration".

October 11.—Mons. Michael O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, receives a cable declaring that it has been definitely decided to hold the next Eucharistic Congress in Manila in December, 1936. Cardinal Villanueva of Montreal may come to the Philippines as representative of the Pope. It is also announced that Mons. Gabriel M. Reyes has been appointed Archbishop of a new archdiocese composed of the dioceses of Cebu, Jaro, Zamboanga, Calbayog, Cagayan, and Bacolod. Of the present eleven bishops in the Philippines, eight are Filipinos, and of the two prefects, one is a Filipino. The new Archbishop, the first native Filipino to hold this position, was born in 1892 at Calibo, Capiz.

October 12.—Quezon arrives in Washington and has a conference with Senator Tydings. He declares he came to Washington to see the President and members of the Congressional committee because of the probability that he will not be in Manila when the committee arrives. He is expected to confer with the President next week.

Announced that Sen. W. Gibbs McAdoo of California will be a member of the Congressional committee that will visit the Philippines.

October 16.—The worst typhoon since 1882 hits Manila and does extensive damage in the city and surrounding provinces. Half of Manila is flooded and electric light and power, the streetcar, the telephone and telegraph and the train services are all interrupted, and the broadcasting tower of Radio Manila is destroyed by the gale. The Governor-General declares a one-day bank holiday, and funds are released for relief. Deaths reported in Manila amount to only nine, but later reports indicate a total loss of life in the region affected by the storm at over 50, while millions of pesos of damage is done.

New provincial and municipal officials are inducted into office, including the ten members of the Municipal Board of Manila who, with one exception, are all Osrox Party men.

The United States

September 17.—A fire fanned by a strong gale wipes out two-thirds of the city of Nome, gateway to arctic Alaska.

Martial law is declared in Georgia, but the leader of the textile strike says that "neither General Hugh Johnson nor the state has been able to break it", and that if the strike is not settled this week all the remaining divisions of the textile industry workers will be called out.

September 18.—A delegation of Puerto Rico sugar men now in Washington bitterly criticizes the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act.

September 19.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson states that the Navy will hold war maneuvers next summer in the Puget Sound-Alaska-Hawaiian triangle. The fleet is now on the way back to the Pacific.

September 21.—The President appeals to the more than 420,000 textile strikers to return to work pending the study of conditions in the industry by a series of boards as recommended by the arbitration board. Among other things the ability of the industry to increase wages would be promptly investigated.

An official of the Department of Commerce testifies before the Senate munitions committee that there has been an increase of 617% over 1929 in the export of cotton lint to Japan and also large increases in other materials that might be used in war.

La Tondeña

Wine Merchants

Barraca cor. Urbiztondo Tel. 49645

Yutivo Sons Hardware Co.

Hardware Merchants

404 Dasmariñas — Tel. 2-43-53



MENTHOLATUM

Relieve That Cold!

Colds are dangerous, and often lead to serious complications. At the first sneeze rub Mentholum freely on throat and chest. Put some in the nostrils. It will surprise you how quickly your stuffy nose will clear, and how much better you will feel next morning.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholum Company, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name _____ School _____

Teacher _____

Address _____

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



NEVER!

PALE, colorless lips may age your face—cause people to think you older than you are. But there is a way to make yourself look more youthful. Simply emphasize the natural color in your lips.

What you need is the lipstick that intensifies the natural rose of your lips... without risking that painted look. This lipstick is called Tangee. It isn't paint.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

In the stick, Tangee looks orange. On your lips, it's rose. Not plain rose. Not jarring red but your natural color. Tangee changes color to the one shade of blush-rose most becoming to your type! Your lips will become natural, youthful, not conspicuous with paint. Moreover, Tangee's special cream base soothes and softens, prevents lips from drying or chapping. Get Tangee today—costs no more than ordinary lipsticks. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

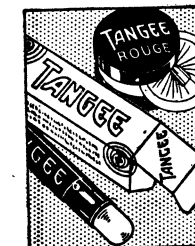
UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look... make the face seem older.



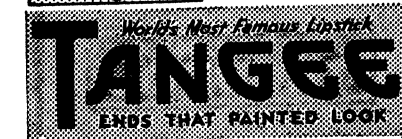
PAINTED—Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.



TANGEE—Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.



Cheeks mustn't look pale either! So use Tangee Rouge. Blends with your complexion. Gives the same natural color and matches Tangee Lipstick. Now in refillable gunmetal case. Refills save money. Also in Theatrical shade.



SALES AGENTS

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

Ng Tip & Co.

Grocery Dealers

203 Echague — Tel. 2-17-17

The President authorizes the Army Air Corps to prepare a budget for the purchase of 700 or 800 airplanes. The Army is reported to now have between 1300 and 1400 serviceable planes.

September 22.—The United Textile Workers Union issues orders to end the strike, probably the largest in United States history. Francis J. Gorman, leader, states, "We have gained every substantial thing that we could gain in this strike. Our strike has torn apart the whole unjust structure of the National Recovery Administration." The decision followed the settlement proposed by the arbitration board and endorsed by the President under which studies will be undertaken of conditions in the industry—hours of labor, wages, living costs, etc. The strike was called September 1 to become effective September 4. Some fifteen lives were lost during its course.

Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace asks the dismissal of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association's suit on the grounds that Hawaii is not an integral part of the United States and that it has not been shown that the planters have been damaged by the Jones-Costigan Act which is justified in view of the existing national emergency.

September 26.—General Hugh Johnson offers his resignation as head of the N.R.A., effective October 15, and the President accepts it.

The Navy Department announces that 48 flying boats now in Pearl Harbor, will start out in March on a massed flight around the entire Hawaiian group and to an un-named mid-Pacific destination.

September 27.—The Secretary of the Navy announces that the U. S. S. *Augusta*, flagship of the Asiatic fleet, with Admiral Frank B. Upham, will leave Shanghai on October 5 for Melbourne, Australia, to participate in the celebration of the founding of that city.

September 30.—The President in a radio address states that he opposes that definition of liberty "whereunder for many years free people were gradually regimented into the service of the privileged few.... I prefer the definition whereunder we are moving forward to greater freedom and greater security for the average man than ever known before". He holds out no hope for immediate balancing of the budget, but states that the "demoralization caused by vast unemployment is the greatest extravagance of all.... I do not want to think that it is the destiny of any American to remain permanently on relief". He makes it plain that the administration will not relax its control over industry and business and urges that capital and labor try fairly meas-

ures "suitable to civilize industrial civilization", bringing order from chaos with a greater certainty for labor's employment at a reasonable wage and more business at a fair profit. The administration, he declares, is "definitely rebuilding the political and economic system on the New Deal's lines in complete accord with the underlying principles of orderly, popular government".

October 2.—The War Department announces plans for the newly created General Headquarters Air Force which would operate independently of land forces and be able to muster 900 planes at a moment's notice to blanket the whole country. It would be under the immediate command of the Chief of Staff himself.

Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, retired, speaking before the Federal Aviation Commission meeting at Washington, describes Japan as "America's most dangerous enemy" but declares that 50 dirigibles could "attack Japan and in two days there would be nothing left of that country". He also advocates the building of airplanes with a cruising radius of from 6,000 to 8,000 miles and an altitude range of 35,000 feet so they could hide in the clouds.

October 5.—Revealed that during the suit of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association to enjoin the Department of Agriculture from enforcing the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, the President ordered the processing tax on Hawaiian sugar be paid into the Treasury instead of being allotted to the Territory, an amount of over \$9,000,000, apparently to demonstrate how much Hawaii profits when considered with other insular areas instead of being grouped with mainland sugar areas.

October 6.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins states that unemployment insurance can and must be considered a legitimate part of the cost of production.

October 8.—Maj.-Gen. William Abram Mann, retired, dies in Washington, aged 80. He saw long service in the Philippines.

October 9.—The St. Louis "Cardinals" win the world baseball championship after defeating the Detroit "Tigers" four games in three.

October 10.—The American Federation of Labor at its annual meeting held in San Francisco approves a report to the effect that the unemployment relief program of the President is a failure and criticising the N.R.A. for permitting employees to organize while failing to guarantee the organization of labor. The demand is made that the N.R.A. grant labor full participation on labor boards. One speaker declares that "a code of fair, international competition and shorter working hours is essential for the industrial recovery of the world."

October 11.—President William Green of the Federation of Labor in a vigorous address attacks the "tyrannical governments of Germany and Italy." The Federation votes to support the boycott on German goods begun last year. It also votes to support the Tydings-McDuffie Act as its immigration provisions are considered a means of relieving the unemployment situation.

October 12.—A compromise settlement of the recent longshoremen's strike on the West Coast is reached under which the men are to have a five-day, six-hour daily working week and a wage of \$.95 an hour and \$1.40 for over-time and a share of control of the hiring halls. They asked \$1.00 and \$1.50 respectively, control of the unemployment agencies, and recognition of their union.

October 14.—Japan is reported as uneasy at the rumor that Washington navy circles are quietly sketching the outlines of the greatest sea-power expansion program since the World War as a counter to Japan's demands for naval parity, and Japan is also worrying over the report that the United States plans to establish naval bases in Alaska and various Pacific insular possessions.

Postmaster General James Farley pledges the assistance of his department in establishing an experimental air transport service between the United States and China via Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. It would be jointly operated by the Pan-American Airways and the Chinese Government. The flights would be made by 4-motored Sikorsky amphibian planes in three days, carrying 32 passengers. An air service between the United States and Brazil was formally opened several weeks ago. The British will add the last link, between Singapore and Australia, to their 12,500 mile service between London and Melbourne before the end of the year—the Imperial Airways. The Royal Dutch Air Lines (K.L.M.) maintains a regular service between Amsterdam and Batavia, and the French Air Line between Paris and Saigon.

In a reply to China's recent query in regard to the United States silver policy, declaring that American cooperation to prevent a further rise in silver and to maintain stability is particularly vital to China, a State Department note declares that the Silver Control Act will be administered "to avoid as far as possible disturbances to the economy and public finances of China", but that the silver program as outlined in the Act is "mandatory as to its general objective upon the executive".

Other Countries

September 18.—The Assembly of the League of Nations votes for Russia's admission, 39 nations being favorable and 9 opposed, including Poland, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, and Argentina, and 7 not voting. Salvador de Madariaga, Spain's representative, states: "I hope the great American Republic, whose cooperation is essential to us, will add that element of universality which still is necessary for the very existence of the Geneva organization".

September 19.—Chinese officials express disappointment at the failure of China to be reelected to the Council of the League of Nations (see the October *Philippine Magazine*), stating that this disregards China's enthusiastic cooperation with and support of the League and indicates also a disregard of the importance of the Far East and trend toward 100% Europeanism. "China's defeat will be pleasing to Japan which all along has defied the League".

Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller declares in a speech at Hanover that all German pastors must become a Nazis or quit, and expresses a hope for the unification of Catholics and Protestants into a Nazi church "free from Rome".

September 20.—Rear-admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, member of the general staff, leaves Yokohama for the United States and Britain to press Japan's stand on the abolition of the present naval ratios.

September 21.—The Russo-American debt conversations are resumed with the chances for a settlement being described as more favorable than in the past.

September 22.—Some 2,000 people are killed and damage amounting to 70,000,000 yen is done by a typhoon which devastates the southern part of Hondu, principal island of Japan.

September 23.—Japan officially announces that an agreement has been reached on the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo. The price is not disclosed but it is believed to be 140,000,000 yen for the railway plus 30,000,000 yen in discharge allowances for the Russian employees, this halving the difference between the last offers from both sides previous to the deadlock which several times threatened to end in war.

September 26.—A spokesman of the Chinese foreign office states that China will protest against the "illegal" sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, China having never relinquished its share in the ownership.

The Japan seamen's union, claiming to control 50,000 workers, orders a strike effective tomorrow for higher wages, better rations, and larger crews.

The biggest ship in history, the *Queen Mary*, new Cunard, takes the water at Glasgow. It measures 1,018 feet.

September 27.—The seamen's strike in Japan is averted as shipowners agree to grant the majority of the workers' demands.

October 1.—Premier Samper Ibañez' government, in office for the last five months, resigns, with Leftists predicting a civil war if a Rightist premier is selected.

October 4.—Y. Iwashita, Japanese delegate to the scheduled London naval discussions, states that Japan will refuse to accept smaller tonnage in any naval agreement than that possessed by the United States even though the United States should abandon all naval bases in the Philippines. "Japan is resolved to denounce the Washington Treaty before 1935". The discussions will begin next month.

Yek Hua Trading Corp.

General Merchants

Importers & Exporters

129 Juan Luna — Tel. 49068

Mercolized Wax Gives Flawless Skin Beauty

You'll never be distressed by a blemished or discolored complexion if you care for your skin with Mercolized Wax. Almost overnight it yields new beauty and loveliness—a finer, clearer skin freed of such annoying blemishes as tan, freckles and moth patches. Just pat the Wax into your skin before retiring. In the morning your complexion will be whiter, smoother and more youthfully beautiful. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in a half pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug stores.

Don't let Eruptions disfigure your skin

If facial Pimples, Freckles, Itch, Eczema, or other eruption disfigure your skin, use at once the TAGUROL TREATMENT. You'll be surprised by the quick results and delighted with your clear, healthy skin.

WATSONAL
TAGUROL

A BOTICA BOIE
product

MADE IN THE
PHILIPPINES

FORMULA: Bals Peru. Phenol Pine tar, Menthol aa 1.5; Resorcin, Camphor aa 3; Zinc, oxide 5; Sulphur precip 10; Acid salicyl. 2.5; Tagulaway Balm 15; Alcohol 12.50 cc.

Dee Hong Lue & Company, Inc.

Lumber Dealers

950 Juan Luna — Tel. 49927

October 5.—A revolutionary strike breaks out and 25 persons are killed throughout Spain when Alexander Lerroux, again made Premier, announced a Cabinet which includes three Catholic Agrarians and two other Rightists.

October 6.—Premier Benito Mussolini announces that a new Franco-Italian treaty will be signed the end of this month which it is believed will give Italy precedence over naval matters in the Mediterranean.

October 7.—The Spanish Government suppresses a Catalan independence movement but is confronted with a menacing situation in Asturias where the communists are in virtual control. Martial law is declared and thousands of persons are arrested.

October 8.—Former Premier Manuel Azaña, head of the Government for the first two and a half years of the second Spanish Republic, is arrested in Barcelona.

The general strike in progress during the past 24 hours in Cuba is ordered ended by the Cuban labor confederation.

October 9.—King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France are shot and killed in an automobile at Marseilles after the car had barely gotten in motion at the dock. The assassin is cut down and killed by the police and cavalry and was identified as Kalem Petrus, a young Yugoslav. A Yugoslav general and a French general and admiral are seriously wounded as also a number of bystanders. Enmity between the Croats and the Serbs in Yugoslavia is considered the general cause of the assassination, the assassin being a Croat and the King a Serb and hated for his dictatorial methods.

Savage civil warfare continues in Spain, especially in the north, and the number of dead is placed at over a thousand.

October 10.—Petar II, eleven-year old student at Eton, England, who succeeds to the throne following the assassination of his father, King Alexander, departs for France with his grandmother, Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania. He will join his mother, Queen Mary, who arrived at Marseilles by special train. France proclaims a month of mourning. French warships will convoy the Yugoslavian warship which will carry the body of the monarch, slain on French soil during the course of a goodwill mission, back to his kingdom. The fact that the assassin was one of the King's own subjects and that France was also made to suffer is expected to mitigate Yugoslavian resentment.

Youthful Crown Prince Petar is proclaimed King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes at Belgrade.

Emperor Hirohito telegraphs Japan's condolences to Belgrade and decrees a five-day period of mourning at the Japanese court. Other governments also send their condolences. Mussolini has ordered Italian flags at half-mast.

The Eucharistic Congress opens at Buenos Aires with 250,000 Catholics, representing 30 nations, four Cardinals, and hundreds of bishops, priests, and diplomats in attendance.

October 11.—A Regency is appointed in Belgrade as designated in the will of the late King Alexander. The Regents are Prince Paul, a cousin of the dead King, former Minister of Education Stankovitch, and Governor Banterovitch of Zagreb; the two latter being Croats it is assumed that Alexander selected them to pacify that section of the population. The new Regency, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies take the oath of allegiance to the young King, who, by his father's will, will return to school in England.

The bombing of a troop train in Asturias takes a toll of at least 100 lives, and several priests are killed in clashes between government forces and rebels despite a Cabinet announcement that the nationwide strike and revolution has been crushed. Madrid is in the grip of a new terror, with bombings and shootings frequent.

Ambassador Saito, after a visit in Japan, takes ship back to the United States, telling the press, "We can no longer endure to be ranked inferior to the other powers in naval matters. We racked our brains to evolve proposals to eliminate the invidious ranking of nations and the same time to assure security to all. I am confident that when Japan's new naval limitation proposals are announced at London shortly that the majority of Americans will be convinced of their fairness and justice".

Australian authorities seize a Japanese ship and arrest the crew of 25 on charges of shell poaching.

October 12.—Anti-Italian riots break out in various parts of Yugoslavia where Italy is blamed for giving shelter to a large number of Croatian emigres, foes of the late King's government. The leader of the outlawed Croatian peasant party declares that the

Croats will not be satisfied until they are independent of Yugoslavia.

Former Premier Azaña, arrested in Barcelona, denies that he led the Catalan revolt and states he went to Barcelona to try to persuade his friends to desist from their plans to revolt.

October 13.—The child king, Petar II, is received by cheering and weeping throngs in Belgrade, where he arrives accompanied by his mother and grandmother and high French officials. His coronation will not take place until he is 18.

The French Cabinet resigns en masse as an aftermath of the assassination of the late King Alexander at Marseilles. Former Premier Pierre Laval is appointed Foreign Minister.

October 14.—Raymond Poincare, French War President, dies suddenly, aged 74.

October 15.—China announces a tax of 10% on silver exports in an attempt to halt the drain on its reserves, and the price of silver in the United States goes up as a result.

Astronomical Data for November, 1934

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Nov. 2..	5:52 a.m.	5:28 p.m.
Nov. 7..	5:54 a.m.	5:26 p.m.
Nov. 12..	5:56 a.m.	5:24 p.m.
Nov. 17..	5:58 a.m.	5:24 p.m.
Nov. 22..	6:01 a.m.	5:23 p.m.
Nov. 27..	6:04 a.m.	5:24 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset
(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
November 1.....	0:42 a.m.	1:27 p.m.
November 2.....	1:29 a.m.	2:02 p.m.
November 3.....	2:16 a.m.	2:37 p.m.
November 4.....	3:04 a.m.	3:13 p.m.
November 5.....	3:53 a.m.	3:51 p.m.
November 6.....	4:45 a.m.	4:33 p.m.
November 7.....	5:41 a.m.	5:19 p.m.
November 8.....	6:41 a.m.	6:11 p.m.
November 9.....	7:42 a.m.	7:08 p.m.
November 10.....	8:44 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
November 11.....	9:44 a.m.	9:13 p.m.
November 12.....	10:39 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
November 13.....	11:29 a.m.	11:16 p.m.
November 14.....	0:15 p.m.	0:14 a.m.
November 15.....	0:58 p.m.	1:10 a.m.
November 16.....	1:39 p.m.	2:05 a.m.
November 17.....	2:20 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
November 18.....	3:01 p.m.	3:55 a.m.
November 19.....	3:45 p.m.	4:52 a.m.
November 20.....	4:31 p.m.	5:50 a.m.
November 21.....	5:21 p.m.	6:47 a.m.
November 22.....	6:13 p.m.	7:43 a.m.
November 23.....	7:07 p.m.	8:34 a.m.
November 24.....	8:01 p.m.	9:22 a.m.
November 25.....	8:54 p.m.	10:07 a.m.
November 26.....	9:44 p.m.	10:47 a.m.
November 27.....	10:34 p.m.	11:24 a.m.
November 28.....	11:21 p.m.	11:59 a.m.
November 29.....		
November 30.....	0:08 a.m.	0:33 p.m.

	Phases of the Moon	
New Moon	on the 7th at.....	0:44 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 14th at.....	10:39 a.m.
Full Moon	on the 21st at.....	0:26 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 29th at.....	1:39 p.m.
Perigee	on the 12th at.....	8:54 p.m.
Apogee	on the 27th at.....	10:18 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 4:41 a. m. and sets at 4:19 p. m. It is a morning star in the constellation Virgo, about ten degrees east of Spica and at sunrise will be a little less than twenty degrees above the eastern horizon.

VENUS rises at 5:56 a. m. and sets at 5:18 p. m. The planet is too near to the sun for observation.

MARS rises at 1:26 a. m. and sets at 1:40 p. m. It has advanced to the eastern part of the constellation Leo and at sunrise will be more than sixty degrees above the eastern horizon.

JUPITER rises at 4:58 a. m. and sets at 4:30 p. m. It is now a morning star and may be seen about fifteen degrees above the eastern horizon at sunrise.

SATURN rises shortly after noon and sets at 11:43 p. m. At 9:00 p. m. it will be about midway in the western sky.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.	
North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Piscis
Capella in Auriga	Australis
Aldebaran in Taurus	Achernar in Eridanus
	Rigel and Betelgeuse in Orion

Dy Buncio & Company
General Merchants
Importers & Exporters
919 Muelle de Binondo — Tel. 49859

Filipinas Lumber Company

Lumber Dealers

123 Juan Luna — Tel. 49048

Vda. e HIJOS DE PIO BARRETTO

Contractors & Lumber Dealers

720 Echague — Tel. 2-26-38

PHOTO ENGRAVINGS
for CATALOGS, FOLDERS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, SCHOOL ANNUALS, ETC., COLOR PLATES, ILLUSTRATING AND DESIGNING
MODERN ADVERTISING BY **GARCIA STUDIOS**
332-334 POTENCIANA BUILDING
TELEPHONE 2-27-15

Freckles



Secretly and Quickly Removed!

Stillman's Freckle Cream bleaches them out while you sleep. Leaves the skin soft and white—the complexion fresh, clear and natural. For 37 years thousands of users have endorsed it. So easy to use. The first jar proves its magic worth.

Stillman's Freckle Cream
Removes | Whitens
Freckles | The Skin

In Spanish Stillman's Freckle Cream is called "La Crema Bella Aurora"
For sale at all good drug stores
Stillman & Co., Manufacturers
Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.

Cham Samco & Company

Hardware Merchants

306 Sto. Cristo — Tel. 4-95-02

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE

Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands

Incorporated September 21, 1934

The aim of Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands is: "To promote the general and specific interests of the lumber industry as a whole in the Philippine Islands, respecting both the domestic and export markets."

Officers and Directors

President: Mr. Vicente Madrigal (Port Lamon Lumber Company)

First Vice-President: Mr. W. W. Harris (Philippine Lumber Manufacturing Company, Inc.)

Second Vice-President: Mr. P. A. Meyer (Basilan Lumber Company, Inc.)

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. E. von Kauffmann (Anakan Lumber Company)

Director: Mr. Manuel R. Revilla (Santa Clara Lumber Company, Inc.)

Director: Mr. K. Yamazaki (Tagum Trading Company, Inc.)

Director: Mr. Max Blouse (Sumagui Timber Company, Inc.)

Director: Mr. Siy Chong Fu (Filipinas Lumber Company, Inc.)

Director: Mr. Tomas del Rio (Rio y Olabarrieta)

Those desirous of joining the Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands are asked to communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. E. von Kauffmann, Post Office Box 179, Manila

ISLANDS—LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

ISLANDS—LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

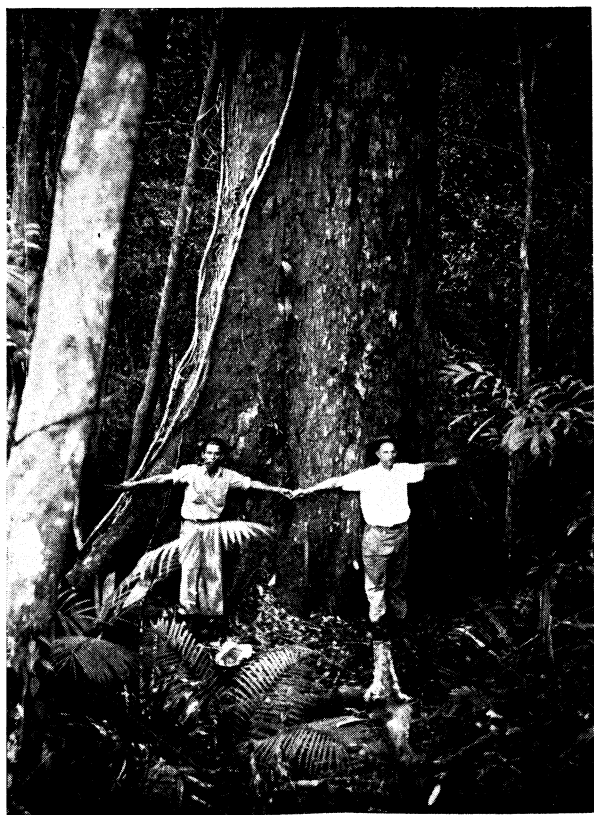
NOVEMBER, 1934

No. 11 (319)



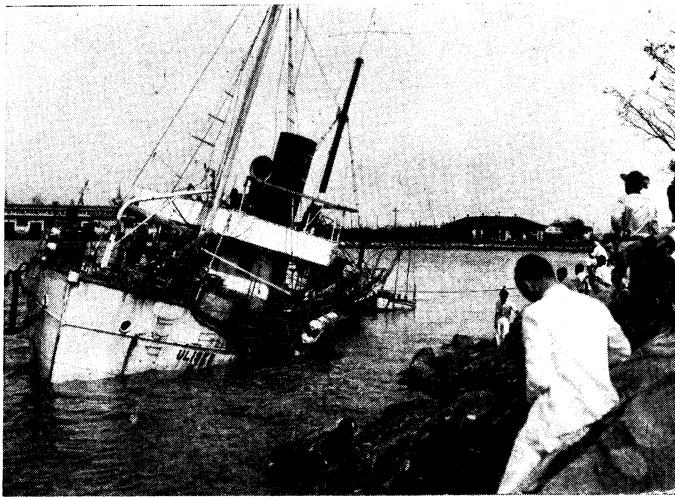
Logs on their way to the mills or export harbors.

Bureau of Forestry

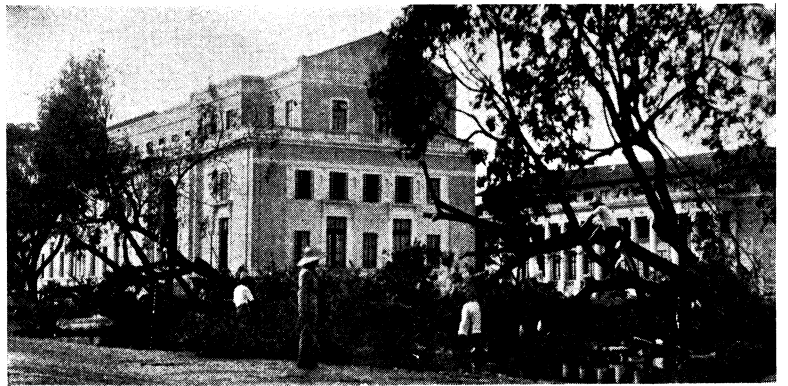


The immense wealth of the Philippine hardwood forests is little known to the world at large.

Bureau of Forestry



In Manila alone seven ships were reported beached or wrecked by the typhoon.



The campus of the University of the Philippines was a sorry sight.



A steel pole bent double by one of the thousands of large trees which fell during the storm.

Signal Number Seven

*Hoisted in the Early Morning
Hours of October 16, 1934*



This tree crashed into the window of the Governor-General's private office at Malacañang.

On the night of October 15-16, 1934, a severe typhoon struck Manila. Along its path of devastation it left many killed, wounded, or homeless. In all some forty vessels were reported as beached or lost. The total figure of damage reaches the six million peso mark.



The garden of Malacañang Palace paid a heavy toll to the fury of the typhoon.

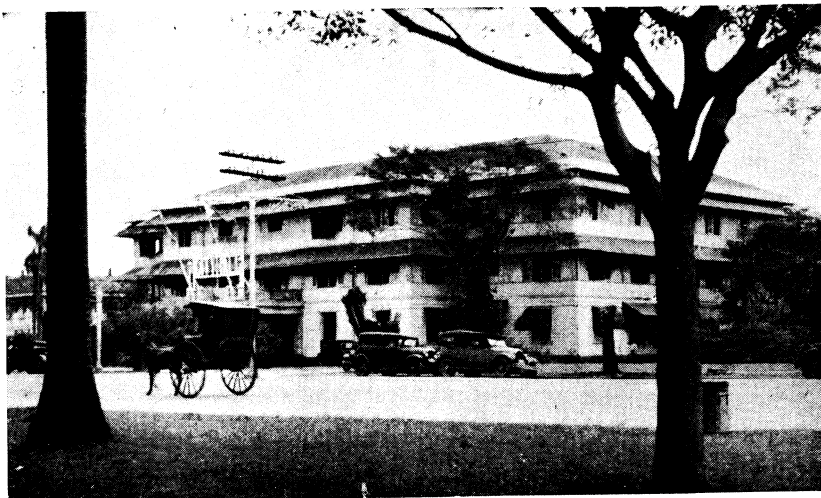
The New City Head



Philippine Magazine

Juan Posadas, Jr., the new Mayor of the City of Manila, at his desk in the City Hall. Collector of Internal Revenue for ten years, and for many years a Treasury official, "his experience and training highly qualify him" said Governor-General Frank Murphy. "He has that unquestionable integrity so necessary in the leadership of municipal affairs... The administration of the City of Manila is second in importance only to that of the Insular Government."

The people of Manila hope that during Mayor Posadas' term a new City Hall will be built to replace the present wooden structure—a veritable firetrap.



Philippine Magazine



This unusually beautiful photograph of Mayor Posadas' city, showing the Montalban Mountains in the background, was taken by Charles W. Miller of the *Philippine Magazine* staff.

Charles W. Miller, Photo Finishing Corporation



Aleko E. Lilius

Black Treasure

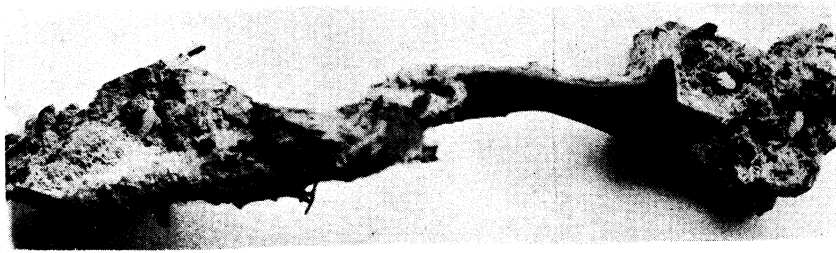
*The Sulu Sea is Rich in Pearls
and Black Coral*

Moros are the best coral
divers.

Jolo, the capital of Sulu,
and Zamboanga, are the
centres of the black coral and
pearl fishing industries of the
Philippines.

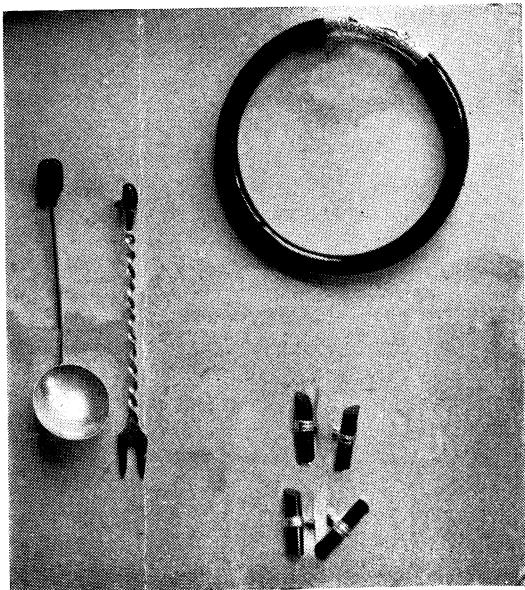


Mrs. Earle Stanley Gardner

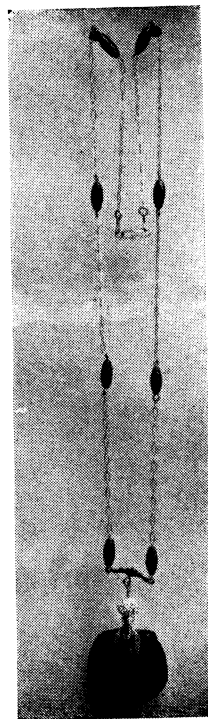


This piece of black coral, with its branchlets removed, is the part of the "vine" that takes the best lustre.

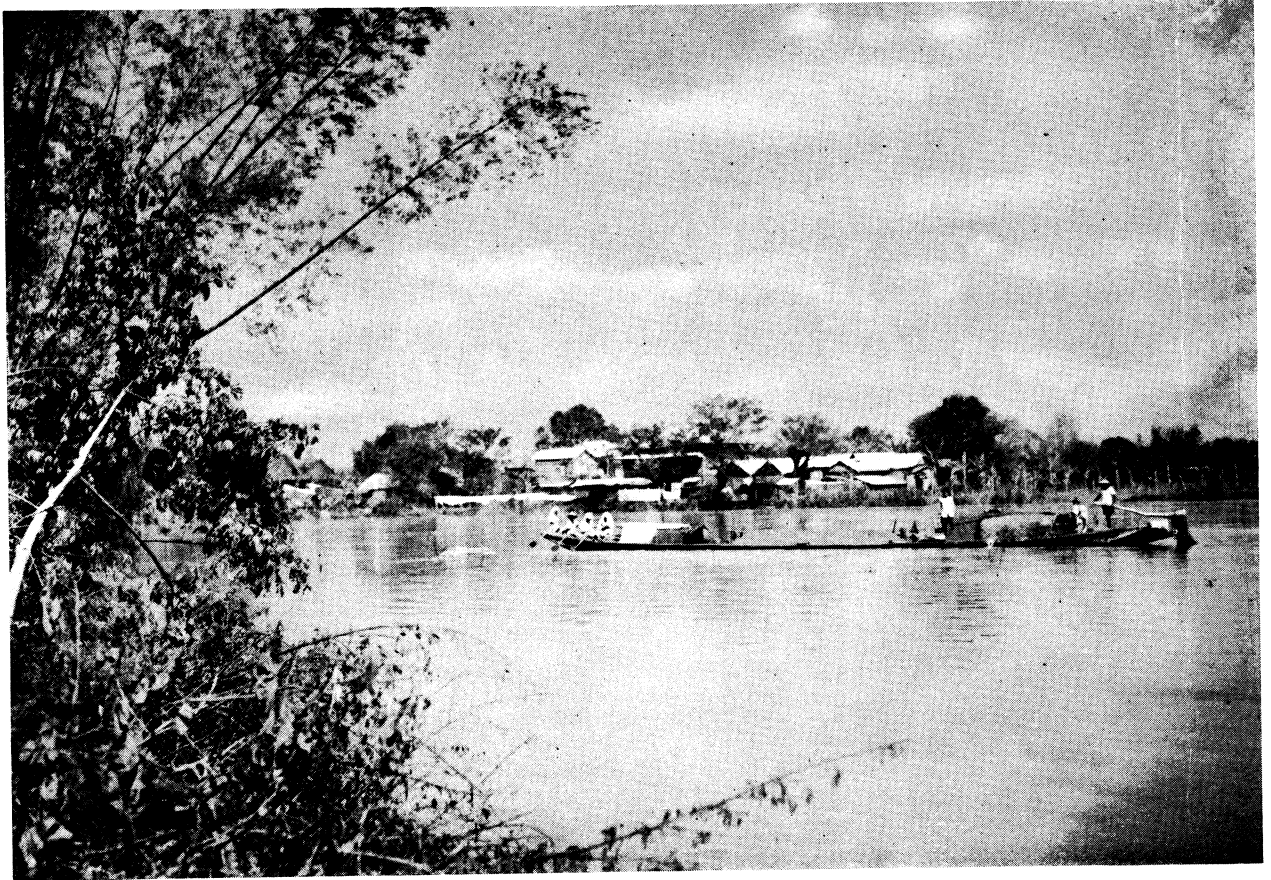
(Photographs by Mrs. A. J. Broad)



Jewels made of black coral.
(Courtesy *Woman's Exchange*,
Zamboanga.)



An interesting pendant made of black coral.
(Courtesy *Woman's Exchange*,
Zamboanga.)



Aleko E. Lelias

E a r l y M o r n i n g S c e n e o n t h e P a s i g R i v e r

The Philippine Lumber Industry Asks for Justice under the New Deal

By W. W. Harris

SOME years ago the Bureau of Forestry made the estimate that there was 200,000,000,000 board feet of standing commercial timber in the Philippines which, if not a stick should henceforth grow, would last us for five hundred years at the present consumption rate, and would net the Government in stumpage taxes alone, as charged today, over ₱800,000,000.

Among the resources of the Philippines, therefore, lumber must be considered among the greatest. Except during the last few years, the industry based on our timber resources has developed rapidly. In 1910 the total lumber cut was 75,000,000 board feet; in 1920 it was 125,000,000 board feet; and in 1930 it was considerably over 600,000,000 board feet. The revenue collected by the Government in these years amounted to ₱212,000, ₱796,000, and ₱1,485,000 respectively.

Our best lumber went to the United States. Exports to the United States in 1927 amounted to over 39,000,000 board feet; 1928, nearly 42,000,000 board feet; and 1929 to almost 45,000,000 board feet. But then, because of the depression, exports to the United States dropped sickeningly. In 1930 the export was under 32,000,000 board feet; 1931, a little over 20,000,000 board feet; in 1932 it was 5,315,080 board feet. For some years half or nearly half of our total timber and lumber exports were to the United States.

Steps were taken in the United States to deal with the depression and under the National Industrial Recovery Act, industry came more directly under Government control—the lumber industry with the rest. Production quotas were established which, in the case of domestic lumber, was fixed at 67 per cent of the average annual production for any three years from 1924 to 1932; the quota on Philippine wood was established on the basis of 67 per cent of the average annual imports into the United States during the years 1927, 1928, and 1929. The Philippine lumber industry was therefore much harder hit than the United States lumber industry, although both branches of the industry are under the same flag. The



quota fixed for the Philippines amounts to only 28,000,000 board feet a year.

But worse was yet to come. An American corporation known as the Philippine Mahogany Manufacturers Import Association, on the Executive Committee of which two Philippine lumber mills were represented, drew up a "code"—later approved by the Government—which included a provision that the allocations of the quota to the different lumber mills in the Philippines should be 60 per cent on the basis of their capacity and 40 per cent on the basis of their average annual shipments to the United States during the years 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Of the lumber shipped to the United States during those three years, over 60 per cent came from only three large mills—two of which were those represented on the Executive Committee mentioned, while there are more than twenty mills in the Philippines which have been exporting lumber to the United States. The share of many of these mills in the quota is, under the formula adopted, so small that it is economically impossible to fill it, and other mills have no share at all. This situation if not corrected will inevitably make the continued operation of many mills in the Philippines entirely impossible. There are, for instance, two mills with an annual capacity of 3,600,000 board feet which may now ship only 216,000 board feet to the United States, an amount which under existing transportation conditions, not even the bottoms could be found for.

More than half of the mills operating today are in a similar situation and are therefore being forced out of the United States market under a "code of fair competition" which provides, under one of its articles: "*This code shall not be construed, interpreted or applied so as to promote or permit monopolies or monopolistic practices, and shall not be availed of for that purpose. The provisions of this code shall not be so interpreted or administered as to eliminate or oppress or discriminate against small enterprises.*"

The Philippine allocations were so obviously inequitable and unjust, that they led to the break-up of the old Philippine Hardwood Export Association and to the organization of a new group, more representative of the entire industry, known as the Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands which has as one of its aims to secure redress.

Philippine lumbermen demand that either the Philippine Government or government authorities in the United States take charge of the allocation of the quota in the Philippines, as is done in the case of our sugar industry, maintaining that the allocations should not be fixed by or at the instance of a private corporation the members of which, some of them even acting in an executive capacity, have personal financial interests that are involved.

The Philippine lumber industry was built up as a result of an insistent United States demand for our best hardwoods. We have woods that can not be equalled by any others in the world. Our yacal, guijo, narra, and ipil are in classes by themselves. Our lauan is the best substitute for mahogany. Investments are conservatively estimated at ₱50,000,000. Almost all of the saw mill machinery and the logging and railroad equipment has been purchased

in the United States. The country is under the United States flag and owes and pays allegiance to the United States. Philippine woods should not be considered as foreign imported woods such as African and Central American mahoganies.

It was certainly not the intention of the authorities who drafted the code of fair competition for the lumber and timber products industries to destroy or seriously cripple the lumber industry of the Philippines. The Lumber Code Authority and the Administration would not approve of what has been done in the Philippines if they knew the facts.

Philippine lumbermen believe that they are entitled to a share in the quota on an equitable basis, calculated on the rated mill capacity of each saw mill in operation under license or concession agreement with the Government of the Philippines which is a branch of the Government of the United States. Any other allocation of the quota is unjust and not in accord with the spirit of the National Industrial Recovery Act which provides that all codes adopted shall permit of fair competition.

President Roosevelt himself has said that this is no time for special privileges—such as certain interests have handed out to themselves in the Philippines.

Biakan and Putulan—Bolo Games

By Emeterio C. Cruz

IN the barrio where we live we own a sari-sari store where the folk of the neighborhood come for their simple day-to-day necessities. We buy and sell sugar-cane as a side-line, and one day an old friend who frequents our place suggested a cane-splitting contest, called *biakan*, which he had seen somewhere, as a means of stimulating our sales. We decided to try it and much to our surprise it proved popular. The people came from all around the neighborhood to play the game, and we learned that it is not new, as we first believed. In other places it is called *tistisan*.

The game is simply to hold a straight sugar cane stalk upright, one end resting on the ground, and to cut lengthwise, as far down as possible, with one single swish of a sharp bolo. Two contestants take part. A coin is usually thrown to see who will make the first slash. If the first man cuts the stalk down its whole length or more than half-way, he is forthwith declared the winner. If he does not succeed in this, the cane is cut off at the point he reached with his bolo, and his opponent takes a whack at the remainder with all his strength. The lengths split are then compared. The one who loses, pays for the sugar-cane. Both the contestants and the spectators take bites of the juicy stalk after the contest, believing the cane-juice is an excellent aid to the digestion.

Perhaps an outgrowth of this game is a real strong man's game called *putulan*. While in *biakan* only a small bolo is used, the keen, meter-long *palatao* is used in this game.

A considerable number of sugar-cane stalks are cut into lengths of about a meter. Two of these are laid flat on the ground, and on top of these two two more, and so on, all held in place by four upright bamboo sticks driven



into the ground; the whole structure, somewhat resembling a short wall or fence, is securely lashed together with strips of rattan.

While *biakan* is only a match between casual contestants, *putulan* is customarily a more formal affair staged between two or more men of recognized strength, sometimes between challengers from different barrios. About a week's notice of the event is given to allow the news to pass from mouth to mouth throughout the entire neighborhood. The contest is held in the evening so that more spectators can be present. It is a free show and the loser pays the price, with free chews for all, so it is always popular.

The short double-wall of sugar-canes stands, waist-high, in the middle of the yard where the contest is to be held; the two long, gleaming bolos, their points crossed, leaning against it. Men and women and children stand around in deep silence as the names and family connections of the two combatants are announced, and their past records at the sport.

The combatants are greeted with a cheer as they step forward, dressed in their ordinary clothing, and bow to the spectators. To show that there are no magic charms around their necks or under their arms they strip to the waist.

At a signal the first contender steps forward, grips the long bolo, raises it high, and brings it down on the projecting ends of the sugar-cane stalks, slicing off scores of short sections which fly in all directions. The other contestant next strikes a blow with all his might, and again the ends of the cane stalks fly. The number of stalks cut by each of the men is counted and the winner is announced, while the crowd, laughing and yelling, rushes for the sugar-cane.

Holiday In Black

By Maximo Ramos

THE waving carpet of green that bespreads the paddies is turning gold. Up on the mountain peaks to the east and south lie heaps of soft white clouds now too lazy to descend upon the valley. The thin scent of ripening things is in the air; bush and tree are loud with bird-cries.



The surrounding gay scene but intensifies the quiet and melancholy of the town itself, which has today put on its clothes of mourning. The farmer's wooden plow and harrow, the metal parts rusty with disuse, lean against a post of his bamboo-and-ledda house; under his low granary are several sheaves of grass, enough for his carabao for the day. The usual *kong-kong* of the wooden rice mortar and pestle is not heard.

It is now growing hot and one sluggish carabao after another is led to the creek south of the town. Abid and Godin are astraddle of Pokdol, Tata Beriong's carabao, which has only one horn. In a low voice the old man tells his nephews to tie Pokdol beside the bamboo growing near the creek above the broken-down old bridge. The mournful notes of the two boys' pipes of rice stalk make Lakai Bestre's dog howl forlornly.

EVERY housewife has prepared some kind of rice cake. Ka Mimai has made *pinekkel*, while tall Ka Gunda, wife of my cousin Iniong, called Gunding before she was wed, has cooked *sinukat*. Before letting anybody taste her *sinukat* Ka Gunda fills a plate with the cake and places it on the high table of carved wood, just below the framed pictures of several saints. On one side of the plate she lights a candle and on the other she places the polished lower half of a coconut shell containing drinking water. Then, looking toward the ceiling, she says in a hushed voice: "Come on now; come on now!"

"Ask Nana Gunda if Pering is invited too," says my cousin Iniong to his nephew, who is looking on.

"No, Pering, this is for our spirit-visitors", Ka Gunda replies; "do not touch this too soon or you will get a hare-lip. All of it will be yours after our visitors have eaten their part. That will keep you from taking sick easily."

"Ask Nana Gunda what will be left for Pering to eat after the visitors have finished the cake," says her husband jokingly.

The young couple have not been married long and they are very fond of one another.

SINCE early morning there have been people going in the direction from which the tolls of a church bell come. The veiled old women resemble moving question marks; their heads bowed down, they look neither sideways nor behind. The fringes of their black skirts sweep the dusty street, and on their feet are black slippers that have just come from underneath the pillowstands where they are kept most of the year. The men wear shirts and

trousers woven at home from indigo-dyed fibers. Their thick-soled feet swim in the dust, and beneath their black, mushroom-shaped hats of bamboo strips, their sad faces are visible.

The big, cracked bell tolls from an old belfry constructed of huge, now half-decayed wooden posts. The belfry does not sway today, as it does on other holidays, as if drunk with the merry peals of the smaller bells. In a low, broken voice the big bell tolls as if itself oppressed with grief.

The church is an unfinished brick affair, the uneven tops of whose walls are overgrown with ledda grass and shrubbery. Through a doorway overhung with scraggly acacias the black-clad figures enter.

Within, the air is heavy with the odor of snuffed candles. At the feet of the saints' figures, people pray for the salvation of the souls of their dead. Baket Sela, thin and pale, is this old woman praying before San Sebastian. She is a poor widow and prays over but one candle. Her husband and two sons died in the Revolution. That well-dressed woman kneeling at the feet of San Isidro is Doña Pinang. All of the candles around the saint's feet are hers. Señorita Isabel, her daughter, died of an infection after two of her teeth, perfectly good, had been pulled to be replaced with gold ones. Several unkempt boys gather the candle wax and shape it into balls.

THE cemetery is surrounded with an old, grass-covered wall over which droop graceful clumps of bamboo. The odor of the pingnga shrub and puriket grass is in the air, and the deep moan of the sea in the west mingles with the sound of murmured prayer. The mounds have been weeded and planted with sprigs of ornamental plants. Before the crosses candles flicker boldly in the lengthening shadows.

In a corner a mother is crying over her husband's grave, her sobs alternating with exclamations of sorrow. She cries about how miserable his children and wife have been since he left and how she had gladly followed after him long ago but for the children. An old man, squatting beside and old grave nearby, has translated his neighbor's lament into his own and a tear rolls down his cheek. A poorly clad girl has just hung a wreath from the little cross on a small mound; every now and then she rubs her eyes with the back of her hand. The priest and his company sing the "Responso" over the graves.

The shadows have merged together. A cool wind stirs the dark bamboos, and the tall grasses topping the cemetery wall nod pensively. One more lingering look at their dead, and the people finally drag their feet toward the gate of the cemetery.

THE candle-lighted *tombas* have been erected at a number of street-crossings. Groups of old people go about in the night, praying for the dead of every household. The young men have hitched their carabaos to their

carts, and ride through the town with their friends, visiting the tombas.

The tomba is an elaborate affair, occupying almost the whole of a street-crossing, and leaves but a narrow pass for the carabao-carts. In front is an arch of woven bamboo strips, bright with candles. Behind the arch and underneath a ceiling of black cloth stands a sort of truncated pyramid of three large boxes of different sizes placed upon a table. The structure has been covered with black cloth, and upon the cloth several paper cuttings of skulls and cross-bones have been pasted. The cuttings resemble the figures that grin out on the labels of bottles containing poisonous drugs. Paper flowers of all but the gayer colors stand on bamboo stalks in bottles that have been arranged on the steps of the pyramid. A small paper coffin rests on top of it all and over the coffin hovers the figure of an angel with hands clasped in prayer. Ornamental plants in rusty tin cans crowd about the bamboo poles that support the ceiling. Benches brought down from the nearby houses are lined with old men and women who talk in low tones, over basi and betel nut, about the virtues and deeds of those who have gone on before.

The squeaking of some wooden axletree, whose owner has forgotten to rub it with soap, is audible in the still

night air. The heavy feet of the carabaos stir the street dust. The young men have tied their handkerchiefs over their noses and the girls cover their faces with their scarfs of homespun silk.

Under a small house next to Manang Mayyang's rice mill, two "spirits" are singing a sad song. From their song it is learned that they are the dead of the present house and are come tonight all the way from Heaven to ask a gift from "Father and Mother". The song is long and quite sentimental. A number of passers-by on foot have slackened their pace and are listening beside the bamboo fence. The song ended, the owner of the house comes to the door and silently hands several candles to her two visitors, who thereupon, in the same tune, sing their thanks and their farewell. The candles thus begged will be lighted and placed in the nearest tomba.

ONE by one the carts have been emptied and driven home. The benches are now vacant and wet with dew, the candles in the tombas have burned out. Singly or in pairs the cocks in the trees crow at the moon just risen from behind the eastern peaks. Without the town a night-hawk whistles in reply to the sourceless hoot of an owl. And like departing spirits, the leaves of the trees flutter faintly in the chill dawn wind of cold November.

The Philippine Lumber Industry

By Eusebio Vibar

THE Philippines is one of the most fortunate countries under the sun as regards its forest resources. Ranking second to Sweden, occupying the sixth place in extent among the great lumber producing countries of the world, it has still the distinction of being the first in the ratio of forest to total land area.



On rocky, exposed and thin-soiled upland the forest is thinner and is characterized by a smaller proportion of commercial species. Here molave, narra, tindalo, akle, and other most valuable trees are found scattered through a stand composed largely of small unmerchantable trees. The other type of upland forest grows on the better, deeper soils. Here is generally found a fairly dense stand of large trees, principally members of one family, the Dipterocarpeae. The best example of this type of forest is in northern Negros. Here balabacan, red lauan, apitong, almon, and white lauan make up a stand of 32,000 board feet measure of merchantable timber per acre. This type of forest naturally answers best the requirements of modern logging and upon it depends largely the development of an extensive lumber industry. Both classes of hill forest are found throughout the Archipelago.

Our Forest Wealth

More than seventy per cent—over 21,000,000 hectares—of the total land area of the country is still covered with valuable forest resources, most of it commercial and merchantable timber. Conservatively estimated, it has an standing timber marked at 484 billion board feet valued at no less than ₱8,000,000,000 (minor forest products not included). This, in short, is probably the greatest patrimony of our land.

Types of Forests

In Benguet and its neighboring provinces at an altitude of 2,000 feet and higher are the open pine forests. Along the coasts, especially at the mouths of the rivers are extensive tidal swamps known as *manglares* from which come firewood, tanbark, and dyebark. The low coastal flats present another forest type, characterized by scattered trees of ipil and a few other important species. The tangled forests of the deltas and river bottoms present the greatest variety in species but are of no great value.

Our most valuable and extensive forests are those of the uplands and consist of two principal classes depending generally on soil conditions.

Philippine Woods

As regards to the timber species, our forests may be considered among the richest. It had been estimated that no less than 300 commercial species are available of which more than 150 are valuable timber. From the so-called soft tropical cedars—the pine and calantas—to the extremely hard and heavy dungon and macono, we have a variety of timber comparable to the best of any foreign timber, both for constructional and cabinet purposes. Lauan can well take the place of Oregon pine and California hardwood, apitong equals the Oregon and longleaf pine for general

construction, and all of these and other species of the same family, Dipterocarpeae, are not only most abundant but are also very large trees.

For cabinet woods, some of the finest in the world are found in the Philippines. Akle, ebony, narra, camagon, and tindalo, because of their beautiful color and grain, make superior substitutes for the American cabinet woods. For the American cherry and mahogany there are the native narra, tangile, balacbacan, calantas, and lumbayau; for black walnut, akle and banuyo can be used, and practically for every American furniture wood there are numerous Philippine substitutes, whereas there are valuable Philippine woods, such as ebony, camagon, and tindalo which have no counterparts in the United States.

For purposes of information the Bureau of Forestry makes the following classification and descriptions of the timber exported to the United States and other countries:

(1) Philippine Mahogany and (2) Philippine Hardwood. The former constitutes 90 per cent of the total export and is subdivided into (a) Dark Red Philippine Mahogany and (b) Light Red Philippine Mahogany. Philippine Hardwood consists of those timbers that are not included in either of these classifications and they are sold under the names by which they are officially known in the Philippines.

The timbers exported under the Dark Red Philippine Mahogany classification are:

1. *Red Lauan*, darkest of the Dark Red Philippine Mahogany, generally dark red to dark brownish-red; grain, crossed or interlocked, showing a distinct "ribbon" when quartered; irregular white lines in the cross-section, present; texture, relatively coarse due to large pores, larger than those in genuine mahogany; glossy; moderately hard, moderately heavy, weighing about 36.5 lbs. per cubic foot when air-dry.

2. *Tangile*, dark red; grain, crossed or interlocked, and like the red lauan, shows a distinct "ribbon" when quartered; texture, moderately fine, very similar to genuine mahogany; lustrous especially when quartered; moderately hard and moderately heavy weighing about 35 lbs. per cubic foot.

The chief difference between tangile and red lauan lies in the relative size of the pores.

3. *Tiaong*, hardly distinguishable from tangile except in minor details, viz., in the irregular occurrence of resin ducts and dark red, not purple, when examined in the cross-section; weighs an average of 30.5 lbs. per cubic foot; constitutes the bulk of the so-called red lauan of southern Mindanao, from where true red lauan has never been reported.

The timbers exported under the Light Philippine Mahogany classification are:

1. *Almon*, light red or pinkish; that from Negros is as coarse as red lauan, but that from Luzon and southern Mindanao and Basilan is similar to tangile in texture; weighs approximately 35.5 lbs. per cubic foot.

Almon differs from white lauan in having a more reddish tint and the pores are largely oblong instead of rounded.

2. *Bagtikan*, the hardest, heaviest, and strongest of the Philippine Mahoganies; light gray with a brownish cast; in some samples light brownish concentric bands 5 to 10 mm. apart are noticeable; grain, crossed; texture, moderately coarse; moderately hard; moderately heavy, weighing an average of 38.6 lbs. per cubic foot.

This wood is distinguishable from almon by its greater density.

3. *White lauan*, very similar to almon, except that the wood is lighter in color; grain, crossed; texture, moderately coarse; a moderately hard and comparatively light wood, weighing about 33.6 lbs. per cubic foot.

4. *Mayapis*, intermediate in color between the Dark Red Philippine Mahogany and the Light Red Philippine Mahogany; in grain, texture and general appearance, same as the rest of the group; no distinct white lines, because the resin of the wood does not harden, but volatilizes at ordinary temperature; weighs an average of 29.6 lbs. per cubic foot, making it the lightest and softest of the group.

This wood is often mistaken for almon and tangile, but it can always be distinguished, because it is softer and lighter in weight than either of those two and the resin ducts are empty, no white resin being present.

Of the exports under Philippine Hardwood we have:

1. *Apitong*, one of the most abundant of Philippine woods; reddish to dark brown in color; grain, slightly crossed, occasionally wavy; when quartered, "ribbon" is moderately fine, moderately coarse, often absent or wide apart; not glossy; has a slight resinous smell, but no distinct taste; texture, moderately hard; comparatively heavy, weighing an average of 45.9 lbs. per cubic foot.

The resin ducts, instead of being in rows as in Philippine Mahoganies, are scattered. They are visible as white dots in the cross-section.

2. *Guijo* has a brownish red heartwood; grain, crossed, with a very distinct "ribbon" figure when quartered; texture, moderately fine; fairly glossy; a hard, strong, and heavy wood, weighing an average of 51 lbs. per cubic foot.

Guijo is similar to tangile in general appearance, except that it is good deal harder and heavier. It can be distinguished from apitong by its being more glossy and by the fact that the white lines are in rows. From yakal it is distinguishable in being reddish-brown instead of yellowish.

3. *Kamatog*, a glossy and reddish brown wood similar in grain and texture to narra; a hard, heavy wood, weighing an average of 49 lbs. per cubic foot.

4. *Lumbayau* in general appearance resembles red lauan, but is distinguishable from the latter by the absence of white lines (resin ducts), the presence of "ripple marks" and the straighter grain; forms no distinct "ribbon", but has a more pronounced "watergrain" when quartered; weighs 39.5 lbs. per cubic foot.

5. *Narra*, one of the best known cabinet timbers in the Philippines; identical with the *padauk* of Burma which was for a time extensively used for the interior finish of Pullman cars; grain, crossed; texture, moderately fine; large pores are arranged in concentric rows; shavings color water a fluorescent blue when viewed through transmitted light; weighs 42 lbs. per cubic foot.

6. *Nato*, pale red to reddish-brown in color; grain, straight or slightly crossed, occasionally wavy; texture, moderately fine; a moderately hard and heavy wood, weighing an average of 39 lbs. per cubic foot.

7. *Palosapis* has a yellowish or light yellow heartwood; occasional rose or pink streaks are present; grain, generally straight, sometimes crossed or wavy; texture, moderately coarse; not glossy; moderately hard and heavy, weighing about 38.5 lbs. per cubic foot; similar to apitong in every respect, except in color.

8. *Yakal*, hardest, heaviest, and strongest of the lauan family; yellowish in color, turning to a yellowish brown upon exposure; grain, crossed, showing a distinct "ribbon" when quartered; texture, fine; very hard and very heavy, weighing an average of 56.2 lbs. per cubic foot.

These species as already stated are abundantly found anywhere in the Philippine forests and their markets are established in foreign countries.

Cost of Transportation and Freight Rates High

Transportation is still the most difficult problem of the industry. Yet our commercial forests are found either along the coasts where timber can be skidded directly to the beach and loaded at suitable harbors, and along navigable rivers where it can be skidded directly and floated or rafted down them; although also, frequently, at some distance inland, far from deep waters, in which case short railroads are necessary. In the early days only carabaos were used for hauling the logs.

But since lumbering will soon be carried on in extensive upland forests—because the farmers are fast destroying the lowland and coastal forests—it will be necessary to establish more elaborate means of transportation.

Very few interisland steamers are adapted to carrying timber, and the freight rates are almost prohibitive. From

(Continued on page 510)

The Weird Tale of the Twelve Hunchbacks

By Toribio de Castro

THE practice of the *pangangaluluwa* is traditional on All Souls' Day among the people of the Tagalog provinces. It takes its name from the Tagalog word *kaluluwa*, meaning soul. A group of from four to eight persons, supposed to be the souls of the dead, go from house to house, from early evening until dawn, singing and asking for alms. There is first an introductory ringing of their little bell, followed by a "*Magandang gabi, po*," or "Good evening." The inhabitant of the house knows his obligation well, opens his window or door, and gives these "wandering souls" a five or ten-centavo piece. The money collected is divided among the members of the group after the payments for the candles and morning mass the next day have been made.

It is a common belief that the souls of those who commit venial sins are not readily admitted to Purgatory, and are forced to wander about begging for alms to buy candles to be used in praying for the relief of their sins. That is why when people awake the morning after All Souls' Day and find their chickens, papayas, or squashes missing, they blame the hungry wandering souls and simply grumble. Sometimes even their bamboo ladders are gone and found later on across the street with other ladders, benches, and chairs artistically arranged in the form of a tomb. On this tomb are still to be found the remains of candles and about it the feathers and bones of the lost chickens.

How these pranks are played is very simple. While the singing is going on, two or three persons catch the chickens, grabbing them by the throat to check any *iyok* of distress they may make. If these birds are not available they take papayas, squashes, or bananas, and if these are not to be found, the ladders and wooden shoes carelessly left about become booty.

The songs are usually sung to the accompaniment of a guitar or violin and relate to humorous as well as religious and sentimental matters. After the group has sung of the hardships of the Virgin Mary, it moves on to another house and sings about tragic episodes of the Revolution. At the next house, the song may be about *Ang Labing-dalawang Kuba* or The Twelve Hunchbacks.

Ang Labing-dalawang Kuba is a grotesque tale, a favorite with the Tagalogs, about twelve brothers who were all humpbacks. The oldest was very rich and was the only married one. He was a fisherman by occupation and was often absent from home. This oldest hunchback was selfish and stingy and very bad tempered, as his poor wife had reason to know.

The other eleven hunchbacks were beggars who went around from morning till night asking for alms.

One day, these eleven hunchbacks went to their rich brother's house but found him absent from home. Their sister-in-law, pitying them, prepared a good dinner for them all, but warned them beforehand to hide at once if their *kaká*, or oldest brother, came, lest she be flogged for entertaining them.



As the eleven brothers were eating they caught sight of their *kaká* coming up to the house and hid themselves in a *kaban* or large trunk, which their sister-in-law then locked.

The oldest hunchback did not leave the house that whole afternoon and also the next day, but did not learn about his hidden brothers. When he finally went away, his wife opened the trunk and found the eleven brothers all dead! She was frantic as to how to dispose of the eleven crooked corpses.

Fortunately, a loser at cards came along the street.

"*Mama!!! mama!** . . ." called the woman.

The man asked the woman what she wanted. She explained that she had a corpse which she wanted him to bury and that she would pay him one peso for this service. The man agreed to the proposal at once, thinking this would be an easy way to earn a peso.

The woman gave him the corpse of one of the hunchbacks, and told him to bury it deeply, else it would surely return. The man did not pay any attention to this warning and buried the crooked figure rather carelessly.

After his work, he returned to the woman to get his pay. To his surprise he found the corpse of another hunchback in the house which he thought was the one he had buried.

"See! . . . it came back!" the woman exclaimed. "Bury it deeply, I say!"

The man, confused, took up the corpse and buried it. He returned hurriedly to the woman eager to get his peso. But again he found what he thought was the same corpse on the floor of the house, but which was really the third of the eleven dead brothers. Without a word, he carried a corpse down once more and buried it deeper than he had done the others.

On his return, the woman complained of his dishonesty for not heeding her warnings, for there on the floor again lay a dead hunchback.

"I told you to bury it deeper!" she said.

Again, the poor man went away with a corpse in his arms. After burying it he stayed in the graveyard for a while, and then, convinced that the corpse could not get out of such a deep grave, directed his steps toward the woman's house, wiping the perspiration off his face and arms as he walked.

To his annoyance, he again found the body of a dead person no different from the one he had just buried, which was in fact only the sixth of the eleven corpses. Without a word, the man grabbed the corpse by the neck and dragged it to the burial place. On his return he again saw the corpse of a hunchback and so he carried it away, and so on until he had buried ten of the dead brothers.

Returning to the house for the eleventh time, the man saw once more a corpse and, still silent, took it away to the graveyard. After digging a hole about two feet deep,

**Mama*, mister.

(Continued on page 509)

How Much Longer Hitler? A Reply

By F. W. Maetge

THE *Philippine Magazine* for October contained an article, "How Much Longer Hitler", by an anonymous writer, which pretended to be reliable. The article was, however, not only exceedingly partial, but a number of the statements made therein were outright untrue, as can easily be proved by any one who has studied the inner political development of Germany and who is able to judge conditions with an unbiased mind.

A well known American correspondent, Knickerbocker, was present this year at the Congress of the N. S. D. A. Party (National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei) at Nuernberg, and wrote that the general veneration of the German people for Adolf Hitler has strengthened his conviction that the Hitler régime is not "at the end of its rope" as the world press still often asserts, but that it will maintain itself and rule Germany for an indefinite but certainly extended period of time.

Let us see what remains of the strictures of the anonymous writer in the face of undeniable facts.

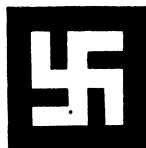
It is absolutely false that under Hitler's management of public affairs the people have sunk ever deeper into wretchedness and misery. Instead of the despair the anonymous writer depicts, faith and hope show themselves again in the hearts of the dejected people because of his energetic handling of the desperate situation which he inherited from the old régime. What better proof could be given of the unlimited confidence the people have in him than the result of the last and entirely free and secret election which made Hitler the absolute and unconditional leader of the German people? Has any other peace-time leader in any other country ever received such endorsement?

Anonymous states that the press in Germany has been throttled. Do those, who reproach Hitler for his salutary decree affecting the German press, which keeps the newspapers within the bounds of decency, know the abuses certain editors committed? They used their power to stir up hatred and antagonism. If Anonymous is a German, his article is a specimen of this kind of work. Their writings were used by emigrants and other enemies of Germany to create wrong impressions in foreign countries. Unluckily, certain foreign publications are even now being supplied with absolutely false reports which are published indiscriminately. Honest journalists should see to it that unworthy members of their profession are expelled for the best of their reputation. The power of the press stands and falls with the confidence of the public in its reliability.

The achievements of the Hitler régime are so many that we can only enumerate a few.

Hitler did away with the thirty-six parties which had disrupted the people, and changed hatred into friendliness and petty partisan quarreling into national solidarity.

The whole nation responded when he called on the people to fight unemployment, a problem which all the former governments had tackled unsuccessfully. In a year and a half he put 4,500,000 men to work. Large house-building



and road-construction projects have been started. Millions of acres of marshes, swamps, and sand dunes are being prepared for cultivation. The volunteer laborers are gathered in camps where they live in harmonious comradeship, and their enthusiasm for National Socialism is true and sound and incomprehensible to any one who has not witnessed it.

The improvement of the lot of the peasant is another achievement of Hitler. Since he has been in power, the income from agriculture and forestry has increased from M 3,750,000,000 in 1932 to M 4,350,000,000 in 1933, while the agricultural debt sank from M 795,000,000 to M 475,000,000. The increased buying power of the agriculturalists has greatly helped industry and industrial production is already fifty per cent higher than it was in 1932.

It is indisputable that German economic life has been revived without depreciating the Mark, without raising prices, and without reducing wages. The total income of the nation was, already in the first year of National Socialism, M 1,000,000,000 higher than before and it is growing steadily, chiefly because of the larger number of small wage-earners. Savings bank deposits are generally considered a good index of a people's confidence in the economic situation. Well, since January, 1933, such deposits have gained by M 1,900,000,000.

Another problem which greatly concerned Hitler was the decrease in marriages and births. Adequate legislation produced the gratifying result that, while in 1933 Germany registered 4,698 deaths over births, the first half of 1934 showed an excess of 31,634 births over deaths.

Through unique National Socialist organizations, the condition of the poor has been greatly improved. *Kraft durch Freude* (Strength through Joy) organizations have in five months sent 1,500,000 Germans, who otherwise could not have left the city factories, for vacations into the most beautiful regions in the Fatherland. *Mutter und Kind* (Mother and Child) societies sent 15,000 mothers, delicate in health, to bathing places and health resorts, and 350,000 children of the poor to places in the mountains and along the seashore. The gigantic Winter Relief Work of 1933-34 helped 18,000,000 indigent Germans through the hardships of the winter months.

Germany is today a poor country, but it has learned to practice the National Socialist doctrine: Common before Individual Welfare. Every German is willing to sacrifice some comfort, pleasure, or luxury for the good of his poorer neighbor.

It is not necessary to refute the insinuations of the anonymous writer as the Germany's preparation for war as they are so obviously inspired by hatred and are entirely unfounded. Germany is on the way to recovery, and, just as in 1914, it can gain nothing and lose everything by a war.

Hitler has the confidence of the German people. The youth, especially, are his enthusiastic followers, and to them belongs the future.

If I were asked, "How much longer Hitler?" my sincere answer would be: An overwhelming majority of the German people have only one wish—that Adolf Hitler, as the chief representative of German National Socialism, supported by young Germany, may remain at the help of the German nation for many years. As long as he is so supported, he

can not fall.

And when the day comes when he will leave his people forever, other capable leaders will have risen from among the young men whom he has inspired who will carry on the great idea of National Socialism for the best of the German nation and to the benefit of the whole world.

Rebuttal

I thank the *Schriftleiter* [editor] of the *Philippine Magazine* for having sent me for my information a copy of Herr Maetge's article before publication. I request to be allowed to answer him in a few words.

Herr Maetge's judgment of Hitler-Germany is not a judgment at all; it is only a belief. Herr Maetge does not know:

1. The spiritual and moral qualities of the men who rule Germany today;
2. The facts as to the economic situation and the decline of German industry;
3. The situation as regards Germany's foreign politics which threaten the country with annihilation if the rudder is not pulled around.

What Herr Maetge sees is the façade which the Ministry of Propaganda has built up around Germany. The material sent out by this organization, the magnificent photographs, the wonderful speeches, the splendid statistics are hardly fooling any one outside of Germany. The only ones who are fooled are actually quite a large number of non-politically-minded people in Germany and a small part of the Germans outside of Germany. Who is still impressed by the report of the plebiscite on Hitler's self-appointment as President of the Reich? It is understood why Hitler was in such a hurry to appoint himself. The plebiscite was secret, but so was the counting of the votes. One may call to mind the facts surrounding the "secret" vote on March 5, 1933. I will not say much on this point.

But may I pass on the absolutely dependable information that the fair façade put up by Hitler is not fooling so very many people inside of Germany in spite of the fact that under the existing control of the press it is not easy for them to learn much more than the obvious facts? A great fermentation is going on among the student youth and also in other youthful circles. It is the particular fate of the Hitler régime, that the youth, in whom it placed its chiefest hope, are being lost first, and have been, to a great extent, lost already. It is widely understood, too, among the Catholic population, that renewed and redoubled persecution of the Church is awaiting only the close of the Saar plebiscite. As for the Protestants, the overwhelming majority are so exasperated by the violent measures taken by Reichsbishop Mueller that Hitler has finally been forced to remove this most intimate friend of his. As for labor, Hitler has not won it and it will never be won over by him. He has torn their organization to pieces and the rebuilding is going on secretly, with what intensity can be seen from the numerous court cases for "high treason" in which laborers and their leaders figure.

Herr Maetge is not informed of the fact that wages have been appreciably reduced and that the labor-week has again been shortened this summer by decree. Neither does he know that the prices of foodstuffs have gone up but that in spite of this great bitterness exists among the farmers because they are being made to wait for payments and because such payments as are made are made in part in kind.

The people still go to the "polls" as they fear reprisals if they didn't, but they fill out the ballots indifferently and consider the whole business a senseless theatricality in which they are forced to take a part.

A few short notes of further enlightenment:

The sending of poor people on vacations is an old plan which was being carried out even under Kaiser Wilhelm. The movement has been reorganized and given a new name, "Strength through Joy", for its propaganda value. The same is true of the "Mother and Child" organization. New names are given to old, established institutions which formerly worked quietly and with great success, and the credit for great achievements is thereupon claimed by "National Socialism". Neither was aid during the winter invented by Hitler. The practice has existed for many years and the efforts had only to be increased, after a year of the Hitler régime, for misery had grown to immeasurable proportions. If one were to believe the figures of Herr Maetge, almost a third of the entire population needed help after the first year of Hitler!

Herr Maetge mentions the comradeship in the labor camps. This is no different from the comradeship in any barracks, but Herr Maetge does not know that thousands of young men are marrying in an awful hurry to escape these same camps. This inducement and also the premium of M 1,000 which is paid in unbacked notes (for which the wife must agree not to take a job) has forced the number of marriages up. As far as the number of births is concerned, these were already on the increase before Hitler, and there was a peal of laughter which echoed through the world when the Ministry of Propaganda trumpeted forth the increase in births as a result of Hitler's policies—only six months after Hitler took the reins!

About the increase in bank deposits I have said enough in my original article. Her Schacht has loaned M 3,000,000,000 of unbacked notes to industry. This money appears in the bank accounts in part although, as I have said, it was spent mostly for unproductive purposes and increased the economic turn-over only slightly.

That Germany is re-arming has not been denied for a long time now, even by the German administration. Only

(Continued on page 509)

Our Philippine Pygmies—Their Gentle and Genial Ways

By John M. Garvan

"THE islands (Andaman) are inhabited by people of pure Negrito blood, members of perhaps the most ancient race remaining on earth and standing closest to the primitive human type. . . . Although they have been called dwarfs and Pygmies, these words must not be understood to imply anything in the nature of a monstrosity. Their reputation for hideousness has long been a fallacy which, though widely popular, should now be exploded."

—C. Boden Kloss in "The Andamans and Nicobars", p. 164, Murray, London, 1903.



The Pygmy's Peaceful and Pacific Disposition

ON first acquaintance our little Pygmy people may appear petty and puny, at least to the average rough and ready visitor. In remote regions, especially on the heights of the Zambales hills and, above all in the heart of the northeastern Mindanao forest, our little people still bear in mind what their fathers suffered at odd times from the spears and guns of other peoples. It is but natural, then, that they should approach an unknown visitor in rather humble and timid mien, not indeed that they are craven cowards, but the tradition of past treachery has made them wary. It does not take them long, however, to appraise and appreciate their visitor. If the impression be favorable all will be well like the proverbial wedding bells but if otherwise, our visitor may wonder where and why the Pygmies went their ways.

Acquaintanceship having been once established, Pygmies will troop in without a trace of timidity and bring their free tribute of forest-trove. It may happen, as it happened to me on a few occasions, that some rascally exploiter from the outside will poison the minds of the cautious little people with some evil rumor and make them skulk off in grouplets till the visitor finds himself alone in those weird and wild wastes of forest. On one trip I spent *ten* successive days in trudging from camp to camp because "my friends, the enemies" had bruited the report that I needed Pygmy blood for my mining! But, as a rule, the little men have as much discernment as the average of us and, far more often than not, size up their visitor for a friend. All these rumors that one hears about "pot-shots" and poisoned slivers on the trail and other perils from these little forest people are to be dealt with as one deals with the headlines of our daily gossip-sheets—don't believe them.

Whatever may have been their past reputation for, and actual feats of aggression, their present good repute for peace and pacificism, is, with the exception of a few groups, almost universal. Instead of keeping a wound green or of paying in kind with an eye for an eye, the meek little men prefer to move off, bag and baggage, and more often without a single word of warning, to better neighborhood. I do not wish to intimate that they are recreant runagates that would never even on an urgent occasion muster mettle and wreak rigorous revenge, for they have done it in the times gone by and do it here and there once in so many

years, but the provocation must be strong and the remedy past hope.

Not only in their doings with outsiders do the little people manifest a meek and mild manner but also in their daily dealings with one another. The motto, everywhere and at all times, seems to be, "Avoid trouble". *Samuk* or some such form of word pops out here, there, and everywhere and at all times in their conversation. This word seems to indicate, according to the derivation of several of its forms, a "tangling up of things", a disarrangement of the harmony of life. As a consequence quarrels, other than those little squabbles that surge and set like squalls, are very unfrequent. Even when they do occur, the aggrieved little person is taken in hand by his relatives and friends and led off to be soothed till his anger is assuaged. Very often the aggressor will, of his own accord, move off when he realizes that he has caused "tanglement". I have known several cases in which the one at fault moved off for days to a kinsman's camp or withdrew with his wife and weanlings to some wild forest-waste, till, after so many days, the self-exile's heart became heavy and he felt the compunctious visitings of conscience. On such occasions I have seen the little exile enter camp and fall down in a flood of tears that set the whole company boo-hooing and when he faced his antagonist there were more boo-hoos and blubbers all around with cries of "my cousin", "my brother-in-law" while the older folks did their best to stem the stream of tears. It happened, too, at times like these, that our little branglers would exchange such gifts as might be in their possession and that even the relatives would come to the rescue with contributions of their own. It might, too, come to pass that the offending party and his folks would forage for a find of game and set up a feast of reconciliation, after which the drums would throb and the gongs would clang and the feet go pit-a-pat and joy and jollity would reign again.

Even at these unfrequent times on which quarrels do occur and eyes glare and heads nod up and down in deep defiance, there are very seldom any threats of violence and still less seldom any recourse to arms. In fact, on the outbreak of a quarrel the bystanders usually intervene and seldom allow matters to "come to daggers". It is only once in a blue moon, that one of our little people imbrues his hand with blood, and then the provocation must be strong or the murderer's mind demented by debauch. Such an event would spread a panic from group to group and cause many a camp to shift far afield from the fearsome scene.

I trust my reader will not suppose that these little people are utter cringing cowards devoid of all courage. Far from it. As I will set forth at length in some future article, both in Mindanao and in Luzon they do make raids and assail their foe. Furthermore, when hunting with dogs

and spears, these little huntsmen will face an infuriated boar and do it to death with great dash and daring-do. One or other member of a group becomes known for his feats in the chase and, as a consequence, his fame flies far as the great Nimrod of the country and—who knows?—smites the heart of some dusky damsel. Howbeit, a reputation for intrepid huntsmanship is second only to that of a generous and ungrudging giver and, even as amongst ourselves, they have their braver souls and less brave ones and some cowards who are as timorous and fugitive as, to use a common simile of our little people, a denizen of the hair.

The Sunshine of a Pygmy's Life

One of the most striking traits of our little people, almost to a man, is their merry-mindedness and vivacity. Every camp keeps up a chorus of light-hearted chitter and chatter and titter and laughter all the livelong day. Jest and jocund banter pass from mouth to mouth and peals of merriment ring out recurrently, especially at the prandial hours and, above all, when the twilight darkens into dun and dusky night. Ever anon there is a distant shout from the depths of the serried forest as oncomers announce their approach. This is but a prelude to a series of shouts and yells and yodels which reverberate back and forth in joyous welcome from camp to trail and trail to camp and grow into a great hullabaloo of rejoicement when the wayfarers foot it into camp.

When not in quest of game, our little travelers will chit and chat as they fare along in sinuous file, with scarcely a stop to their nimble tongues, and every so many thousand paces will halt and gather in a group to pass the tonic quid around, and as they squat and chew, the babblement goes on and all the little incidents of the trail are mooted out again and again till after many a "let's go", the happy band file forth again on their forest-way. And as they file along, one or another will sing a snatch of song or hum his way along till he spy some bird or other living creature or plant or something else that interrupts his gayety for the time being.

And thus life goes on from day to day in merry chatter and gladsome glee, with an odd break at certain intervals when the old Adam flares out in little tiffs and huffs. It is only in the very early morning hours when the languor after sleep still weighs on their drowsy eyelids and the misty cold of dawn swathes the forest round, that the little people show least alacrity and may lie around as listless and lazy as Ludlam's dog for perhaps an hour or so. But when the orient sun begins to slant his lightsome rays over

the darkling forest, our little people begin to move, now one and then another, and stir themselves to improve the shining hour by lighting fires and preparing their simple morning mess. A visitor in camp will seldom hear loud shouts in these morning hours for it seems—at least in some places—that the spirits of those who have gone behind the veil must not be disturbed. "They may be sleeping still", said a patriarch to me in Mindanao, "and they would be angry if aroused too suddenly."

From all that I have said as to the joyousness of our little people, the reader may fix it as a fact that they are not given to melancholy, blue devils, nor doldrums. I never heard of a single case of suicide and though I did note an individual now and then in doleful dumps, his condition seemed, nearly always, due to some ailment, but even then he never made life miserable for his fellows, for querulousness does not seem to be part of Pygmy constitution. In any case, it would be useless to pother and bother other people, seeing that the forest is illimitable and that the object of one's spleen may slip away into the silence of the circumambient solitudes.

"The Still Small Voice Within"

Many of us may have formed the opinion that the lowly peoples of the earth have no ideas of right and wrong. Even the word "savage" which originally meant "dweller of the forest", has come to denote all that is wild, barbarous, and cruel. Certainly, in the case of the little people of whom I am writing, such epithets may never be applied. Not only have they clear ideas of what is right and wrong but, speaking in general, they practice the right, eschew wrong—and both express, in ways which I shall describe in due time, their sense of wrong-doing towards themselves on the part of others. Their languages have a fairly full equipment of words to denote not only what is right and wrong but also those positive virtues of mercy, pity, love and so forth well down the category. It is a daily occurrence to hear the remark, "He is ashamed"—of his doing—"Don't do that, it will cause us shame", meaning not only that the act referred to will bring disrepute but that it would be, in itself, wrong. It is no uncommon thing for one of our little people to slink away with his family after having been guilty of some peccadillo, such as a vent of spleen, a pique, a huff, and remain in retreat for a day or longer till his choler has calmed. And then, with a yearning in his heart for fellowship and peace, he will hie himself back to the bosom of his kindred and bind once more the bonds of harmony. I have seen many a touching scene

(Continued on page 507)

Shooting Star

By Francisco Manahan

Oh, to be like a shooting star
Crossing the void;
Oh, to be lost like the star,
To flee the senseless whirl,
To traverse infinite distance,
To escape forever!

Mourner

By T. D. Agcaoili

MOON over the grave-yard
Is the ashen face
Of a women
Shedding tears of stars
Upon her dark veil
Of skies.

Black Coral

By Henry Philip Broad

UPON the young woman's throat the beads shone darkly; around her arm there twisted, like a small black snake, the bracelet, and upon the little finger of the right hand there lay, like a huge somber tear, the ring. Immeasurably, as is their mission on earth, the jewels heightened into glamor the effect of the garments against the personality of their wearer. Behind us a newcomer from overseas exclaimed excitedly:

"Look at those stones! Aren't they gorgeous?... I just love onyxes!"

"Onyxes! These are not onyxes. . . . They are made of black coral", we rejoined and waited.

The reaction did not take long to come. "Coral! and . . . *black!* Black coral, you say? . . . Well, I never. . . . I always thought coral was. . . well, . . . coral color. . . ."

We nodded. We knew. We too had associated coral with that shade of exquisite rose or with a string of beads brought to us from the Gulf of Naples by a roving relative in the days of our pigtailhood. The word "coral" connoted "red". Until we came to the Philippines, we had not heard of black coral either.

And this black coral, this Philippine jet, as it used to be called, *is*, black; it is in fact very black indeed. A well-polished piece of coral combines in its pigmentation the somberness of midnight on a lonely heath with the hue of despair. But this blackness of all blacknesses is redeemed, enhanced a thousandfold, by a luster so rich, so glowing as to be altogether indescribable.

The raw material from which black coral is obtained is a parasitic growth of the suborder of the Alcyonaria corals. This growth, whose central axis unlike other corals is quite solid, feeds upon the pearl beds; hence it is found where the pearls are. With its stalks, branches, and branchlets it looks like a shrub from the submarine jungle. The length of the shrub or the vine varies from five to fifty feet; its thickness varies from one inch diameter at the base to the minute bristles at the end of the countless branchlets. They are treacherous things, these winding, lacing vines that grow underwater at considerable depth; and it takes the Moro divers' innate knowledge of water and its dangers as well as their physical preeminence to tear them from their rocky abodes. The deeper the water, the better the coral. It takes centuries to ripen the horny elements of this coral growth, so that it will readily take the polish. The best coral comes from the Sulu Sea, from around the Tawi-Tawi group of islands where the well-known pearls beds are.

The picture at the top of the illustration*—it reminds one of a well-gnawed bone—shows a piece of coral still in its pristine shape and color, but with the branchlets removed as of no value. Only the central section can be utilized. This section will take a fine luster judging from its thickness which is synonymous with age. Younger coral, the coral found on the shoreline, is of poor quality, being brittle and hollow and therefore commercially not desirable. The two grayish ends of this piece of coral are calcareous deposits mixed with animal matter, barnacles,



sand, salt, and other things from under the sea. Some of the matter has been scraped away to lay bare the dark hard core that will eventually be cut into pieces for ring mountings, earrings, and so on.

As soon as the "vines" are brought to the surface, they are dried in the sun for several days, then freed as much as possible from barnacles, slime, and other undesirables, and sold in bundles of from 100 to 150 pieces. The price varies with the quality, the thickness of the stalks, the condition of the vine, and also with the mood of the vendor and the buyer.

Much labor is required to turn these twisting, bending, lacing, dusty, grayish-black strings into bracelets, pendants, necklaces, beads, cuff links, pins, rings, handles for small knives and forks, salt-cellars, brooches, pins, rings, and so forth. At first they are scraped with a very sharp knife to remove all remaining calcareous matter; then they are sandpapered vigorously to a velvety smoothness necessary to obtain the luster. Then begins the real work: the polishing. And while silver polish enters largely into the obtaining of the desired—and so desirable—result, there is another, a far more important requirement. We refer to elbow-grease, the prime factor in all good polishing.

For bracelets the longest single stalk of the vine is chosen and after being made flexible by a certain heating process, it is wound around a cylindrical form, the spirals being cut later and joined with silver wire. The bracelet in the illustration is a fair example. The monogrammed band of silver—or gold, as the case may be—conceals effectively and artistically the joining of the ends.

In the past, as far back as 1635, and probably much farther back, black coral was known in the Philippines and the East, but not as jewelry; it was worn on the body in some form, as a preventive against gout and rheumatism, also against goiter; as a charm for keeping away evil spirits it was valued too. Canes were made from coral, the shape of the plant lending itself to this; in fact canes are still made of black coral. With its silver top and a spur of the same at the end, a swagger stick of black coral becomes just what its name implies.

The illustration of the pendant at the right gives an inadequate impression of its beauty. Cut blade-thin from thickest coral matter, with its silver stamens bursting from the center, this jewel imitates the lines of the bougainvillea blossom. Beads of smooth, shining black, strung on a silver chain, support this blossom that is as light and as dainty as its prototype.

The cufflinks in the center of the illustration give a fair idea of the branches of the plant. They are pieces of the thinner parts, cut transversely and mounted on silver.

The handles on the small fork and spoon are blobs of coral matter, smooth or grooved, as the case may require. But all of them, from the bracelet to the spoon, glow with the magnificence of that luster, that very peak of polish, that incomparable blackest of black into which are blended the somberness of midnight on a lonely heath and the hue of despair. . . .

*See Pictorial Section.

Editorials

Philippine political and business leaders with the encouragement of Malacañang began work some months ago on a new tariff bill

A Crazy Situation Getting Crazier

designed in part to protect our own local industry against the recent aggressive Japanese



commercial inroads and in part to bring about a better balance in our commerce with the United States which has been so much in our favor in the past that restrictive measures against the imports of our products have been adopted by Congress under the spur of certain organized minority interests which object to what they conceive of as Philippine competition.

Behind these immediate objects of the proposed legislation lay the hope that such action here to further protect American business would help to dispose Congress to amend more speedily the ruinous economic clauses in the Tydings-McDuffie Act which will otherwise become effective five years hence, and the paralyzing fear of which lies like a dead hand upon our throats.

As this plan would involve buying more from America and therefore less from other countries, especially Japan, the Japanese here, led by their Consul-General, saw fit to inaugurate an intense propaganda campaign against it. This effort now appears to have been unnecessary, even from the Japanese point of view, for recently the Washington Administration itself, through the State and War Departments, asked that action on reciprocal tariff plans be postponed.

Washington considered, according to an unofficial statement made to the writer by a high authority, that to raise tariffs in the Philippines at this time would be inconsistent with the sincere effort the Administration is making toward securing a general reduction in trade barriers throughout the world; and that, in any event, it would be better to postpone action until after the situation has been studied by the Congressional committee which will visit this country shortly.

The latter consideration is a reasonable one, although it seems a pity to delay action when the need, at least for the protection of our local industry and commerce, is so urgent, there having been no important changes in our tariff laws for many years and conditions having greatly changed in recent times.

The first consideration raised by Washington is not reasonable. The Philippines is under the United States flag and will of course so remain even under the Commonwealth Government soon to be instituted. It is entirely logical and proper that special trade relations should therefore continue to exist between the United States and this country, whatever trade relations may exist or be established between the United States and foreign countries.

Even if the Commonwealth period is narrowly looked upon as inevitably "transitional" to so-called absolute independence, there would certainly be neither sense nor justification in preparing in advance to ruin a mutually lucrative trade. And why should the United States make a half-century effort to set up an independent republic

here and then "economically" wreck it? Even with the Philippines (on paper) absolutely independent, there could hardly be, for many years to come, a complete severance of relations—whether political or economic—without disaster, a disaster which in all probability would not involve ourselves

alone.

Granting that it is desirable to bring about a more equal exchange of products—although we should always take the hidden items of the trade balance into consideration—could conditions ever be such that it is *necessary* for the United States to wreck a nation it helped to establish and to ruin a country which is its sixth best customer?

The Administration is making the most serious efforts to improve business. In the Philippines it would, in effect, hand American business over to Japan, not to mention our own. The Administration is seeking reciprocally favorable trade agreements with other countries. In the Philippines it turns its nose up to a voluntary offer of this nature.

It has been suggested that this is perhaps not so mad as it seems, and the favorable balance of the United States trade with Japan is pointed to as a possible reason why the United States might choose to ignore the unfavorable Philippine-Japanese balance—thus sacrificing Philippine interests to its own. But according to a recent publication of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (Special Circular No. 301): "In 1932 the United States had a favorable balance in merchandise trade with Japan *for the first time in history*. The favorable balance totaled only \$526,000 in 1932, but in 1933 it advanced to \$15,013,000."

It would seem that such a "favorable" balance, that has shown itself for the first time only so recently and for so brief a period of time, would hardly warrant the attitude displayed by Washington, especially when American losses due to Japanese competition in other markets are considered. Moreover, sixty per cent of the total value of American exports to Japan is raw cotton, used by the Japanese to destroy the great American textile trade! And the merely commercial factors constitute only a small part of the problem of the relationship between the United States and Japan.

The fact is that the entire situation is insane, and getting crazier all the time. And the most excruciating part of it is that a few years from now the United States may want exactly what is now offered as on a silver platter and which the Roosevelt Administration looks upon with such cool indifference. Now, when the best of relations exist between Malacañang and the Philippine Legislature and it is in session probably for the last time, when the entire outlook, despite the high-powered and well-heeled Japanese propaganda or because of it, is so favorable for effective coöperation, Washington asks us to *wait* before proceeding with our plans to give American business more effective protection here as we want to do, although, naturally, for very good reasons of our own which concern our very self-preservation, for we are oppressed with the knowledge that every economic gain here by Japan makes our survival as a people and a nation ever less likely.

The official designation of the country which we inhabit is "The Philippine Islands". The Government is referred to as "The Government of the Philippine Islands". The draft of the Commonwealth Constitution released for publication last month also uses the term "The Philippine Islands".

We may, however, at this time well consider whether the country should continue to be called "The Philippine Islands" or simply "The Philippines".

Although there are very large islands, the term "island" generally suggests a *small* "tract of land surrounded by water", and the idea of a group of islands does not produce a much more imposing conception.

Ceylon, Ireland, Cuba, Java, Celebes, and New Zealand, all smaller than the Philippines, are not usually referred to as islands. Although the term "British Isles" is sometimes used poetically, the official name is "Great Britain", and no one speaks of the "Japanese Islands". Yet Japan, not including its possessions, is only slightly larger than the Philippines—147,440 square miles as to our 114,360 square miles, while Great Britain, not including Ireland, is smaller—88,745 square miles.

"Isle", "island", "islanders", "insular", "insularism", "insularity", are often used in a minimizing and derogatory sense—the latter terms sometimes meaning "characteristic of insulated or isolated persons; hence narrow, contracted: as insular prejudices"; "the quality of being insular in personal character, narrowness of opinion or conception, mental insularity"; "(with reference to the results of comparative isolation) narrow, circumscribed, illiberal, constricted; narrowness or illiberality of opinion or custom".

While the "great" in "Great Britain" is probably of geographical origin, as we speak of "Greater New York" today, and the "dai" (great) in "Dai Nippon" is probably also geographical in meaning, these prefixes no doubt are flattering to many individual inhabitants of the British and Japanese islands even today and may in fact have been adopted in part as compensation for a feeling of insular inferiority.

Although it would be silly to adopt the name "Great Philippines", we need not continue to belittle this country in effect by always dragging along behind us the word "Islands" and grouping ourselves with the Polynesian and Melanesian "kanakas" of the distant islands of the South Seas.



The decision of the Roman Catholic Church to hold the thirty-third International Eucharistic Congress in Manila

The Eucharistic Congress

in 1936 has possibly been influenced by the political situation, for the diplomats of the Vatican are far-seeing men, but at any rate this great international religious celebration, which will draw Christians to this country from all parts of the world, will give emphasis to the fact that the Philippines, with its thirteen million people, a population more than half as great as that of Spain and three times greater than that of Ireland, and more than or nearly twice as great as the populations of such important Christian countries as Austria, Sweden, Belgium, and Hungary, is the one Christian nation in the Far East.

A high civil official, who is also a Catholic, privately expressed the view to the writer that if Japan ever obtained control of the Philippines, Christianity would not survive fifty years.



The days of the crusades are over, yet Palestine was freed from the Turks and made a British mandatory after the World War. The Philippines is of far more vital importance to Christianity and Western civilization than Palestine.

There is a group of thinkers in America, at present it seems in favor in Washington, which believes that the United States can find surcease from the troubles and responsibilities of this world "I shall maintain!" by following a policy, if such it may be called, of isolation and of withdrawal from the struggle for survival in which other nations and races are engaged.

"We can easier hold on to the Western Hemisphere", they say. "The Monroe Doctrine...! Let our so-called possessions go... We can be self-sustaining... We don't need any foreign trade..."

Much might be said of such a state of mind and such a policy of retirement, retrogression, in fact, negation. One might grow indignant and contemptuous at the spinelessness of such a world-outlook, at its cowardice. What however is most striking is its purblindness.

These thinkers, if thinkers they must be called, do not realize that the Americas, North and South, and the region in between, do not constitute, even in area, a hemisphere; and in population they make up only one-seventh of the world. Nor is this population all "Western". It comprises millions of Negroes and, in Central and South America, millions of Indians.

If America, or, more precisely, the United States, at this critical time in world evolution, withdraws from every frontier and outpost outside the area demarcated by President Monroe a hundred years ago, if America abandons and in fact betrays Western civilization not only in those scattered regions to which it has extended itself—the "colonies", but also, as would inevitably follow, in that part of the world where Western civilization originated—Europe itself, what *must* happen?

Led initially by Japan—which even today carries on a strong propaganda as far as Finland in the northeastern corner of Europe of which the general tenor is that Finns are "also Mongolians"—and later reenforced and headed by Russia, which is already more Oriental than Western, an Asiatic system will spread all over Asia, will engulf Australia, flood Africa, and finally beat down Europe itself—Athens, Rome, Vienna, Paris, London! This has happened—or almost happened—before.

Will then, with three-fourths of the area of the globe under the rule of an Asiatic despotism, the *Monroe Doctrine* stand in the way of the conquest of this aloof and precious "Western Hemisphere"? Could anything avert the final obliteration of everything the most progressive part of mankind now prizes?

Having abandoned its outposts, given up its foreign trade and dragged its shipping home to rust in the harbors, in fact, surrendered the seas, and having wantonly flung away its power, this isolated China of the future, this vain, gigantic turtle, this continental molusk would be a pitifully—and deservedly—easy prey.

Wars are lost by battles, battles by skirmishes, skirmishes by encounters. We may lose the world today.

America has an obligation, and to itself as much as the rest of the world, to maintain and help maintain Western culture wherever it has gained a foothold—in or outside the Americas. In these days of stress, the obligation is the stronger, the duty the more unescapable, the more remote, the more threatened, the more precarious is that position.

American moral greatness, practical wisdom, and physical might, if, indeed, these qualities exist, must be demonstrated now and demonstrated continuously everywhere—while they exist.

City Zoning and the Malacañang Palace

month and which was recently disapproved by Mayor Juan Posadas, Jr., was, in principle, a worthy measure. Its aim was

to direct the future building development of the city along orderly lines, to further residential, commercial, and industrial interests by setting aside special districts for their use, to regulate the height of buildings and to provide open spaces to insure sufficient light and air, and to guarantee residents pleasantness of surroundings and freedom from smoke, smell, and noise, etc.

The zone classifications adopted were the following: (1) *Class "A" residential districts* for the best class of single family residences, apartments, hotels, clubs, schools, churches, etc.; (2) *Class "B" residential districts* for tenement, boarding, and lodging houses, hotels, clubs, schools, hospitals, libraries, drug stores, restaurants, barber shops, laundries, public baths, bowling alleys, pool rooms, etc.; (3) *Commercial zones* for markets, bakeries, dry good and grocery stores, office buildings, garages and gasoline service stations, newspaper plants, printing shops, shoe factories, steam laundries, funeral parlors, "tiendas", etc.; (4) *Light industrial zones* for factories with noisy machinery, cigar and cigarette factories, small machine shops, etc.; (5) *Heavy industrial zones* for shipyards, gas plants, blast furnaces, lumberyards and sawmills, machine shops, foundries, dairies, distilleries, paint factories, match factories, etc.; (6) *Offensive zones* for fertilizer factories, sewage disposal plants, raw sugar refineries, soap factories, tanneries, stock yards, slaughterhouses, etc., (7) *Parks*, including playgrounds, cemeteries, municipal nurseries, etc.; and (8) *Unrestricted areas* for recreation centers such as dance halls, cabarets, and cockpits. The ordinance also provided that a fifty-meter strip on both sides of all railroad tracks and rivers would be set aside for heavy industry (Section 2).

According to the ordinance, established businesses might continue in their present locations for a period not to exceed fifteen years under certain conditions (Section 15).

However, the entire effect of the ordinance was practically destroyed by an amendment, inserted as Section 20, which provided: "This ordinance shall have no effect nor value upon those businesses or industries with a capital not exceeding ₱5,000.00 which are not considered offensive". This ambiguous provision would have made it possible for almost any little business to establish itself where the owner pleased, regardless of zoning lines.

The task of zoning the entire city was a most difficult one. The Zoning Committee, appointed in 1928 by Mayor Tomas Earnshaw, consisting of the City Engineer, the Directors of Health and of Public Works, the Consulting Architect, the Presidents of the American and the Philippine Chambers of Commerce and of the Proprietors' Association of Manila, the Dean of the College of Education of the University of the Philippines, the Assistant Director of the National Library, and the Sanitary Engineer, published their first sectional zoning plans or maps in 1931. It was found necessary to make many changes in these plans and new maps were published in 1933. Still further changes had to be made to avoid inadvisable and unjust restrictions, and new maps have been drawn up which were still unpublished at the time the new Mayor, Mr. Posadas, vetoed



The zoning ordinance passed by the Municipal Board of Manila which retired from office last

the measure, in order to make it possible for the new Municipal Board to make such changes as seemed necessary.

While careful inspection of the details shown in the new maps may reveal a number of undesirable restrictions of a minor nature, one very weighty objection is to be made to a phase of the plan which is of more general interest—and that is the decision to convert practically the entire area around Malacañang Palace into a Class “A” residential district when large parts of it, especially along the river, are and have been for many years devoted to “heavy industrial” use.

The general aim of this phase of the plan is, of course, to shield Malacañang, but a question that may well be raised is whether, after fifteen years, during which the industrial establishments now situated there need not move under the terms of the ordinance, Malacañang will still be occupied by the chief executive of the Philippines, and, this being doubtful, whether it is therefore desirable to halt the natural business and industrial development in that section of the city, so important because of its river location.

It is a generally accepted principle in city planning that the land along navigable rivers is a natural industrial zone, and along the Pasig River today, except for the stretch on both sides of Malacañang one sees nothing but warehouses, shipyards, powerplants, machine shops, foundries, sawmills, breweries, huge oil and gas tanks, vegetable oil factories, etc., etc.

In fact, in 1916, the Supreme Court, in the case of *De Ayala vs. Baretto*, handed down a decision the gist of which was that residents in a district along a natural water course suitable for transportation, which although at first largely residential becomes a trading or manufacturing area, must submit to the general course of commercial and industrial progress. The district in question was the San Miguel district in which Malacañang stands.

The original Hare and Hawes-Cutting bills both provided that “the United States high commissioner. . . . *may occupy the official residence and offices now occupied by the Governor General. . . .*”

The sentence, due to opposition of the Philippine Mission to this among other provisions, was eliminated and is not found in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which makes no provision whatever for the residence and offices of the high commissioner. As both the name as well as the Palace itself has long served as a symbol of the highest executive authority in the Philippines, it is understandable that the Filipino political leaders should desire Malacañang to be the seat of the chief executive of the Commonwealth Government, even though there will be a high commissioner, whose “authority. . . shall be recognized” as “the representative of the President of the United States in the Philippine Islands”.

Whether, however, the Filipino chief executives will wish to continue to occupy Malacañang for an indefinite period is questionable as there have long been plans to construct as gubernatorial residence on the Bay front, which would, in fact, be a far more desirable location. The need for economy certainly makes it inadvisable to undertake to carry out these plans now, but within fifteen years much is possible.

Malacañang itself should be preserved, but its chance location on the banks of the Pasig should not be allowed to

hold back the development of the city along natural lines. It might in time be converted into a historical museum, and the grounds would make a fine public park such as is always desirable in any type of district.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act is clear enough as to sovereignty or “the supreme political power” during the so-called transition period.

The High Commissioner



“All citizens of the Philippine Islands shall owe allegiance to the United States” (Sec. 2, Par. 1) and “every officer of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an subscribe an oath of office, declaring, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States” (2,2).

Considerable ambiguity exists, however, as to who or what is to exercise the powers of sovereignty and how they are to be exercised.

“The United States”, itself, “The President of the United States”, the “Congress of the United States”, “the Senate”, “the Supreme Court of the United States”, “the Secretary of State”, “the Department of the Interior”, and “the Secretary of Labor” are all mentioned in the document, as well as “the United States High Commissioner”.

“Foreign affairs shall be under the direct supervision and control of the United States” (1, 10); “The Philippine Islands recognizes the right of the United States to expropriate property for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines, and, upon order of the President. . . (see the next paragraph) (1, 12); and “The United States may, by Presidential proclamation. . . (see the next paragraph) (1, 14).

No loans shall be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States” (1, 6); “Acts affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports, and immigration shall not become law until approved by the President of the United States” (1, 9); “The Philippine Islands recognizes the right of the United States . . . to maintain . . . armed forces in the Philippines, and, upon order of the President, to call into the service of such armed forces all military forces organized by the Philippine Government” (1, 12); “The United States may, by Presidential proclamation, exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and for the maintenance of the government as provided in the constitution thereof, and for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for the discharge of government obligations under and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution” (1, 14); “Every duly adopted amendment to the constitution of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval. If the President approves the amendment or if the President fails to disapprove such amendment within six months from the time of its submission, the amendment shall take effect as a part of such constitution” (7, 1); “The President of the United States shall have authority to suspend the taking effect of or the operation of any law, contract, or executive order of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, which in his judgment will result in the failure of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands to fulfill its contracts, or to meet its bonded indebtedness and interest thereon or to provide for its sinking funds, or which seems likely to impair the reserves for the protection of the currency of the Philippine Islands, or which in his judgment will violate international obligations of the United States” (7, 2); “The Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall make an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States of the proceedings and operations of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and shall make such other reports as the President or Congress may request” (7, 3); “The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States High Commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands who shall hold office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall be known as the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. . . (see under a following paragraph). . . . If the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands fails to pay any of its bonded or other indebtedness or the interest thereon when due or to fulfill any of its contracts, the United States High Commissioner shall immediately report the facts to the President, who may thereupon direct the High Commissioner to take over the customs offices and administration of the same, administer the same, and apply such part of the revenue

received therefrom as may be necessary for the payment of such overdue indebtedness or for the fulfillment of such contracts. The United States High Commissioner shall annually, and at such other times as the President may require, render an official report to the President and Congress of the United States. He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may be delegated to him from time to time by the President under the provisions of this Act"; "The United States High Commissioner shall . . . have such staff and assistants as the President may deem advisable and as may be appropriated for by Congress"; "Appeals from decisions of the insular auditor may be taken to the President of the United States" (7, 4).

"The public debt of the Philippine Islands and its subordinate branches shall not exceed limits now or hereafter fixed by the Congress of the United States" (2, 6); "All acts passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be reported to the Congress of the United States" (2, 11); see also Sec. 7, Par. 3 and 4 quoted in the preceding paragraph; "Except as in this Act otherwise provided, the laws now or hereafter in force in the Philippine Islands shall continue in force in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or by the Congress of the United States" (15).

The provision in the Act referring to the Senate has already been quoted.

"The decisions of the courts of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as provided in paragraph 6 of section 7" (2, 13); "Review by the Supreme Court of the United States of cases from the Philippine Islands shall be as now provided by law; and such review shall also extend to all cases involving the constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands" (7, 6).

In connection with the administration of the immigration laws, the Secretary of State is referred to in Sec. 8, Par. 3 as being authorized to prescribe the regulations under which "any Foreign Service officer may be assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands, under a commission as a consular officer."

In this same connection the Department of the Interior is referred to as being authorized to determine immigration of Filipinos to the Territory of Hawaii (8, 1).

The Secretary of Labor "shall by regulations provide a method for the admission" of non-quota immigrants from the Philippines. (8, 2).

"The authority of the United States High Commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, as provided in this Act, shall be recognized" (2, 15); he "shall be the representative of the President of the United States in the Philippine Islands and shall be recognized as such by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, by the commanding officers of the military forces of the United States, and by all civil officials of the

United States in the Philippine Islands. He shall have access to all records of the government or any subdivision thereof, and shall be furnished by the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands with such information as he shall request" (7, 4); see also the provisions in this section already quoted; "The United States High Commissioner shall receive the same compensation as is now received by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, and shall have such staff and assistants as the President may deem advisable and as may be appropriated for by Congress, including a financial expert, who shall receive for submission to the High Commissioner a duplicate copy of the reports to the insular auditor. . . . The salaries and expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff and assistants shall be paid by the United States. The first United States High Commissioner appointed under this Act shall take office upon the inauguration of the new government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands" (7, 4).

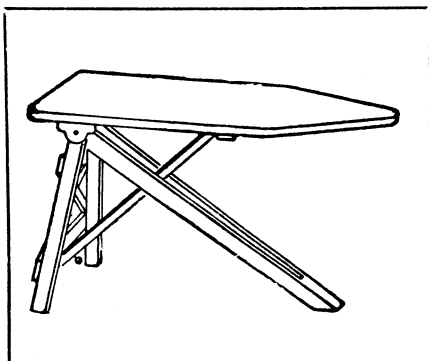
There need be no great confusion about the rôles of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Labor as referred to in the Act, nor about that of the Department of the Interior, as these relate only to Filipino immigration into the United States.

But what is meant by the provision that "foreign affairs shall be under the direct supervision and control of the United States"? "Supervision" is the act of overseeing, superintendence. Are the Filipinos authorized to conduct foreign affairs under United States "supervision"?

"The United States" reserves the right to expropriate property for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces. Who is to be the agent of the United States who will carry out such expropriations, maintain such reservations, and such armed forces? Who is to manage the relations involved?

It would appear from a casual reading of the Act that the High Commissioner is little more than a fiscal or financial agent who would have little to do unless the Government

This Ironing Board — FREE!



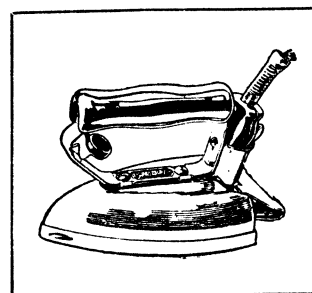
To every purchaser of a full-sized, six-pound Hotpoint Flatiron, we will give away free, one ironing board, until our stock of 200 boards is exhausted.

Or, you may bring in your old iron—gas, charcoal, or any kind of iron—and we will credit you with ₱1.00 on the cost of a new Hotpoint Iron.

HOTPOINT ELECTRIC IRON
WITH IRONING BOARD

₱ **5⁵⁰**
CASH

See them at our Store—
Buy your Iron today



Manila Electric Company
Corner Escolta and David
Telephone 2-19-11

of the Philippine Commonwealth gets into financial difficulties, and this seems to have been uppermost in the minds of the persons who drafted the Act. But the High Commissioner is "the representative of the President of the United States in the Philippine Islands." As such, are all the great powers reserved to the President delegated to the High Commissioner, or only some of them, or none of them? Are all matters that come up between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth to be coursed through the High Commissioner, including not only the matters specified as for the President, but also those which concern Congress and the United States Supreme Court?

It should be plain that the duties and powers of the High Commissioner, so sketchily outlined, need clarification, and in view of the provision that the High Commissioner "shall perform such additional duties and functions as may be delegated to him from time to time by the President under the provisions of this Act", the President could easily do so.

The position of High Commissioner will be, especially at the beginning, one of exceptional difficulty, and it need not be made even more so by hazy definitions.

The High Commissioner should be given an adequate staff to handle the multifarious questions that will come up, apart from his many regular functions that will, in time, become more clearly delimited.

As stated in another editorial in this Magazine, while the

original Hare and Hawes-Cutting bills contained a clause providing that the High Commissioner might "occupy the official residence and offices now occupied by the Governor-General", this was eliminated from the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

No provision has as yet been made by Congress for the residence and offices of the High Commissioner. "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests", but the High Commissioner "hath not where to lay his head", nor even a place to sit down. The High Commissioner should be provided with a residence and with offices that correspond with his official importance and dignity.

It would be a sad thing for American prestige and hardly deferential to the new Philippine Government were the residence and offices of the High Commissioner not at least equal in all the aspects of dignity to historic Malacañang.

In the Storm

By Greg. A. Estonanto

NOT even all your furious waves, O sea,
Foam-crested legions dashing on the shore,
Can quench the fever that's tormenting me
This somber day. Nor you, O winds that soar
The skyey firmament in dreadful ire
Like Titans wreaking havoc o'er the land,
Can still the little voices of desire
I hear but do not—can not—understand!

USE WHILE YOU PAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BECK'S "USE AND PAY" PLAN AND
ENJOY HAVING THESE COMFORTS IN YOUR HOME

ATWATER KENT RADIOS

CONGOLEUM RUGS

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPHS

MEILINK SAFES

GREENPOINT BEDS

DOEHLER STEEL FURNITURE

EYE-BEE WATCHES

"WIZARD" LIGHTS

DE HAVEN CLOCKS

BARR-MORSE

WILLIAMS BROS. CO. SILVER FLAT WARE

TYPEWRITERS

SERVING
THE PUBLIC
SINCE
1898

I. BECK, INC.

MANILA
CEBU
ILOILO
BAGUIO

89-91 ESCOLTA, MANILA

The Third Month of the Convention

By Conrado Benitez

THE third month of the Constitutional Convention saw a completed draft of the constitution submitted to the Convention which had been prepared by a Subcommittee of Seven and approved in principle by the Sponsorship Committee. Being composed of no less than eighty-seven members, the Sponsorship Committee found it difficult to speed up its work; hence, the necessity of appointing a small subcommittee of seven members to prepare a draft which would serve as a basis for discussion in the Convention. This subcommittee was given ten days to present a complete draft.

On October 20 the Subcommittee of Seven presented its report. On October 22 the Convention took a vote on a question which had occupied its attention, namely, whether to provide for a unicameral or bicameral legislature. The vote was in favor of the former. It was, therefore, necessary to revise the draft presented by the Sponsorship Committee, and to that end a short extension of time was granted the Subcommittee of Seven to make the necessary changes.

The completed draft of the Constitution, which is in printed form, incorporates the unicameral plan. For performance of the executive powers usually exercised by a



senate, a permanent commission of the national assembly is proposed, made up of twenty-five members elected by the assembly, with the speaker of the assembly as the chairman. The raising of the age qualification of the legislator from twenty-five to thirty is another feature.

It should be of some interest that in the preparation of the draft the Sponsorship Committee, through its Subcommittee of Seven, was guided chiefly by the reports of the various committees of the Convention. Contrary to practice elsewhere, the Constitutional Convention of the Philippines, instead of having the first draft prepared by a drafting committee and then submitted to the various committees of the Convention or to the Convention itself, reversed the order, and allowed the committees themselves to formulate constitutional provisions in the form of committee reports, out of which a drafting committee, subsequently chosen, made a complete draft for presentation to the Convention. In this respect, the Philippines followed a truly democratic procedure in constitution-making.

On the whole, it may be said that the draft now before the Convention reflects the intention and spirit of the delegates as manifested in the various committee reports.

For Beauty that Endures Seek the Aid of CAMAY



*Preserve
youth's
loveliness*

CAMAY
The Soap of Beautiful
Women...

DEAR to the feminine heart is the charm and loveliness of a youthful complexion. Happy, too, are those who have learned the way to keep that soft, clear freshness that is so much admired. CAMAY—the soap of beautiful women—is made to order for your complexion. Its gentle, soothing lather cleanses and beautifies.

GIVE CAMAY a chance to prove what it can do for your complexion. You will take delight in using this creamy white, pleasingly perfumed cake. From the first time you use it, you will notice beneficial results.

Look for the distinctive green and yellow wrapper, protected in Cellophane, that identifies CAMAY.



And CAMAY is low in price. It costs no more than ordinary soaps, but is worth much more than its price, in the wonders it works for your complexion. Buy a cake or two of CAMAY—today!

Send 5 large size CAMAY Wrappers to P.C.C., Manila, for FREE Wash Cloth

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE

Port Lamon Lumber Co.

*Dealers In All Kinds of
Philippine Hardwoods*



EXPORTERS

Yacal, Tañgile,
Red *and* White Lauan



Mills at

Port Lamon, Surigao, Mindanao, P. I.



Address All Inquiries to

Madrigal & Company

Managing Agents

P. O. Box 254

MANILA

Tel. 2-18-26 & 2-19-63

ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE

In the first place, every delegate had a chance to present his proposed constitutional provision in the form of a bill submitted to the Secretary of the Convention. All these constitutional projects submitted by the delegates were turned over to the chairmen of the corresponding committees, which in turn considered them in the making of their respective reports to the President of the Convention.

The half-hour privilege was also extended to all delegates who desired to take advantage of an open session of the whole Convention to explain and advocate their views. The Convention resorted to regular debates in which delegates desiring to speak were given a chance to participate. The first formal debate during the month of October was on the question of bicameralism versus unicameralism. The second question debated until the end of October was whether suffrage should be granted to women. In all these debates every delegate was offered an opportunity to take part.

The executive department of the proposed government is characterized by the vesting of the executive power in a president elected by the people for a term of six years without the right of reelection. The judicial power would be vested in a supreme court, two courts of appeal, and such inferior courts as might be established by law. The supreme court would be composed of seven members and each court of appeal of five members. Justices of the supreme court would be appointed by the president with the consent of the permanent commission of the national assembly. The members of the courts of appeal would be appointed by the president with the consent of the permanent commission from a list of at least three qualified persons for each place to be filled submitted by the supreme court. Inferior judges would be appointed as members of the courts of appeal, but judges inferior to the court of the

first instance would be appointed by the president from a list submitted by the judge of the court of first instance of the respective province, approved by the supreme court. Only natural born citizen of the Philippines could be appointed to the supreme court and courts of appeal.

An important innovation is introduced in the granting of the rule-making power of the supreme court, which is made subject to the power of the national assembly to repeal any order or supplement any rules adopted by the court.

An independent auditing office under the direction and control of an auditor-general would be created. His term of office would be fixed at ten years and he could not be re-elected. He would be appointed by the president with the consent of the permanent commission.

A civil service based on the merit system would be guaranteed in the constitution as drafted.

Under the heading, "General Provisions," fundamental and liberal principles have been incorporated. Compulsory military or civil service could be required by law. The development of a common language would be imposed as a duty upon the legislature. Parents would receive the support of the state in the rearing of the youth in physical, mental, and social efficiency. The control of educational institutions by the state would be recognized. It would be the duty of the government to give at least free public elementary instruction, and citizenship-training for the able-bodied adult citizens would be guaranteed. Optional religious instruction in the public schools as now authorized by law would be recognized. The welfare of the special provinces would be safeguarded as a trust to be administered by the state to their best advantage. Equal civil rights of both sexes would be recognized. Protection to labor especially to women and minors would be a duty of the state.

W & R JACOB & CO

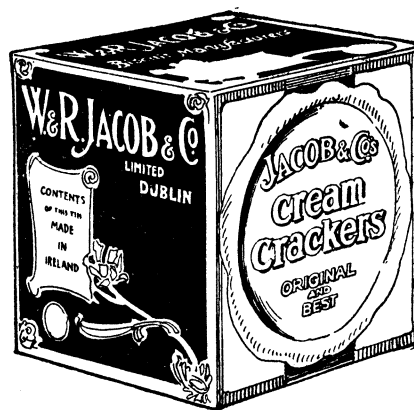
The Most Famous Biscuits in the World



No. 3 Tin



No. 1 Tin



No. 5 Tin

WISE & COMPANY
DISTRIBUTORS

The value of science is recognized, and the promotion by legislation of scientific research and inventions through the organization of a national research council would be the duty of the state. Arts and letters are also declared under the patronage of the state. Patents and copyrights would be guaranteed.

Economic planning would be encouraged with the aid of a national economic council. The nationalization of industries and means of transportation and communication, considered important to national welfare and defense, might be adopted upon payment of just compensation. Public contracts would be awarded to the lowest bidder.

The settlement of sparsely populated regions would be promoted through small land holdings. All natural resources are declared to belong the nation and their exploitation and utilization would be limited only to nationals or to corporations controlled by nationals to the extent of 75 per cent. Public lands might be acquired only as follows:

Five hundred hectares by corporations, fifty hectares by individual purchase, twenty hectares by homestead: grazing land not in excess of two thousand hectares might be leased.

A modern innovation is the granting of power to the national assembly to determine by law the size of private agricultural lands and to expropriate large rural as well as urban estates for subdivision into small lots and sale at cost to individual tenants.

Including the transitory provision and the special provision effective upon the proclamation of the independence of the Philippines, the constitution as proposed by the Sponsorship Committee consists of sixteen articles only. The ordinance appended to it covers the mandatory provision contained in the Independence Act.

The month of November will see the Convention itself discussing the draft of the constitution submitted by the Sponsorship Committee. What changes will be introduced in it is an speculative question. However, the President of the Convention has made the prediction in the press that by the end of November the Convention will have adopted a constitution. A mission with the constitution should be on its way to Washington early in December.

To a Girl Selling Sampaguitas

By Carlos P. San Juan

LAST night I bought from you a fragrant string
Of tender sampaguita white as the moon . . .
Maid, did you ever think that you sold me,
Not white, sweet flow'rs, but whiter, sweeter dreams?

Sampaguitas in the Moonlight

By Liborio G. Malapira

SAMPAGUITAS
In the moonlight
Are white sisters
Offering perfumed prayers
To the sky.

Remember the folks at home—



ALHAMBRA CIGARS

the recognized leaders in
QUALITY CIGARS
are greatly appreciated as
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS



PRICE-LIST FOR HIGH GRADE CIGARS

for direct shipment to any address
in the United States. All charges,
including United States Revenue
Taxes, prepaid.



	Standard Packing		Boite Nature	
	No.	Price	No.	Price
BELLEZAS	50	P4.40	50	P 4.60
BELLEZAS	100	8.60	100	9.00
BLUE RIBBON TWISTERS...	25	6.90	50	12.80
CORONAS DE LA ALHAMBRA	25	5.40	50	9.90
ESPECIALES	25	4.20	50	7.50
EXCELENTES	25	5.20	50	9.40
GOLD RIBBON TWISTERS...	25	3.70	50	6.90
HALF-A-CORONA	25	4.20	50	7.50
PRESIDENTES ALHAMBRA ..	100	9.70	—	—
RED RIBBON TWISTERS	25	5.30	50	9.70

All boxes are attractively wrapped in holly paper.
If desired we will enclose your personal card in the boxes.
Orders for delivery in time for Christmas should reach us
not later than November 20.



ALHAMBRA
CIGAR & CIGARETTE MFG. CO.
P. O. Box 209 — MANILA — 31 Tayuman

History of Tobacco and some Superstitious Practices that Developed from its Use

By Ramon Valdes Pica

THERE is no doubt that the memorable landing of Christopher Columbus on the Island of San Salvador on November 6, 1492, marked the first step towards the introduction of tobacco in Europe and the rest of the world, for, up to that time, this plant and its use had been unknown; neither has it since been found to grow in any other part of the globe, except by adoption. The specific name of tobacco, according to Humboldt, has been derived from the name of the pipe in which this herb was smoked by the Indians. This instrument, called "tobago", consisted of a small hollow wooden tube shaped like the letter "Y", the two branches of which were inserted in the nostrils of the smoker and the main stem held directly in the smoke of the burning tobacco, and the fumes inhaled. Another attributes the name of this plant to the city of Tabasco in Yucatan, where the expeditionary party of Hernán Cortés in 1519 saw the Indians making use of it, but this seems to be in contradiction with historical data, because when this peninsula was occupied by the Dutch in 1632, the use of tobacco had been known to the Spaniards in America for about one hundred and forty years, and it is a fact that not only tobacco smoking but also the chewing of its leaves and the use of snuff had been practiced in all parts of the American continent where the plant either grew wild or under cultivation by the Indians.



Tobacco, according to history, was introduced in Europe by the first Spanish conquerors who set foot on American soil. It seems that upon arrival at San Salvador the first men who were sent out by Columbus from one of the vessels of his first expedition to explore the interior of the country, brought back information that they had seen people who carried a lighted firebrand which they put in their mouth and from which smoke was inhaled. These "firebrands" were made of rolled dried leaves of the tobacco plant which the Indians called "cojiba", "cohiva", or "petum".

The pleasant and soothing effects of this new herb were so enticing that it soon found patrons among these adventurers, and in an almost incredibly short time after their return to Spain, tobacco smoking began to be a fad in all Europe.

There are proofs that in 1518 the Spaniards took tobacco seeds to Spain and Portugal. Among them was the Spanish Friar Romano Pane who presented Charles V with some seeds which the emperor ordered to be sown and cultivated with utmost care, and this marked the real beginning of the introduction of tobacco in Europe.

In France tobacco was introduced in 1560 by Jean Nicot, French Ambassador to Portugal, who received some leaves and seeds brought in from America by a Flemish merchant.



The Sign of Cleanliness

LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING—DYEING
KONATE—MOTH-PROOFING
TOWEL *and* LINEN SUPPLY

THE SANITARY STEAM
LAUNDRY CO., INC.

TEL. 2-35-29

908 ARLEGUI

A portion of these leaves and seeds was presented to the Grand Prior of Lisbon who had the seeds planted in the Royal Gardens, and the rest was taken by Nicot to Catherine de Medici, Queen of France, who is thought to have been the first to use the leaves in the form of snuff, as well as medicine for wounds and ulcers of the legs. These circumstances gave tobacco such names as "Herb of the Ambassador", "Herb of the Grand Prior", and "Herb of the Queen", until probably when such botanist as Linneo or Delachamp called it "Nicotiana" in memory of Nicot, whose descendants still bear in their coat of arms a miniature of the tobacco plant. If it is true, as some say, that André Thevet of Anguleme, was the first to cultivate tobacco in France in 1556, then its introduction in that country should be credited to him rather than to Nicot.

In the Philippines, tobacco was introduced by the Spanish friars who came from Mexico, and has since that time been cultivated in many parts of the Archipelago but specially in the Cagayan Valley where the land is well suited for this purpose. In Japan and India it was introduced by the Portuguese at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century; in Italy by Cardinals Santa Cruz and Tornabona; in England by Captain Ralph Lane, Admiral Drake, and Sir Walter Raleigh who brought it from Virginia. From these countries tobacco spread throughout the whole Orient, including Siam and China.

Very soon the enthusiasm created by the novelty of tobacco in Europe faded, giving way to a current of adverse criticism and to severe punishments and prohibitions to which all tobacco users were subjected by the authorities.

In France, during the reign of Louis XIII, a police ordinance prohibited the sale of tobacco except by the pharmacists and druggists. In Italy, in the year 1628, a bull of Pope Urbanus VIII imposed the penalty of excommunication upon all those who made use of tobacco in the churches, and ordered the beadles and sextons to confiscate the boxes of snuff used by the parishioners.

Henry VIII of England imposed the penalty of lashing upon those who used tobacco, and Queen Elizabeth ordered the confiscation of pipes and snuff boxes. James I, in 1619, wrote a pamphlet called "Misocapuos", criticizing the use of tobacco, which he considered a frenzy for a dirty and pestiferous herb, and comparing the smoke of tobacco to the emanations of the Styx.

Amurates VI, Sha of Persia, and also the Czar of Russia, imposed upon smokers the punishment of having their lips cut off, and upon those who took snuff, the punishment of having their noses amputated.

There are some authors who believe that the word cigar comes from the Spanish word "cigarral", which means orchard. When tobacco was first brought to Spain, the Spanish nobles had small quantities of it planted in their orchards. This was a distinction of aristocracy in those days when tobacco was difficult to import, and Spaniards of high class when entertaining a friend and offering a smoke, would invariably say with pride: "Es de mi cigarral," meaning, "It is from my orchard". The Spanish dictionary of the Royal Academy says, however, that the word "cigarro" comes from "cigarra" (cicada in English), by reason of its resemblance to the body of this insect.

As in the case of stimulants and some toxic plants, tobacco

(Continued on page 506)

MOLICO

The PERFECT Full Cream MILK Powder



—builds healthy,
active boys.



SIMPLY MIX
WITH WATER

Just like Fresh Milk

Save the Coupons and Exchange
Them for Splendid Gifts

**Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed
Milk Company**

Manila—Iloilo—Cebu—Zamboanga

Our Lumber Trade

By Angel Par. Vivas

FIRST and foremost among the many industries actually dependent upon the forest is the lumbering industry. Since the Spanish occupation, it has always ranked among our major industries, and today, because of its prestige abroad and the constant local demand, is only slightly perturbed by general business fluctuations.

Lumbering in the Islands has progressed by leaps and bounds, as indicated by our ever increasing yearly production of lumber. Sawmills have sprung up in all parts of the archipelago during the last ten or fifteen years. But they still have not increased to such an extent as to enable us to cut the timber that should be utilized in connection with the clearing of agricultural lands.

Lumber in World-Wide Use

Lumber is a commodity of world-wide use. Thirty years ago, the use of Philippine lumber was confined to the limits of the country, nay to the boundaries of province or town in which it was cut. Now, it reaches the four corners of the globe. Most of our export lumber goes or did go to the United States, and, therefore, it is the American market that largely controls our present production. We need to look for other markets for our lumber, and the local market should also be developed.



It would seem desirable for lumbermen to employ traveling salesmen to sell their wares throughout the Islands, as do dealers in other kinds of merchandise. Such agents should be equipped with plans for different kinds of buildings showing the appropriate lumber, approximate cost, and such other information as would encourage prospective home-builders and wood-users to buy lumber. The use of substitutes for wood should be discouraged.

In the United States, it is significant that the navy is now using approximately twice the amount of lumber and timber of all grades used during the heaviest building periods of the wooden navies of a century ago. We think of the navies of today as being all steel, and for almost sixty years now, the navies of the world have been so constituted, but nevertheless they have been carrying much wood, not only in actual combat vessels of the first line, many of whose decks are live oak, but throughout the entire naval establishment, including shore works and docks. There is no navy of any country today that is not utilizing more wood for actual ship construction than it did a century ago.

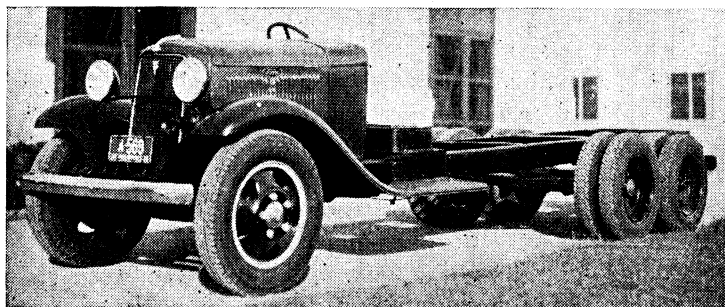
Lumber Activities

The total timber cut during 1933 was 1,085,313 cubic meters, as compared with 1,018,909 cubic meters in 1932, or an increase of six per cent. This slight increase was

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

SAVE YOU MONEY AND SERVE YOU WELL!

This New FORD V-8 TRUCK equipped with heavy duty equipment hauls efficiently and economically a PAY LOAD of 5,600 KILOS



THOUSANDS of truck owners who never owned Fords before are changing to the Ford V-8 Truck ... and saving money in first cost and in up-keep. They are getting the speed, power and smoothness of V-8 performance. It is the **ONLY** truck at ANY price that combines such quality features as *full-floating rear axle*,

exhaust valve seat inserts and *full torque-tube drive*. Its 80-horsepower V-8 truck engine uses no more fuel than a "four".

No matter what you demand of your truck, investigate the Ford. Try the Ford V-8 Truck on your own job, over your own routes, and see for yourself how it saves you money and serve you well.

**Fords will operate satisfactorily and economically on either gasoline or alcohol.
No special attachments necessary. No extra cost.**

"After We Sell We Serve"

Manila Trading & Supply Co.

Manila

Iloilo

Cebu

Bacolod

largely due to more active operations of exporting sawmills, as in fact the production of the so-called small licensees was less than in 1932. Most of the mills that shut down on account of the economic depression had already resumed operations before the end of the year. Two new modern lumber plants were put up during 1933; one a double-8-foot band mill built by the Findlay Millar Timber Company at Kolambugan, Lanao, and the other is a single 8-foot band put up by the Cadwallader-Gibson Lumber Company at Butauanan, Camarines Sur. The latter was merely the old Company's mill at Sipaco, which was transferred to a new site and rebuilt, although considerable new machinery and equipment was added to the new plant. In addition to these two modern plants, there were built during the year several new mills of minor capacities, two of which were built to replace old mills that were destroyed by fire.

There were 17 license agreements during 1933 as against 18 license agreements the previous year, and 110 sawmills and machine logging operations active at the close of the year as against 106 in 1932. The number of commercial timber licenses, for operation without sawmills, issued during 1933 was only 1759 as compared with 1816 issued during the previous year, or a decrease of three per cent. The total production of sawmills and machine logging operations was 1,094,517 cubic meters, log scale, with corresponding forest charges of ₱973,190 as compared with 897,903 cubic meters, log scale, with forest charges of ₱812,985 or an increase of twenty-one per cent.

The Philippine lumber situation at the end of 1933 was in general much better than the preceding year and local lumbermen were optimistic as to the prospects for the present year. The volume of the trade for foreign markets was already up to the 1929 levels some months ago and indications are that this gain will be maintained. A table showing lumber and timber exports from January to August 1934, is given toward the end of this article.

Investment

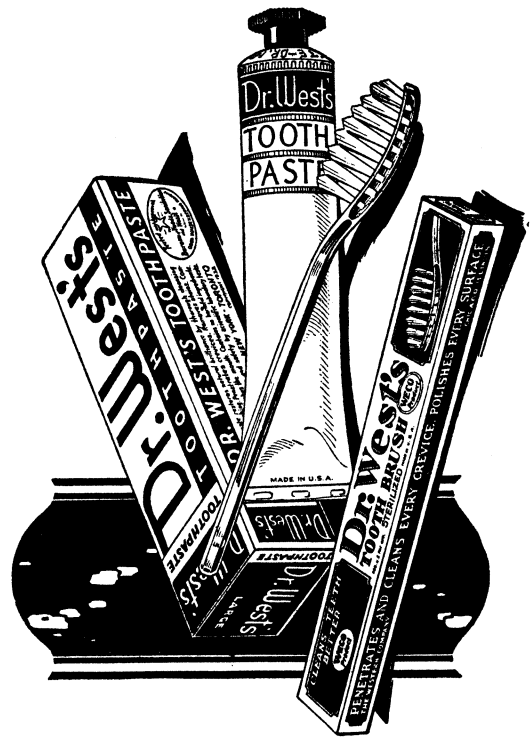
The ownership or control of the majority of sawmills and machine logging operations continued to be in the hands of foreigners. Most of these foreign timber operators are old concessionaires, who are allowed to continue operations under Act 3674—an act prohibiting the granting of forest products licenses to foreigners except under certain conditions. It is, however, gratifying to mention, in this connection, that the close of the year there was a greater percentage of Filipino participation in lumber production than the preceding year. This was due to a number of new mills put up during the year by Filipinos.

At the end of 1933 the total investment in sawmills and machine logging operations amounted to ₱27,000,000 as against ₱33,000,000 in 1932, or a decline of about eighteen per cent. This decrease was due to the fact that a few small mills did not renew their licenses during the year on account of unfavorable business conditions and also to the fact that two mills of fairly large capacities were declared insolvent by the courts.

Lumber Markets

The marketing of timber is one of the most important phases of forest utilization. Here the government owns

(Continued on page 503)



Your Teeth— deserve proper care

To keep your teeth attractive—free from the causes of decay—clean them several times a day using Dr. West's Tooth Paste on your Dr. West's Tooth Brush.

This fine, scientifically prepared dentifrice has removed all guesswork from the care of your teeth. It has been tested hundreds of times in research laboratories to prove that it is absolutely safe—gives immediately the desired results.

Buy a tube of Dr. West's Tooth Paste and determine for yourself how effectively it restores the natural beauty and brilliance of your teeth—how it refreshes your whole mouth.

For best results—use Dr. West's Tooth Paste on a Dr. West's Tooth Brush which makes it easy to brush inside surfaces as well as outside, and the crevices between the teeth.

**Buy Dr. West's Tooth Paste
from Your Dealer**

What if the U. S. Army be Withdrawn?

By Wilfrid Turnbull

MOST of us believe that no such dire calamity will befall the Philippines as that indicated in the title to this article, leaving us at the mercy of the octopus punctatus Niponensis, wrecking what has been built up by Philippine-American teamwork during the past thirty odd years, and serving notice on the world that the United States has vacated its political and commercial place in the Far Eastern sun. In spite of the Tydings-McDuffie Act we still believe that common sense and mutual interests will prevail and that there will be no such separation, detrimental to both countries, disruptive to the Philippines, and disgraceful to the United States.

Whatever the outcome, it behooves us to take stock of what we have and to make tentative plans for the future.

Since the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act there has been much discussion regarding the military establishment we are to have under the new régime and among the many suggestions regarding the army, navy, submarines, air force, et cetera, two have been made anent the source from which to glean the nucleus for our army—one advancing the merits of the Philippine Scouts the other favoring the Philippine Constabulary. So it is timely for a brief survey of these two governmental agencies thereby to determine the one better suited to our needs and to our finances.



The Philippine Scouts

The Philippine Scouts is a military organization, an integral part of the United States Army, highly trained in modern warfare by officers of that service, and of which the entire expense is borne by the Federal Government. Organized in 1901 upon a skeleton of Filipino scouts who had served the United States during the Philippine insurrection, the Scouts have undergone an evolution of steadily increasing efficiency until today the organization consists of six thousand Filipino enlisted men—twenty-seven of the officers also being Filipinos—distributed in five posts and serving in the following arms of the service: engineers, coast and field artillery, cavalry, medical, quartermaster, and signal corps. The annual expenditures for the United States Army in the Philippines amount to \$10,000,000. The Scouts constitute approximately seventy per cent of the troops. Can we afford to similarly equip and maintain a like-sized Filipino army?

The Philippine Constabulary

The Philippine Constabulary is the semi-military police force of the Insular Government by which it is maintained at an annual cost of some ₱3,500,000. Since its organization in 1901 the Constabulary has passed through various vicissitudes, its greatest misfortune being the separation of

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

DEE HONG LUE & CO., INC.

Office & Yard: 920-950 Juan Luna, Manila

*Manufacturers, Dealers and Exporters of all Kinds of
Philippine Lumber*

Telephones 4-99-27 & 4-95-08

P. O. Box 2978

Cable Address: "ZALUC"

Code Used "ACME"

Operating

ZAMBALES LUMBER COMPANY

Port Matalvis, Masinloc, Zambales

PHILIPPINE RED LUMBER COMPANY, INC.

Branch:

Aparri, Cagayan

Pata, Claveria, Cagayan

Branch:

Vigan, Ilocos Sur

MANILA LUMBER COMPANY

910-916 Juan Luna, Manila

Service That Satisfies! • Quality! • Prompt Shipment!

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

the army officer thereby allowing politics and favoritism to supercede discipline and efficiency and the organization to loose much of the former confidence of the public. All this, we are told, has recently been changed. More power to those responsible! If allowed to continue, the Constabulary will again be a credit to its officers and men, the mainstay of whatever government we may have, and a fitting, and worthy monument to its organizers—a few exceptionally high-grade officers of the United States Army. The Constabulary consists of four hundred four officers—only thirteen of whom are Americans—and 4902 enlisted men in one hundred sixteen companies garrisoning one hundred nineteen stations. Although police work is the principal duty of the organization, this is carried on in conjunction with enough military training to maintain discipline and to fit it for field service when occasion demands. The Constabulary is inadequately equipped for the service demanded of it and, according to its chief, needs ₱1,500,000 to remedy this condition.

Internal Law and Order

In the early days of our promised "emancipation", during the inevitable period of economic stress and general unrest, the major problem for the new government will be the maintenance of law and order. Moreover, handicapped by a none too plethoric condition of the treasury, we can not even dream of the semblance to a modern army capable of national defense and any expenditure along that line will be unwarranted until the new government has become a going concern. Then, if still fortunate enough to escape foreign invasion and the fate of Korea, Formosa, and the islands of the Pacific mandated to Japan, we shall be in a position to equip and to maintain a real army *should it then be deemed expedient*. The Philippine Scouts is by organization and training far superior to the Constabulary as a nucleus for such an army. However, our first and immediate need will be, as it is to-day, for a well trained, well equipped, and highly efficient national semi-military police force, and for this purpose the Philippine Constabulary is obviously better suited—more efficient, at much lower cost and, presumably, within our means.

The treasury will be the weakest link in our chain of governmental departments, the police force the most important government agency, for should the police be inadequate, be made the toy of politics or for other reason fail to perform its duty, the treasury will automatically cease to function and the whole governmental structure will fall like a stack of cards. So that the very life of the new government will depend upon the efficiency and upon the loyalty of the instrument for the preservation of law and order. The duties of the police will not offer any real difficulty beyond the necessity of recognizing that a uniform does not carry with it license to do what is forbidden to others not so adorned, that high-handed treatment of the "civilian" is one of the manifestations of an inferiority complex, that the efficiency of the peace officer who by his contact with the people is in a position to prevent crime is of a much higher order than that of one who leads a charge or who shoots up a crowd of unfortunates whose only "crime" is ignorance and a too receptive ear to false doctrines regarding government, and remembering that Juan de la Cruz provides the monthly pay and is entitled to a *quid pro quo*.



Try This Tasty Meat For Dinner Today!

SERVE Libby's Corned Beef at your dinner table today! Enjoy the appetizing flavor of this choice meat—so wholesome and satisfying, so full of energy-building food value.

Cooked Ready to Serve

Libby's Corned Beef is cooked ready for the table. Open the tin, using the convenient key, slice and serve. It is excellent with rice and vegetables—add a dash of mustard, if you desire, to improve its palatability.

Delicious in Sandwiches

Libby's Corned Beef makes the most tempting sandwiches—just the thing for children to take for school lunches. It contains the protein which is so necessary to healthful vigor and growth.

Product of a Famous Company

Look for the name "Libby's" on the tin, when you buy corned beef. It distinguishes the package as the product of one of the world's largest meat packing companies. Choicest of lean beef is chosen, corned and canned according to the most improved scientific process, provided for your benefit and enjoyment at a very reasonable price.

**Leading Dealers Everywhere
Sell Libby's Corned Beef**

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

LOGS

*We Specialize in the Exportation of
Logs for Veneer*

TANGILE, RED and WHITE LAUAN

ANAKAN LUMBER CO.

ELIZALDE BLDG. • P. O. BOX 268 • MANILA, P. I.

CABLE "ANAKA"

Member Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Reynolds and Wahlgren, Inc.

EXPORTERS

OF

PHILIPPINE MAHOGANY LOGS

(DARK RED)

Cargo Shipments A Specialty

Logging Operations in

Cagayan, North Luzon

SHIPPING PORT — — — — — CAPE SAN VICENTE BAY

Open At All Seasons Of The Year

QUANTITY AND QUALITY

Cable Address: "REWAL"—MANILA

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

No one with a fairly general knowledge of the country and people would predict anything like insurrection or civil war unless the government should collapse but it is not hard to foretell local political and tribal strife, agrarian trouble, strikes, unemployment so general that government funds will be inadequate to relief, increased crime, and a revivification of the dormant politico-religious secret societies. "Red" activity is not included, for our people, in spite of a peculiar susceptibility to silver-tongued agitators in general, are "stony ground" for Bolshevism and allied propaganda. Among the laboring class in the few large centres where existence is so much harder, there is doubtless some fertile soil but no general menace, nothing that can not be checked promptly, and this without these periodically published "scares" which not only give a wrong impression to the average citizen but must also cause considerable satisfaction to the agitator and his small, half-hearted following. There is also little doubt that the poor *provinciano* with a cumulative sense of having been wronged and a literal conception of independence, after whetting his bolo overnight and following the matutinal visit to the *karitan* will sally forth and lop off the head of his own particular cacique and usurer. This will probably be *de moda* and although of course a gross usurpation of authority, will be economical and the first successful means of handling the situation.

The Municipal Police

It is of general knowledge that the average municipal police force in spite of inspection by the Constabulary, as administered since the inception of civil government in the Islands has been anything but a success and that the real police work has been performed by the Insular force; also that in recent years politics and men-afraid-to-loose-their-jobs have, to say the least, been highly detrimental to the Manila force; furthermore that there are far too many unsolved crimes both in Manila and the provinces. Other countries have long recognized the fact that the men employed to detect, prevent, and suppress crime must, at least, be as intelligent as those they seek, and Scotland Yard now recruits from the university-graduate class only. For this there must, of course, be substantial attractions.

Recommendations

As the success or failure of the new government will depend so much upon the state of law and order the following suggestions are made in the belief that based thereon a system can be worked out whereby the policing of the Islands will be more efficient than it is to-day and, after the initial expense of equipment, with little, if any, greater cost to the country than the present, also that should *der Tag* ever become a reality the government will find itself with the well trained personnel—Scouts and Constabulary—of a sizeable army:

(1) That the policing of the Islands be turned over to the Constabulary, this organization replacing the present municipal police and also inspecting and supervising, if not absorbing, the Metropolitan force at Manila.

(2) That the Constabulary be increased by a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men to perform the new duties and that the equipment be such that any Constabulary station will be in a position to promptly control local trouble.

3

GOOD TOOLS THAT MEAN BETTER RESULT IN DRAWING CLASSES



CRAYOLA CRAYON

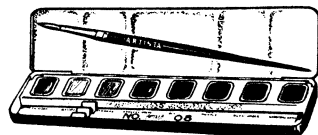
Famous CRAYOLA Wax Crayon is the outstanding favorite with teachers everywhere. For 30 years, it has been the Standard of Excellence for classroom use.

Packed in boxes containing 6, 8, 12, 16, 18, and 24 colors.

ARTISTA WATER COLORS

The ideal Water Colors for classroom use. They mix easily, flow freely—and their colors are clear and brilliant.

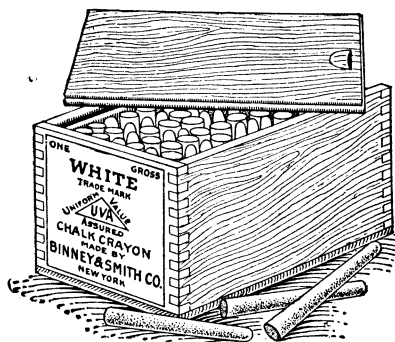
Available in sets of 4, 8 and 16 colors in convenient janned boxes with camel's hair brush and holder.



U V A BLACKBOARD CRAYON

Contains only the purest ingredients—hence it is free of gritty substances that scratch the costly blackboard surfaces.

"U V A" Blackboard Chalk Crayon makes a strong clear white mark that is easy to read and easy to erase.



BINNEY & SMITH CO.
41 East 42nd Street New York

Sole Makers of the Complete Gold Medal Line Including CRAYOLA Wax Crayon, PERMA Pressed Crayon, ARTISTA Water Colors and ARTISTA Show Card Colors, U V A and other Quality Blackboard Crayons.

Compliments
of the
Benguet Consolidated Mining Co.

National City Bank Building
Manila

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Philippine Lumber Manufacturing Co.

BAND SAW MILLS

at

CATABANGAN, CAMARINES SUR

MANUFACTURERS

and

EXPORTERS

of

Philippine Mahogany
Quality Products

CABLE ADDRESS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"ROSEWOOD"
MANILA OFFICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 CALLE SOLER

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(3) That the secret service of the Manila police force be discontinued and that of the Constabulary be enlarged for Insular service, reorganized along modern, scientific lines, and given the necessary commissioned and enlisted personnel. Furthermore, that at least one criminologist and the other necessary technical men—to be used also as instructors—be imported and retained until Filipinos have returned from study abroad.

(4) That the Constabulary Academy include in its curriculum special courses for experienced officers and enlisted men selected for detail with the secret service.

(5) That the present provincial, metropolitan, city and municipal authority over the police be transferred to the Constabulary so that there be no dual authority nor divided responsibility.

(6) That instead of spending public funds foolishly on preparations for national defense no reasonable expense be spared in equipping, to include air corps, inter-station radio communication, and motorized land and water transportation, and making the Constabulary into a model force of its kind.

Saving will, of necessity, be the order of the day and there are several ways in which the Constabulary could help in paying its way, such as the Provincial Commander filling the office of sheriff and the Senior Surgeon that of Provincial Health Officer—neither to receive extra pay.

An Insular system organized upon some such lines, freed from politics and outside interference, with a modern secret

service, all under discipline, would not only give better service to Manila and something entirely new to the municipalities and barrios, but would enable the responsible organization to keep its finger upon the pulse of crime throughout the country and to prevent serious trouble. It would, in fact, place the Insular police in a position to handle any emergency arising within our borders. Moreover, the good roads, modern means of transportation and of communication would, in many cases, do away with the present need for detachment and company stations, thus allowing of concentration at convenient points for higher military and police training.

To a Flower by the Wayside

By Flaviano M. Penera

LITTLE flower,
Why didn't you grow
In some lovely nook
Of my Lady's garden?
Did you just happen
To blossom alone
In this dreary lane?
Or do you bloom here
For some lonely wayfarer?



The Carnival City, the city of wonders, now under construction, will surpass in magnificence and splendor all the previous Carnivals.

New Side-Shows and Amusements, Pageants and Parades, Sumptuous Balls, Folk Song and Native Dances, National Beauty Contest, Commercial and Industrial Fair, Etc.

1935 CARNIVAL and EXPOSITION

From February 16 to March 3, inclusive

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Dee C. Chuan & Sons

LUMBER DEALERS

SAWMILLS - - - - - CALLE SOLER, MANILA

SPECIALIZING IN

YAKAL

APITONG

GUIJO

TANGUILE

IPIL

WHITE LAUAN

Contractors & Builders

CABLE ADDRESS - - - - - "DEECCHUAN"

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

BECHA LUMBER COMPANY

OPERATED BY

REYNOLDS AND WAHLGREN, INC.

BAND SAWMILLS

AT

APARRI, CAGAYAN, NORTH LUZON

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Philippine Mahogany Lumber

(DARK RED)

EXPORT ORDERS SOLICITED

BUYERS ARE ASSURED OF

GOOD MANUFACTURE—CAREFUL GRADING

AND

SUPERIOR QUALITY

SHIPMENTS MADE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Cable Address: "REWAL"—MANILA

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Our Lumber Trade

(Continued from page 495)

ninety-nine per cent of the forest and sells the standing timber through the issuance of licenses, charging very low rates for the timber cut. Moreover, foresters and other officers of the Government are doing all they can to aid the lumbermen in securing markets for their products.

During 1933 there was great improvement of conditions in foreign markets for Philippine lumber and timber as shown by increased consumption abroad of Philippine woods as compared with the previous year. A total of 80,244,968 board feet of lumber and timber was exported during 1933 as against 50,628,144 board feet in 1932, or an increase of 58 per cent. The principal foreign consumers of the Philippine product during the year were as usual, Japan, the United States, China, Great Britain, and South Africa.

As in previous years, Japan's importation of Philippine woods consisted largely of logs. This class of product is preferred over sawed lumber in that country because of special standard dimensions used and also because manufacturing waste, such as slabs, edgings, trimmings, etc., is utilized in Japan. The additional tariff of about ₱2.00 per thousand board feet imposed on Philippine timber effective about the middle of the year, was an added burden on Japanese consumers of the Philippine product which, however, was offset by the depreciation of the United States dollar, with which the peso is closely linked, and the consequent appreciation of the yen. Exports to Japan during 1933 continued in large quantities; in fact there was an increase of 38 per cent as compared with 1932.

The United States trade, which was, as it will be remembered, at a low ebb in 1932, showed splendid recovery. Before the end of the year, the monthly lumber shipments to the United States had reached the levels of 1929, which is so far the peak year of the lumber trade with that country. The total amount of lumber and timber shipped to the United States during 1933 was 16,499,112 board feet as compared with 5,315,688 board feet in 1932, or an increase of 210 per cent. The increased shipments to the United States were an indication of the improvement of business condition in that country.

Consumption of Philippine woods in China was, as in Japan, favored by the United States going off the gold standard. The total lumber and timber shipments to that country during the year were still, however, below former levels, although it represented a substantial increase over shipments 1932. Unstable conditions in China, brought about principally by wars, prevented the full expansion of industrial and construction activities in that country.

The lumber and timber trade with the United Kingdom was fair considering the following factors unfavorable to Philippine woods, namely, (1) the 10 per cent ad valorem duty on Philippine timber imports into that country, (2) exchange and (3) the "Buy British" movement. The total lumber and timber exports to that country during the year registered a slight decrease, but this was more that offset by increased shipments to British Africa, where general economic conditions registered great improvement due largely to the increased price of gold. To some extent,

Marsman and Company, Inc., has confidence in the gold mining industry... both present and future. As evidence of this faith, its organization has been enlarged and its activities expanded. At the service of the gold mines throughout the Philippines, are the increased facilities of its various departments:

Mine Consultation Department

Consulting, Examining, and Diamond Core Drilling Engineers

Complete reports on prospects and mines; geological surveys; diamond core drilling; ore sampled and assayed.

Metallurgical tests; flow sheets prepared; mills designed; and mine development planned.

Mine Management Department

Technical advice of consulting engineers; complete supervision of operating mines and those preparing for production.

Mine and Mill Supplies Department

General sales representatives for standard mine and mill machinery and equipment; full assortment of supplies for mines and mills. Special quotations on complete equipment for mills, mines, machine shops and power plants.

Merchandise Department

Supplies for mine messes and stores; cars and trucks; gasoline and oils; tires and tubes.

Engineering and Construction Department

Mill buildings, power houses, mine mess halls and staff cottages designed and constructed.

Marsman & Company, Inc.

Stewart Bldg., Burnham Park
Boulevard
Tel. 287—P. O. Box 18
BAGUIO

G. de los Reyes Bldg., Plaza
Cervantes
Tel. 2-13-46—P. O. Box 297
MANILA

*Compliments
of the*

Balatoc Mining Company

National City Bank Building
Manila

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Sumagui Timber Company, Inc.

LOGGING AND TIMBER CONCESSION

Sumagui, Mindoro, Philippine Islands

PRODUCERS AND SUPPLIERS OF LOGS

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY

FOR

VENEER AND PLYWOOD

*Philippine Mahogany
Tanguile, Red and White Lauan*

EXPORT ORDERS SOLICITED

Manila Office
603 Heacock Building

Cable Address
"SUTIMCO"

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

the use of Gaboon mahogany in those countries was sup-
planted by Philippine mahogany, which of course, speaks
well for the future of this trade.

A table showing the lumber and timber exports from
January to August of 1934 follows:

LUMBER AND TIMBER EXPORTS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1934			
	Lumber in Bd. Feet	Timber in Bd. Ft.	Value in pesos
1. Japan.....	1,286,840	44,484,384	844,595
2. United States.....	11,820,272	789,064	970,132
3. China.....	3,402,600	79,712	177,960
4. Great Britain.....	3,042,624		259,943
5. Australia.....	2,002,128	730,128	124,038
6. British Africa.....	1,695,576	47,912	121,114
7. Portuguese Africa.....	821,288		55,456
8. Netherlands.....	8,056	627,344	9,065
9. Italy.....		527,880	8,842
10. Hongkong.....	147,128	5,088	6,467
11. New Zealand.....	87,768		10,331
12. Denmark.....	76,320		8,202
13. Dutch East Indies.....	42,400		5,000
14. Canada.....	19,504		2,168
15. Hawaii.....	18,232		2,952
16. Norway.....	17,384		2,048
17. All other countries.....	4,664	424	656
Grand total.....	24,482,784	47,291,936	2,608,969

Some slight improvements in the local lumber situation
were registered during 1933. Despite increased production,
monthly lumber inventories in mill years were on the
average about 20 per cent less than those for the preceding
year. Demand for common construction timber, such as
ipil, yacal, guijo, and apitong was comparatively strong.
Prices, however, although little better in general than in
1932, were still far below what were considered fair values
in 1929.

Taken by and large, the conditions in general of the
local markets during 1933 were not very favorable to pro-
ducers. As a matter of fact, two important lumber com-
panies, which disposed of their product entirely in the local
markets, failed as a result of unsatisfactory conditions.
Also for the same reason a number of small operators did
not find it advisable to continue operations and conse-
quently did not renew their license during the year.

Imports

The total value of lumber and timber imports during
1933 remained practically the same as in 1932. As usual,
the principal imports were pine and redwood lumber, aspen
logs, staves, camphor lumber, box shooks, and plywood.
These products are mainly for special purposes, such as
cigar shooks, match splints, barrel staves, for which no
satisfactory substitutes from local woods have as yet been
found.

There were, however, some lauans imported from the
British East Indies, but the amount that entered the Islands
during the year was greatly reduced on account of the
increased import tariff imposed here. Act No. 4053, which
is an amendment of the 1909 Philippine tariff on lumber
and timber and manufactures of wood, was approved on
February 24, 1933. Under this act, the rates of customs
duties for all imported woods were raised, except those
for certain special purposes.

Standard Grading and Lumber Inspection

The policy of adopting uniform grading rules for export
lumber, is necessary not only during the business depres-
sion, but also during normal times. Standard grading
puts the lumber business on a higher plane and will event-
ually give greater prestige to our products in foreign mar-
kets. It is also pleasing to observe that efforts are being
directed towards standardizing the grades of lumber for
local consumption. This step will enable the producers



She greets him
with a cheery smile

SHE likes to be at her best
when he comes home.
Her day is a full one—look-
ing after a home and the chil-
dren. But she is alway bright
and cheerful in the evening.

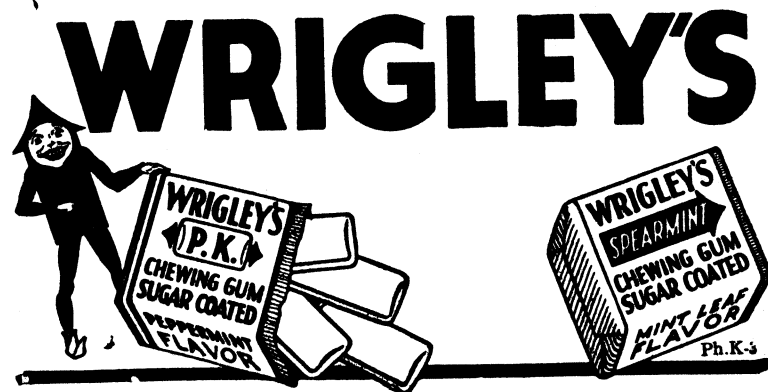
What keeps her so fresh?—
Wrigley's. She knows that if
you keep your mouth fresh,
you feel fresh. And the pure,
cool flavor of Wrigley's
Chewing Gum refreshes the
mouth as nothing else can.
Removes all trace of eating,

drinking and smoking.
Sweetens the breath.

The Wrigley habit—"after
every meal"—is recommend-
ed by doctors and dentists.
Because it aids digestion . . .
and cleanses the teeth. A
simple rule of health, of
mouth hygiene, of efficiency.

In two flavors—P.K.—a pure
peppermint flavor—and Spear-
mint, a pure mint leaf flavor.

Small in cost — but the fin-
est quality money can buy.



to meet the demand of the buyers and at the same time do away with the present practice of varying the prices for practically the same quality of lumber, a thing that is unfair to the consumers.

The amount of lumber and timber inspected during 1933 was 913,337 board feet with corresponding inspection fee of ₱850.56 as against only 80,878 board feet with inspection fee of ₱73.37 in 1932, or an increase of 1029 per cent. This unusually big increase was due chiefly to increased activities in lumber transactions with foreign buyers, particularly in the United States. The lumber code under the National Recovery Act, provides, among other things, that all lumber shall be sold according to standard grades.

Thus by means of proper grading (standard grades for all kinds of lumber) together with the development of selling ability in both local and export markets among the big lumbermen as well as the small licensees, the time will not be far off when the Philippines will attain the front rank in supplying the world's market in tropical hardwoods.

History of Tobacco

(Continued from page 493)

has been in many countries the object of veneration on account of its therapeutic virtues which, being attributed to supernatural causes, were associated with superstitious practices.

There is no doubt that in 1492, when Columbus first landed at San Salvador, the Indians had already been using tobacco for many generations, and it is natural to presume that its use among the American aborigines began as a religious rite and continued, in some measure, to be employed for a long time for ceremonial purposes.

"Examine the smoking custom closely", says Carl A. Werner, "and you find it merely an off-shoot of the incense-burning idea of the Bronze Age and of today. Myrrh and frankincense and various spicy substances were utilized in the Orient because they were available; tobacco was thus employed in the Americas because it was obtainable in the Americas."

SUCCESS IN YOUR GARDEN IS ASSURED —With the Right Seeds!

Sow Burpee's Vegetable and Flower Seeds.
They are the Best seeds that Grow!
Now is the ideal time to plant.

Enrich your tables with—

Beans, 1/2 lb.	₱.50
Eggplant, a packet .....	.25
Mustard, 1 oz. ....	.30
Radish, a packet.....	.25

Beautify your home with—

Cosmos	₱.25
Baby's Breath.....	.25
Balsam .....	.25
Marigold.. ..	.25

And many other tested varieties

Write for free circular



There's Security,
there's Contentment,
there's Comfort—

with every



Here's an investment
you'll never regret.

Write for our Circular
and Contract Form and be
convinced.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY

101-103 Escolta, Manila

"Complete School Service"

Tobacco was highly esteemed by the savages of America and it was so precious among them, according to Harriot, "that they thought their gods were marvelously delighted with it, wherefore they made hallowed fire and cast some of their powder therein for a sacrifice." This is corroborated by the Jesuit Father Lafitau in his book "Moeurs des Sauvages Americains" in which he says that tobacco, among the primitive Americans, had a religious merit as they believed that, besides deadening the fire of cupidity and avoiding the temptations of the flesh, it cleared the spirit and purified the soul. They also attributed to it a special power to invoke the spirits and secure their help or protection when in sickness or in danger. Thus, when caught by a storm at sea they cast its powder upon the water to pacify their god, and after an escape from danger they cast some into the air likewise. All these ceremonies were accompanied with weird gestures, stamping of feet clapping of hands, and muttering of strange words.

The ancestral custom of the Indians of North America to pass around the "calumet" in token of peace, is known to everyone. In Mexico the sorcerers and soothsayers used to chew tobacco leaves, which produced in them so much excitement that they saw all kinds of visions. When this excitement subsided they related what they had seen and heard at the Council of the Gods, although they were careful not to answer plainly the questions put to them. The Indians of Mexico prepared also a liquor from the tobacco leaves to which they added the ashes left after burning snakes, salamanders, lizards, spiders, caterpillars and other venomous creatures whose virus, nevertheless, was counteracted by the tobacco. The liquor was kept carefully in the temple and was called "food for the gods", "nectar and ambrosia", and was also used as an ointment to appease the desires of concupiscence.

In Modica, Sicily, tobacco is placed on the navel of the children when a quick expulsion of worms is desired. The "raskolniks" of Ukraina, where it is customary to offer it to the "lieski" or spirits of the forest, considered this plant as accursed and called it the "herb of the devil". There is an old legend of Ukraina that says that the "chumaks" found one day an idolatrous woman in an indecent posture that was very suggestive and, as their chastity was in danger, God appeared to them and ordered them to kill the temptress. After having executed the divine command, they buried the body of the victim, upon whose grave her husband planted a branch which grew and became a plant of broad and green leaves. Some time later the "chumaks" observed that the widower was cutting the leaves and filling his pipe with them and, imitating him, they smoked and found in them a taste so delicious that they propagated the plant. For this reason tobacco was considered an image of the devil that leaves his track wherever it passes, in the form of smoke and bad odor.

It is not difficult, therefore, to follow the different phases of the transition of tobacco from the ritualistic (connected with the worship of the gods and the ceremonies of religious rites) to the medicinal (with its superstitious practices), and thence to the pleasurable, during which period the use of this herb has expanded to such an extent that today tobacco has become one of the richest sources of wealth to many nations of the world.

Our Philippine Pygmies

(Continued from page 480)

at such moments of repentance and atonement. The ideal of our little people seems to be not only to live, but to let live, and to live in harmony. "If you can't get on with your neighbour," I heard a "Captain" in Bataan say, "it's *your* fault." I think that our little people have solved the question of how to get on with one's neighbour—they get away from him for a space till either of the party makes overtures for a reconciliation. After a day or not

For the Careful Consideration Of Philippine Parents



A Tonic of Double Strength Emulsion Boie

Let us tell you what occurred in Sta. Mesa, Manila. A girl of 11 years, very much under normal weight, digested her meals with difficulty and was put on a diet of milk together with her meals. The milk nauseated her and provoked constipation, she had frequently to be given a laxative. She then began taking Boie's Emulsion (½ cod liver oil, where most emulsions are only ¼) and she gained 12 pounds on 3 bottles. She now drinks milk with keen appetite, digests everything well and requires no laxative.

On the same street another child was being given a so-called cod liver oil extract. With this and milk at mealtime she lost weight and felt ill; but when a change was made to Boie's Emulsion she gained 10 pounds on 2 bottles.

**For Sale
At All Drug Stores**

Your children can be made healthy like the 2 children mentioned above—just give them Boie's Emulsion with their breakfast and supper. And begin at once: they need their strength at school.

Philippine American Drug Co.

95 Escolta

FORMULA: Cod Liver Oil 500 cc.; Calc. Hypophos. 10 Gm.; Sod. & Pot. Hyphophos. aa 5 Cm.; Syrup & Flavoring s.q. 1 Liter.

Tried and Tested Again and Again

By Manila's Leading
Private and Public Schools

INDECO
SLATING BOARDS

INDECO
SLATING PAINT

INDECO
BOOK VARNISH

Manufactured by

Industrial Development Company

129 J. Luna, Manila

Tel. 49067

much longer, in most cases, one or the other begins to feel a bitterness and a heart-burning and in thought to cast long lingering looks back at the friend he has lost and the kinsmen he has left. On casual occasions in the mountains of Zambales a crime may be committed and avenged, or reconciliation be brought about slowly by inducing the fugitive offender to cast away his bitterness of feeling and make such peace-offerings as will heal the breach. In one region of the mountains I stayed in the house of one Pinayusan who had fled after arrowing a rival of his for the hand of a damozel. Every day or so some of his bloodsmen came and told him of what his enemies had said and threatened to do, and how they took his proposal to make material compensation for his deed. As the days went by, I noted that the demands were growing less and less. His relatives acted informally as mediators and counsellors on both sides. But there never was a time when anyone doubted, for an instant, the final peaceful settlement.

Sexual Decorum

On entering Pygmydom for the first time, we might be strongly inclined to prejudge the little people and think at once that we had at last landed in the land of free mating, for we see before us men and women in almost complete nudity with only the merest makeshift for concealing those parts of the person that most mortals have deemed it more decent to conceal. But we will realize, if we stay long enough, that even sheer nudeness provokes less sensual thoughts than the flaunting of furs and furbelows and other female frippery. In northern Camarines, out of the forestways by Mount Kadig, one of my companions offended a group of the little forestfolk by peering and jeering at some of the softer sex who were flitting around insouciantly *in puris naturalibus*. Among other things the "Governor" of this group informed me that if they (my Filipino companions) did not wear clothes they would not look at the nether parts!

Sexual incontinence is everywhere and at all times regarded as improper, whether it be on the part of man or of maid. The lassie that yields too easily to the lure of love would find it difficult to secure a husband. Such lapses are extremely rare but they have been known to occur. Adultery would, of course, cause a regular hullabaloo and lead to no end of pow-wows and palaver if not to death.

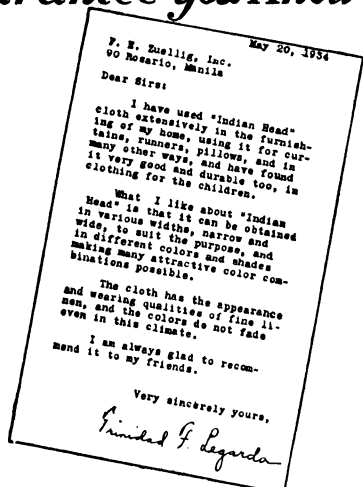
It may be that unnatural vice exists but certainly I found no trace of it, *not even in name*, although I flatter myself that I left no means untried to get the facts. As to the detestation and opprobrium in which incest is held, no words of mine would be adequate to express it.

If we had no other proof of the high stage of sexual morality existing among our little people, outward modesty alone would be a sufficient intimation. Maidens are modest, coy, and sexually timid to a very noticeable degree. This may not be true to such a very great extent among the Pygmies that live on the fringes of civilization but it holds for the main mass that have their inhabitations spread out over the spacious stretches of inland forest.

With the exception of certain groups that I met in the interior of northern Camarines, both sexes wear the essential minimum—a perineal band for the man and a loincloth for the maid. When the female waistwrap is frayed or

INDIAN HEAD CLOTH

"With the Guarantee you Know"



THIS IS WHAT MRS. TRINIDAD F. LEGARDA PROMINENT SOCIETY LEADER, SOCIAL WORKER, PATRON OF MUSIC, AND A FORMER QUEEN OF THE MANILA CARNIVAL HAS TO SAY ABOUT THIS EXCELLENT CLOTH

**Insist upon GENUINE
INDIAN HEAD**

36 INCHES WIDE IN 29 DIFFERENT SHADES

WHITE ~ IN 6 DIFFERENT WIDTHS

FOR ATTRACTIVE

PRINTS ON FINE CLOTH

Ask also INDIAN HEAD

PRINTS ON FINE CLOTH



otherwise deficient, the wearer unconsciously arranges it in such a wise that it serves its purpose to a tee. In squatting and in sitting she unconsciously makes amends for the shortness of the waistwrap by keeping her limbs close together.

Again, there has grown up among our little people a feeling of delicacy in regard to dealing with certain relatives of the other sex and with all such other muliebrities as are within marriageable degree. Thus if a Pygmy man is tripping along the trail and happens to descry one of such women coming his way, sexual politeness requires him either to turn tail and retrace his steps or to make a detour in passing her. For the same reason the sexes use a different part of the forest when attending to nature's calls, and always go far enough away to be out of sight of their encampment or of their companions of the other sex.

The same delicacy guides conversation anent sexual matters. It is, for instance, altogether in bad form to indulge in personal persiflage or pleasantries regarding sex with members of the more modest sex. Men may make mention of sexual matters and may make merry jests over a new marriage or some such doing, but such sallies are from man to man and very seldom, at least as far as my observation goes, from man to maid. When quips and quirks and quiddities of this kind are in the air, the coy sex do not become skittish nor curious but just give a knowing smile and continue on the tenor of the work on hand. What they do when "Catharina, Camilla, and Sibylla" gather together at their wild tuber holes I have no means of knowing but the men say that the womenfolk make more merry and wag their tongues with more jest and jollity than they themselves. Be it said, in general, that conversation about sexual affairs is casual but, if indulged in, is carried on with Old Testament frankness. The matter is referred to in a jocose spirit, much as we ourselves might crack a joke at the length of a man's nose. The men break out into merry laughs and the women smile in their own coy way and all is over.

As among so many other peoples of the Orient, our little foresters do not caress nor kiss nor flaunt affection in the presence of others except, of course, towards their teeny-weeny tots whom, by the way, they pet and pat and cuddle to no end.

How Much Longer Hitler?

(Continued from page 478)

Herr Maetge does not know of it—that indicates how well-informed he is.

I will make the answer to Herr Maetge's personal attacks very brief. Those Germans before 1914 who characterized the policies of the Kaiser as dangerous and warned against them, were also called enemies of the Fatherland. In the end, to the misfortune of the whole world, it was demonstrated that they were right. Today those are called enemies of the Fatherland who, with the same anxiety, point out the fateful results which will follow Hitler's course. But an enemy of Hitler is not by any means an enemy of Germany—in most cases he is a lover of Germany. The real enemies of Germany could not wish for anything better than a Hitler.

—R. Schay.

The Twelve Hunchbacks

(Continued from page 476)

he cut through the neck of the corpse, separating the head from the body, and buried them separately. To make still more sure of his work, he placed large and heavy stones on the mound of earth covering the grave. He remained at the place for nearly an hour, with the shovel in his hand ready to pound down the body of the hunchback should it again appear. After feeling sure that it could not make any further mischief, he started for the woman's house.

However, he frequently looked back to see if the dead body had again risen from the grave. At first he saw nothing, but then he became aware of a hunchback walking only a few feet in front of him. Thinking that this was the corpse he had just buried,—in reality it was the husband of the



**HEADACHES
SLEEPLESSNESS
NERVOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION**

**Maybe it's only
ACID STOMACH**

Many supposedly serious ills are simply the result of acid stomach. This condition is easily and quickly corrected by taking Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. Almost at once, the acids are neutralized, your ailments disappear and you feel like your old self again.

Take two teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water every morning when you get up. Take another teaspoonful thirty minutes after each meal and another before retiring at night.



ALSO IN TABLET FORM

Convenient to carry with you. Each Tablet is the equivalent of one teaspoonful of the liquid.



**PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA**

woman he was working for, he ran after him and pulled him back to the graveyard. The hunchback protested and demanded an explanation, but the man, inflamed with wrath at such an attitude he thought a pretense to fool him once more, knocked him down with his shovel.

"You wish to fool me again!... You won't escape me this time!" He did not leave off beating the wretched hunchback until he was dead. Then he buried the body,—the last of the twelve hunchbacks.

The Philippine Lumber Industry

(Continued from page 475)

Zamboanga to Manila, the rate for logs reaches as high as ₱14.00, per thousand board-feet sawn lumber, or an average of ₱9.48 per cubic meter (round logs); from Laoang, Samar, to Manila, as high as ₱13.50, or an average of ₱8.86; from Iloilo to Manila ₱11.30, or an average of ₱7.24; and from Cebu to Manila ₱10.90, or an average of ₱7.64. The same amount of ordinary cargo can be transported from one point to another in the Philippines at about one half these rates. Only good prices in Manila and other local markets make it possible to ship native timber under such conditions.

The freight rates from Manila to the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and Canada is \$11.50 for sawn lumber per thousand board feet measure, and \$13.50 for round logs (Brereton Scale); to Atlantic ports \$17.50 for sawn lumber and \$17.50 also for logs; to Shanghai and Hongkong ₱12.00 to ₱16.00; to Japan ports ₱15.00; to the ports of Bangkok, Saigon, Penang and Singapore, Batavia, Semarang and Surabaya, and Rangoon, Calcutta, and Colombo, the rates range from ₱15.00 to ₱20.00; and to ports in Australia and New Zealand and South Sea Island ports, the freight rates reach to ₱36.50.

Government Charges

The Philippine forest is of government ownership, and compared with other countries, fees are low. The United

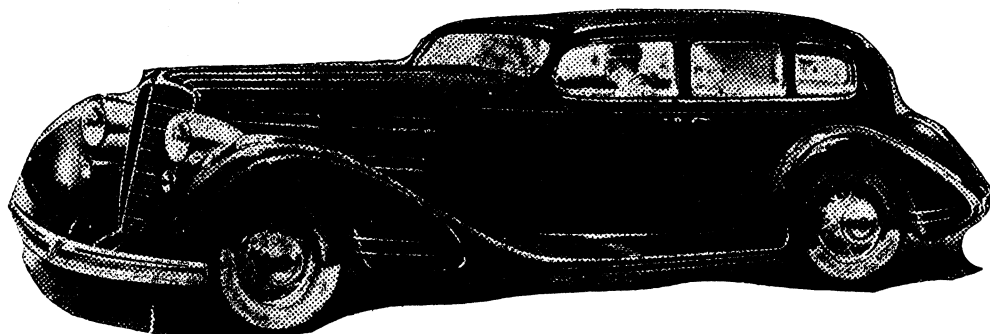
States, for example, charges no less than ₱4.00 per thousand board feet and the collection is made in advance based on the timber stand of the forest allotted, whereas in the Philippines, forest charges are made only from the timber or sawn lumber equivalent. Our government charges from ₱0.50 to ₱2.50 per cubic meter: for fourth group, ₱0.50; third group, ₱1.00; second group, ₱1.50; and first group, ₱2.50. Under this classification the white lauan which is in great demand and sells in the local markets, like Cebu, Zamboanga, Iloilo and Manila for from ₱45.00 to ₱70.00 per thousand board feet, is charged for at only ₱0.50 per cubic meter; on red lauan, tangile, apitong, kamatog, lumbayau, mayapis, palosapis, and nato, sold at ₱45.00 to ₱105.00 per 1,000 board feet, the Government charges, ₱1.00 per cubic meter; and on guijo, selling for from ₱90.00 to ₱120.00, the charge is ₱1.50 a cubic meter. The cheap stumpage price for Philippine timber is more marked in the cabinet woods. Narra, tindalo, and other woods whose equals in California are charged for at ₱10.00 a cubic meter, are obtained at only ₱2.50 per cubic meter in the Philippines, while the selling prices in the local markets range from ₱110.00 to ₱350.00 per thousand board feet.* (All June 30, 1934, market quotations).

The Bureau of Forestry

In this connection, it is not out of place to mention what the Government does to help and to protect the lumber industry. Unlike in other countries, where the operator has to make his own surveys, the Philippine Government foresters make careful surveys of the various forest areas open for exploitation. Researches and studies are made and the results are supplied to any lumberman for the asking to help him get the most out of his investment. The Government also helps in the search for profitable markets by

*Note:—However, due to defects and low utilization because of the lack of local industrial requirements, it takes about four cubic meters of logs to make 1000 board feet of sawn lumber, which brings the stumpage charge close to that in the United States.

*You owe it to
yourself to
investigate*



NASH and LAFAYETTE

Before you buy *any* car!

Distributed by

THE BACHRACH MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

— Port Area, Manila

sending experts abroad to study market conditions and to do propaganda work. In the event of unlawful interference with lumbering operations, immediate steps are taken by the Government to protect the operators.

Local Lumber Consumption

The local demand for lumber is still largely to be developed. While the world's average consumption is 32 cubic feet per capita each year, that of the Philippines is only 3 cubic feet. It seems anomalous that a country so rich in timber does not use more of it, and even imports lumber.

The reasons are the still relatively undeveloped lumber industry, the poor transportation facilities making for high cost, and the general bamboo and nipa construction of the houses of the masses of the people.

Foreign Markets

Philippine woods are steadily becoming better known abroad. Because of the good quality of our woods, countries like China and Australia which in past years have been using American pine are now buying substitute Philippine woods. In normal times export increases yearly. Among the present foreign markets for Philippine timber are China, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom, South Africa, and the United States. Lumber has the most diversified foreign market of all Philippine products. The advantageous position of the Philippine Islands as regards the comparatively short distances to the lumber consuming countries on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic, is an important favorable factor in competition against other lumber producing countries.

History of Lumbering in the Philippines

The history of the lumber industry in this country is interesting. Lumbering in the good old days was confined

to the supply of the local demand. Methods of cutting were crude and development was naturally slow. Yet in spite of this, the most prosperous and influential individuals in Spanish times were those who engaged in lumbering

Leading Gregg Shorthand Books

For Beginning Students		List Price
Title		
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg)	.....	₱3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg)	.....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter)	.....	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott)	.....	3.30
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg)	.....	.65
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett)	.....	1.32
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg)	.....	.70
Progressive Dictation (Wilson)	.....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee)	.....	1.58

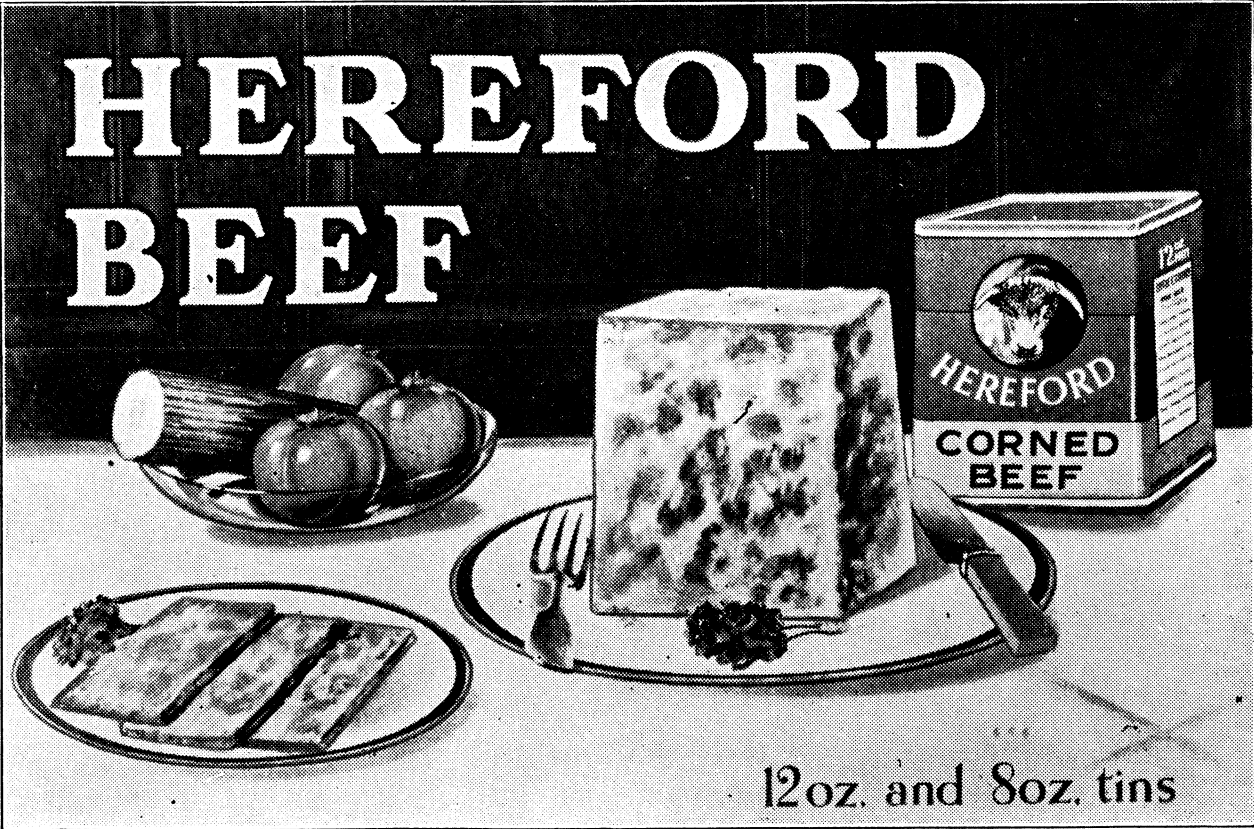
For Advanced Students		
Gregg Speed Building (Gregg)	.....	2.64
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett)	.....	3.10
Transcription Drills (Ross)	.....	2.64
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg)	.....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg)	.....	2.20

For Teachers		
Daily Lesson Plans in Gregg Shorthand (Zinman, Strelsin, and Weitz)	.....	2.64
Teaching Principles and Procedures for Gregg Shorthand (Skene, Walsh, and Lomax)	.....	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

Phelan Building — San Francisco
or

The Philippine Education Company
101-103 Escolta — Manila



or wood manufacturing. They gave work to the poor, and were looked upon with respect.

With the advent of the American Eagle thirty-four years ago came a new pioneering spirit, and with the investment of capital, the installation of modern equipment, including donkey machines, tractors, locomotives, aerial tramways, etc., the lumber industry showed remarkable progress. The following table shows the growth of our lumber exports and the decline of imports since the American occupation:

Year	Exports in Board Feet	Imports in Board Feet
1918	7,080,796	6,393,496
1921	11,790,168	10,820,680
1924	50,759,584	4,670,784
1929	104,275,592	9,975,872
1931	71,333,760	3,801,584
1933	80,244,968	3,088,840

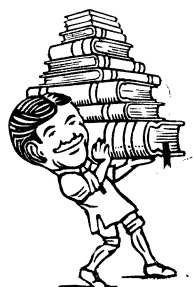
About the year 1900, the number of sawmills could be counted on the fingers and they were of small capacities located in the heart of Manila. Operations were confined

to few a species mostly belonging to the second and lower groups. No lumber was exported, and, on the contrary, considerable American redwood and Oregon pine was imported for general construction purposes.

In 1901 there were but fourteen small sawmills; today there are 123 large ones. These mills are capitalized at over ₱41,000,000. Thanks to this private enterprise, 35,000 men, supporting some 65,000 dependents, are employed, making a total of around 100,000 of our people directly relying upon this industry for their livelihood.

The Government in 1933 collected in timber royalties alone over ₱1,375,000 giving a surplus of about ₱750,000.00 after deducting ₱628,000.00 for expenditures for the same year. The value of the lumber export amounted to about ₱3,000,000.

The Insular Lumber Company of Fabrica, Occidental Negros, owned by American capitalists, is one of the oldest in the business. It was opened in 1904, cutting 250 board



AS A PRACTICAL SOLUTION TO YOUR XMAS GIFT PROBLEMS WE SUGGEST

NEW BOOKS

The best among the thousands published during the last six months of this year, we have picked out for our patrons, and below mention just a few titles.

FICTION

<i>Bredon, J.</i>.....Hundred Altars; a novel on China....	₱5.50
<i>Maugham, W. S.</i> ...East and West.....	6.60
<i>Smith, Thorne</i>.....The Glorious Pool.....	4.40
<i>Stone, I.</i>.....Lust for Life.....	5.50
<i>Van Dine, S. S.</i> ...The Casino Murder Case.....	4.40
<i>Yardley, H. O.</i> ...Red Sun of Nippon.....	4.40

₱2.50 REPRINT EDITIONS

Reprinted complete and in full size but at greatly reduced price.

<i>Alexander of Russia</i>.....Once a Grand Duke
<i>Johnson, M.</i>.....Congorilla
<i>Kopeloff, N.</i>.....Man vs. Microbes
<i>Lamb, H.</i>.....The Crusades
<i>Knopf, O.</i>.....The Art of Being a Woman
<i>Lindley, E. K.</i>.....Franklin D. Roosevelt

NON-FICTION

<i>Barnes, J. (Ed.)</i>....Empire in the East.....	₱7.15
<i>Close, U.</i>.....Japan Challenges the world.....	5.50
<i>Cole, G. D. H. & M.</i> ...A Guide to Modern Politics.....	6.60
<i>Field, F. V. (Ed.)</i> ...Economic Handbook of the Pacific Area	11.00
<i>Lamb, H.</i>.....Omar Khayyam: A Life.....	6.60
<i>Seeger, E.</i>.....Pageant of Chinese History.....	6.60

₱1.90 POPULAR COPYRIGHTS

Notable books have just come out in this series.

<i>Thayer, T.</i>.....Three Sheet
<i>Mason, Van W.</i>....Shanghai Bund Murders
<i>Gregory, J.</i>.....Affairs of Cellini
<i>Norris, K.</i>.....Wife for Sale
<i>Fallada, H.</i>.....Little Man, What Now?
<i>Lindsay, N.</i>.....Cautious Amorist

No less fitting as presents, we have many new lines of PAPETERIES never seen in town before.

In our LEATHER GOODS you will find utility and beauty combined. An assortment of new styles is now on display.

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

101-103 Escolta

Manila

Tel. 2-21-31

Another Filipino-owned lumber company is the Becha

Many more could be added to this list. The Dee Hong Lue & Company, Inc., owned by Chinese, is capitalized at P692,000; the Anakan Lumber Company, in Misamis Oc-

SUGAR, DESICCATED COCONUT, COPRA & COIR FIBER PRODUCTS

[illegible]

PHILLIPS' Dental Magnesia

**Contains over 75%
Milk of Magnesia**

Protects the Gums

Whitens Teeth

Destroys Mouth Acids



Compliments

===== of =====

Pampanga Sugar Mills

Factory at
Del Carmen, Pampanga

SUGAR
MANUFACTURERS

YULETIDE SHALL SOON BE WITH US AGAIN!



Santa Claus says:

"Remember the Christmas Store where you can find EVERYTHING for Xmas under one roof:

Toys	Christmas Decorations
Games	Fine Leather Goods
Diaries	Artificial Flowers
Stationery	Costume Jewelry
Statuaries	Christmas Trees
Gift-books	Greeting Cards
Bill Folders	Tableware
Prayer Books	Pictures
Fountain Pens	Pottery
Lamps and Shades	Candies

—and hundreds of other items."

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY
101-103 Escolta — Manila

cidental, is operated under a capital of ₱400,000; the Sumagui Timber Company, Inc., at Pinamalayan, Bongabon and Mansalay, Mindoro, is run by an American with a capital of ₱218,000, the cut averaging 18,000 board feet; the Reynolds and Wahlgren, Inc., at Baler, Tayabas, is capitalized at ₱100,000. All these enterprises are witnesses to the great possibilities of the lumber industry in this country.

Future Development

Extensive lumbering is just beginning. Lumber companies are as yet only pioneering in many unsettled regions in Mindanao, Luzon, and the large islands of the Visayas. Of the total investment for lumber operations in the Philippines, only about 20 per cent is Filipino, 40 per cent American, and the rest distributed among Chinese, Japanese, British, Spanish, Swiss, and Belgian capitalists. Most of the lumbering enterprises start as mere lumber camps generally on potential agricultural land, and as soon as the forest is cleared, the logged areas are applied for by home-seekers. Small operators, generally native, carry on in crude, inefficient manner, resulting in much waste and necessarily small production.

As yet, the total yearly cut of 170,000,000 board feet does not meet the full local and foreign demand. There is plenty of room for expansion, and were we to multiply our present output fifteen times, our timber reserves would still not be endangered.

To stimulate forest industries in this country, the Bureau of Forestry has located and roughly mapped out timber tracts suitable for operations. The Bureau is in a position to give definite information regarding such tracts to prospective lumbermen. Those who have made application to exploit our forests have found the maps and information furnished them by the Bureau of Forestry of great value. Other aid, in the form of valuable publications, are made available to interested parties upon application.

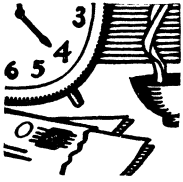
Best among the areas that contain virgin forests is Mindanao, the provinces of Cotabato, Davao, Agusan, Zamboanga and Surigao leading. Here operation can as yet be carried on in low places, near rivers and floatable waters. The Islands of Palawan, Mindoro, and Negros are other regions to the south with thick forests. Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Mountain Province in Northern Luzon, Bataan and Zambales in the central Luzon, and Tayabas, Camarines Norte, and Camarines Sur in southern Luzon, contain typical forest very suitable for large lumber operations. All these except the Mountain Province where pine thrives, are abundant in the much demanded almon, lauan, narra, apitong, tangile, and many other important species, with standing timber reaching to 30,000 board feet per hectare. They all offer excellent lumbering opportunities to capital.

Our public forests are not for sale but until recently they were open to anybody—it was only after the passage of Act 3674 which took effect in 1930 that foreigners were barred from acquiring lumber concessions in the Philippines, except old concessionaires whose old licenses were renewed—under the license system, for exploitation. Small cutters operate generally under ordinary licenses for small areas leased them yearly. For large, permanent operation, involving considerable capital, exclusive licenses for large forest tracts are granted for periods up to twenty years.

(Continued on page 518)

Four O'clock

In the Editor's Office



WE start the Magazine out this month with a new feature—a pictorial section which may be said to take the place of the usual frontispiece. This section is edited by Mr. Aleko E. Lilius, and will be devoted to pictorial, illustrative, and news photographs. It is planned to confine all photographic illustrations to this section of the Magazine, and to use only line drawings elsewhere. Reproductions of photographs illustrative of articles in the body of

the Magazine will be found in the pictorial section, both for the sake of achieving clearer reproduction and a better appearance and of establishing the desired unity between these two parts of the Magazine. The effect of a mere "picture-book" was not desired. We wanted, and I think we succeeded, in incorporating a pictorial section without destroying or even altering the general characteristics of the Magazine. The Magazine remains a unit, the headings and type used also playing a part in producing this effect. The whole scheme was carefully thought out and we are quite proud of the result. Just as the whole Magazine is unique in many ways, so is this new section a journalistic original.

Mr. Aleko E. Lilius was the founder and until recently the editor of *Philippine Touring Topics*. He was recently listed as the eighth among twenty-five authors cited by Mr. Lowell Thomas as the foremost living adventure-tale writers. He gained this distinction chiefly through his book, which has been translated into seven languages, "I Sailed with Chinese Pirates", and his feature articles in *L'Illustration* (Paris), *Sphere* and *Wide World* (London), *American Weekly*, *Asia*, *Travel*, etc. He is at present at work on another book on his travels and adventures in the Philippines. He was born in Finland and began his literary career there. He later came to the United States and engaged in newspaper and literary work, becoming, also, a naturalized American citizen. Besides his book on the Chinese pirates, he has written eight other books published in Scandinavian countries. He is a member of the Authors' League of America and of the Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers (London), and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Being a photographer of repute, he was in 1923-24 sent by Pathe's to Mexico and in 1927 by Paramount to China to photograph the civil wars that so frequently occur in those countries. He has traveled widely in all of the five continents, always adventuring, writing, and taking innumerable pictures.

As the cover design by Mr. Alexander Kulesh indicates, a considerable part of this issue of the Magazine is given over to the Philippine lumber industry, which got rather a raw deal under President Roosevelt's "New Deal". I am more than glad that the Magazine as an organ of opinion can give currency to the protest very eloquently voiced by Mr. W. W. Harris, for a number of years President of the Philippine Hardwood Export Association, which recently broke up because of an inner conflict over the questions that the unequitable and unjust allotment of the Philippine lumber quota under the National Recovery Act brought up, and now Vice-President and one of the prime movers of the newly organized Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Harris was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1872, and was for many years engaged in the lumber business in various executive positions in Hawaii before coming to the Philippines in 1913. He engaged in the same business in Manila, first as assistant manager of the Insular Lumber Company, later as general manager of the Negros-Philippine Lumber Corporation, and at present as director of the Philippine Lumber Manufacturing Company and director and treasurer of Dee C. Chuan Company, Inc. He also has extensive mining interests. Certainly no one could speak with greater authority for the Philippine lumber industry.

Insular Saw Mill Inc.

Manila, P. I.

Manufacturers & Dealers

in

Philippine Hardwoods

Importers

of

OREGON PINE

Our Specialty:-

Narra
Tindalo
Ipil
Yacal
Guijo

Mangachapuy
Apitong
Tanguile
Lawaan
Oregon Pine

Office & Yard
340 Canonigo, Paco.

Tel. Nos.
5-69-40—5-69-49

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Compliments of

Santa Clara Lumber Co.

—Incorporated—

*Architects, Engineers, Contractors &
Lumber Dealers*

Sole distributors in the Philippines of

UPSON BOARD

ideal material for walls, ceilings,
partitions and insulation

For particulars write to
P. O. Box 1711 or Call
Tels. 49741, 49009 & 49939

Mills and Forests:

Baganian Peninsula, Zamboanga
Gingoog, Oriental Misamis

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF

VERMICOL
Candy Worm-Remedy
Safe - Sure
WATSONAL
SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

XMAS CARDS

of the

PHILIPPINES

Order Now!

Photo Finishing Corp.

Expert Developing and Printing

114-116 Escolta, Manila

GOTAUCO & CO., INC.

General Contractors and Lumber Dealers

214 Soler, Manila

Tels. 4-97-21 & 4-96-71

Agents for:

MINDANAO LUMBER CO., INC.

660 Alvarado, Manila

Branches: Dumaguilas Saw Mill
Margosatubig, Zamboanga

Chiukang Saw Mill
Naga-Naga, Zamboanga

Zamboanga Lumber Yard

Cebu Lumber Yard

Davao Lumber Yard

Mr. Eusebio Vibar, who contributes a general article on the lumber industry of the Philippines, is connected with the Bureau of Forestry. He was formerly a public school teacher in Sorsogon, and was born in Bulan, a town of that province. He is a Liberal Arts graduate and contributes to leading Philippine publications. He is the author of "Our Forest Wealth" published in the March, 1934, issue of the Philippine Magazine.

Angel Par. Vivas, who writes on the lumber trade, is also connected with the Bureau of Forestry. He was born in 1911 in Manila. After graduation from the high school and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades he studied for some years in the National University but due to circumstances had to suspend his studies. He devotes his leisure time to writing for a number of magazines and newspapers.

Maximo Ramos ("Holiday in Black") is already known to the readers of the Philippine Magazine. Born in Zambales, he is now adventuring in Mindanao. He credits Mrs. Rachel Mack, at one time on the faculty of the University of the Philippines and a contributor to this Magazine, with having aided him the most in learning to use the English language as a writer.

Toribio de Castro who describes the *Pangangaluluwa* or All Souls' Day celebration and incidentally tells the famous Tagalog tale of the twelve hunchbacks, was born in Manila in 1913. He writes chiefly for local Tagalog publications.

John M. Garvan, M. A. (Dublin) continues his series on the Philippine Negritos. His charmingly written articles throw an entirely new light on these "savages".

Ramon Valdes Pica, member of a prominent Manila family, composer, musician, and patron of the arts, is connected with the San Miguel Brewery. His short, but informative history of tobacco, one of our principal products, written for this issue of the Magazine, will be followed by another article on the former Spanish tobacco monopoly here.

F. W. Maetge is a German business man in Iloilo, who recently spent seven months in Germany on a vacation. He replies to the anonymous article published in the October issue, "How Much Longer Hitler?" His reply is followed by a short article in rebuttal by the author of the first article, Dr. Rudolf Schay, formerly a prominent German editor, now in the Philippines. In publishing his article in the October issue anonymously, it was desired to save his family from the persecution as was suffered by German political fugitives such as Seger and Baimler, but with the agreement of the author, whose family is in safety, his name was mentioned in a local daily as the author on the day the October Philippine Magazine was published.

Wilfrid Turnbull, author of the article, "What if the U. S. Army be Withdrawn?" is a former Army and Constabulary officer already known to the readers through his articles published some time ago on the Non-Christian peoples on the east coast of Luzon among whom he lived for many years.

Conrado Benitez, a prominent delegate to the Constitutional Convention, requires no introduction to the readers. He is a member of the Sub-Committee of Seven which wrote the draft of the proposed constitution for the coming Commonwealth, and is therefore exceptionally well fitted to point out its principal features.

Greg. A. Estonanto contributes his first poem, "In the Storm", to this issue of the Magazine. He hails from Donsol, Sorsogon. Our writers in English are not all from Manila.

F. M. Penera ("To a Flower by the Wayside") was born in San Manuel, Pangasinan, and is a student in the University of the Philippines

Mr. E. Arsenio Manuel told me in a recent letter that he had made his sister cry by telling her that she looked like Mr. Kulesh's girl on the cover of the October issue. That is one on Mr. Kulesh!

The October issue also played a part in another drama. Mr. D. Corpuz Dayao, who had just been married the day before, bought a copy of the issue at a Rizal Avenue news stand and unexpectedly found his poem in it ("Night", page 437). Proudly he rushed home with it. "And was my wife happy!" he exclaims in a letter telling me about this coincidence. I wrote him a little note of congratulation and he answered in another one confessing that he had always thought editors were "hard and heartless", but that now he had learned they could be "sympathetic," at least when they like!

This same young married man commented on Lazaro M. Espinosa's story, "José and Rita", in which José slaps Rita, and Rita leaves the house, but afterwards, when it becomes dark, returns to her husband again. "After a while he told her to prepare supper. Rita did and they ate." Mr. Dayao says that the story is life-like, understanding, and human, and that though it is very short, it gives the reader an impression of a finished whole. I hope that Mr. Dayao's being so impressed with this story won't lead to any slappings in his family. Oddly enough, the author himself, Mr. Espinosa, is trying to make up his mind, I have learned, whether to continue his studies or to get married. But this is enough on such a ticklish subject.

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Filipinas Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Manufacturer and Exporter

of

Philippine Hardwoods

Member: Philippine Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands

U. S. Representative: Barg Lumber Co.,
San Francisco, California.

SIY CONG BIENG & CO., INC.

General Managers

P. O. Box 18

Tel. 4-90-48

123 Juan Luna, Manila, P. I.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Looking for something more technical, I find a letter from Mr. H. Costenoble of Del Carmen, Pampanga. He writes: "Reading over the preamble to the proposed Philippine constitution in yesterday's *Bulletin*, I note that the Philippine Republic shall comprise all islands ceded to the United States by Spain in the treaty of December 10, 1898. Does this include Puerto Rico and Guam? It might be interesting to look up this matter. As future citizens of the Philippine Republic we should inform ourselves as to its boundaries." I refer the matter to President Claro M. Recto of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Rogaciano Sian of Manila wrote me during the month: "Ever since the article of Mr. Pio Duran saw the light in Manila, I was anxious to read a good article refuting it completely and showing it up in its true colors, for although it is full of sophisms, I feared that it might mislead some of our people. By your editorial, 'Japan "thunders" Again', you evidenced once more that you have the interests of the Filipino people at heart. Your viewpoint is so close to ours that the editorial did not seem to have been written by an American. Your answer to Mr. P. A. Hill's article a few months ago showed the same quality. . . ."

I thank Mr. Sian for his kind words. Having spent more than a third of my life—17/41 to be exact—in the Philippines, a larger fraction of it than I spent in any other country, it is rather natural, I think, that I should feel and think as I do. I am glad to be as much of a Filipino as I am; however, I also have my older loyalties but these, happily, do not conflict.

Mr. Francisco R. Fernando, in a letter, writing of what he calls "magazine graduation" says that when he was in the elementary school he read the *School News Review*, and graduated from that to the various local weeklies and the weekly magazine sections of the daily newspapers. During his third year in high school he began to read the *Saturday Evening Post*, and in his senior high-school year he began to take an interest in *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and the *Atlantic*. "After that, the *Philippine Magazine* became the only local magazine for me. Its contents possess a quality of permanence in values that is equalled by no other publication and are in the best sense and genuinely Philippine." He states that from the best magazines he is now graduating to the better books.

I received a letter from Mr. J. C. Dionisio, who lives in Seattle, in which he stated: "A friend of mine in the Philippines wrote to tell me that he couldn't get the Philippine Magazine in his town. He went to the school library, but there was no Philippine Magazine there. He then called on the Principal of the school and that worthy pedagogue told him 'We cancelled our subscription to that magazine because it is not educational enough'. . . . Anyway, herewith a money-order for three dollars. . . ."

A few days after receiving this letter I received one from an educator like the one mentioned in Mr. Dionisio's letter,—a supervising teacher in Bohol, whose name I will charitably refrain from publishing. He wrote: "Upon receiving the first copy of the Philippine Magazine, I made a careful perusal of the whole issue. After the careful examination of the magazine I found out that it is of very little value to me in a way of helping me in my line of work in the educational field of the Bureau of Education. For this reason I have decided to discontinue my subscription to the said paper, Philippine Magazine, for good. Should you continue sending me copies of said papers it is up to you and I shall not take the responsibility of paying the account of the subscription. I am sending herewith the duplicate of the subscription blank for your proper action. Yours very truly, X.X.X. Supervising Teacher."

Fortunately this letter is only one among hundreds of a very different tenor. Mr. Geronimo D. Sicam, for instance, a teacher of English in the Davao High School, asked for forty sample copies to distribute among his students, because he thinks the six copies the High School regularly receives are not enough and he hopes to interest them in subscribing for themselves. "I am quite confident that I can get them interested in the good contemporary Philippine literature which you publish to the extent of their wanting voluntarily to subscribe. If I fail to get this response, I shall be glad to pay for these sample copies myself." Of course we sent him the sample copies gratis.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BUREAU OF POSTS
Manila

SWORN STATEMENT
(Required by Act 2580)

The undersigned A. V. H. Hartendorp, owner and publisher of **PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE**, published monthly, in Manila, Province of Manila, P. I., after having been duly sworn in accordance with law hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., as required by Act 2580 of the Philippine Legislature:

Name	Post-Office Address
Editor: A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	217 Dasmariñas
Publisher: A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	217 Dasmariñas
Business Manager: A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	217 Dasmariñas

Owners or stockholders holding one per cent or more of interest, stock, bonds or other securities:

Name	Post-Office Address
A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	217 Dasmariñas

Bondholder, mortgagee, or other security holders of one per cent or more of total value: (If no outstanding securities so state; state nature of security if any).

Name	Post-Office Address
None.....	(Signature) A. V. H. Hartendorp (Owner or Publisher)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd of October, 1934, the declarant having exhibited his cedula No. F13768 issued at Manila on February 10, 1934.

SIMEON C. CAPULE.

Notary Public.

My commission expires Dec. 31, 1934.

[Seal]
No. 127: Page 27.
Book 1: Series of 1934.

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Basilan Lumber Company

Port Holland, Island of Basilan

Head Office: (ZAMBOANGA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manufacturers and Exporters
of

PHILIPPINE MAHOGANY

and all grades of

PHILIPPINE HARDWOODS

MANUFACTURERS

of

Lauans, Apitong

J. W. STRONG

Isabela de Basilan

CORN-PAIN is gone!

It's marvelous how
pain disappears when
you use a drop of

"GETS-IT"

Better
because it's
liquid

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s.

The Philippine Lumber Industry

(Continued from page 514)

All applications are made to the Bureau of Forestry or its representatives in the provinces. Areas applied for are then investigated before final action is taken. In the case of large operations where the area sought is 1,000 hectares or more, or even of a smaller area when the timber to be cut is 1,000 cubic meters or more a year, such applications need the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. In considering these applications the Government, of course, places public interest above all, but once it is convinced that the operations will not prejudice the interests of the public, the licensee, upon filing the necessary bond as a guaranty of good faith, gets exclusive rights over the resources of the applied forest. Preference is always given to those who offer to install the most complete and efficient plants most promptly and to do the greatest amount of development work.

The Bureau of Forestry assists lumbermen desiring to locate forest tracts. Trained and experienced foresters are placed at the service of lumbermen to assist them in the selection of areas suitable for any kind of lumber operation.

The Filipinos, as a people, are fortunate to have fallen heir to such enormously valuable forest resources. How to utilize them for the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people at all times is a vital problem. Now, during this period of economic uncertainty, when our agricultural industries appear to be declining, with the wonderful opportunities and possibilities open to our lumber industry, our salvation lies in our forests. With proper methods of timber utilization, the day will soon come when prosperity will once again smile on us.



The new Merriam-Webster, now ready, is the most important contribution to educational equipment in 25 years.

Easy to use and its encyclopedic treatment of thousands of topics makes it indispensable to all.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY *Second Edition*

The work of outstanding authorities. 600,000 entries. Magnificent plates in color and half tone. Thousands of new words. 12,000 terms illustrated. Thousands of encyclopedic articles. 35,000 geographical entries. 13,000 biographical entries. 3,300 pages.

Write for free illustrated booklet with specimen pages.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Tagum Trading Co., Inc.

Manufacturers, Exporters, Local Dealers

in

All kinds of Philippine Timbers

Saw Mill:

DAVAO, P. I.

Cable Address:

"TATRACO" DAVAO

Main Office:

N. C. B. BLDG., MANILA

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

JAN 1935

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

DECEMBER, 1934

No. 12 (320)



Thirty Centavos the Copy

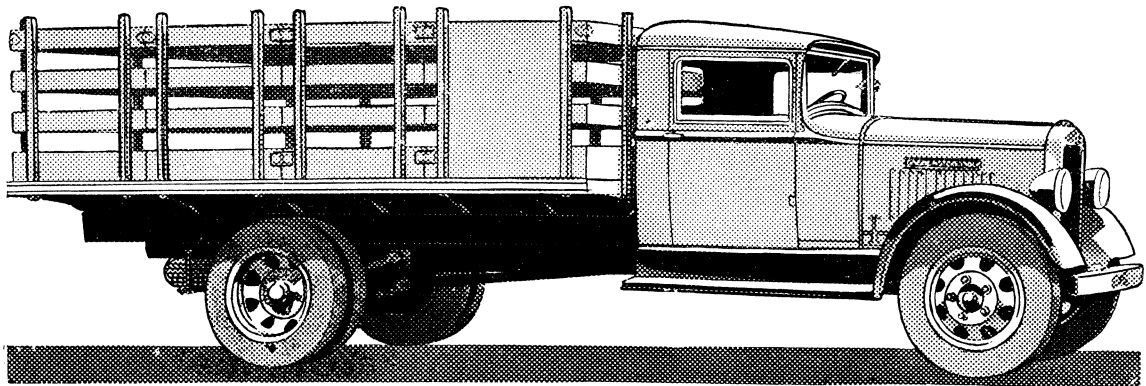
CHRISTMAS IN THE VILLAGE

(Design by Alexander Kulesh)

Three Pesos the Year



truck engineered and truck-built
for truck service



If you need a *truck* in the 1½ to 2 ton range, nothing less than a *truck* will do. Nothing less—for obvious reasons—will last so long or cost so little in terms of miles per peso.

Why? Because a unit *not* designed and built for truck work wholly and exclusively cannot stand up under the peculiar, difficult conditions prevailing in trucking service.

It was because truck operators demanded a light duty truck that was *really a truck* that the General Motors Truck Company developed Model T-18. *And it is every inch a truck*—engineered by truck experts . . . built by the world's largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles exclusively . . . for truck work and nothing else!

Check these genuine truck features

Powerful GMC 221-cubic-inch engine—6 cylinder, valve-in-head—developing the highest

sustained torque of any engine in its capacity range . . . coach-type front-end appearance . . . coupe-type cab . . . large, heavy fenders . . . *straight, truck-type frame* . . . tubular propeller shafts (for strength) with friction-free, long lived needle bearing universal joints . . . non-scoring, non-distorting centrifuse brake drums . . . *full floating rear axle* . . . 140¾" and 164¾" wheelbases—giving load spaces which conform to S.A.E. standards and assure correct load distribution.

CLAIM FREE TEST

So—if you are one of those who appreciate the superior quality, low operating and maintenance cost, and higher profit-earning ability of a *real truck-built truck*—get the facts on GMC T-18. They are yours for the asking—so is a demonstration.

Factory Alcohol-burning equipment—Optional

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Bacolod • Baguio • Cebu • Iloilo • Manila • Zamboanga

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*
ALEKO E. LILIUS, *Art Editor*



VOL. XXXI

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1934

No. 12 (320)

Cover Design:

Christmas in the Village.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	J. BARTLETT RICHARDS.....	520
News Summary.....		521
Astronomical Data for December.....	WEATHER BUREAU.....	525
Pictorial Section:—In the Philippine Highlands, A Sculptor of Cremona, Philippine Gold, A Submarine Volcano off Southern Japan, "Spanish Milled Dollars", Sunset on Pasay Beach.....		527-534
"Let Us not Kid Ourselves!".....	FAUSTINO BUGANTE.....	535
A Tsingtao War Diary.....	TRANSLATED BY GERTRUDE V. C. HORNBOSTEL.....	537
Carol of the Angels (Poem).....	R. ARCEO ARISTORENAS.....	538
The Miracle (Story).....	ISABELO TUPAS.....	539
Pangasi, the Bukidnon Wine.....	RICARDO C. GALANG.....	540
Break, Break my Heart (Poem).....	GUILLERMO V. SISON.....	540
Did Rizal Favor the Revolution? (A Criticism of the Valenzuela Memoirs).....	E. ARSENIO MANUEL.....	541
Poem to a Homely Girl.....	CARLOS P. SAN JUAN.....	542
The Gold Industry to Our Rescue.....	A. V. H. HARTENDORP.....	543
Soft-Boiled Rice (Story).....	GERUNCIO G. LA CUESTA.....	545
The Sky (Poem).....	KATHLEEN CHAPMAN.....	545
The Gift of the Barrio (Story).....	N. V. M. GONZALES.....	546
Pieces of Eight.....	GILBERT S. PEREZ.....	547
A Wind from the Silent Sea (Poem).....	RAFAEL ZULUETA DA COSTA.....	547
Cav. Francesco Riccardo Monti, Sculptor.....	A. V. H. HARTENDORP.....	548
Kalamigan Falls (Poem).....	BEATO A. DE LA CRUZ.....	548
Christmas Lanterns (Story).....	CARMEN A. BATACAN.....	549
The Wind (Poem).....	JESUS JOSE AMADO.....	549
Editorials:		
The Philippines: A "Treasure and a Problem" Still.....	THE EDITOR.....	550
The Conquered Will Pay.....	THE EDITOR.....	550
An Unconstitutional Act of the Constitutional Convention.....	THE EDITOR.....	551
"Foreigners".....	THE EDITOR.....	552
Military Training.....	THE EDITOR.....	552
The Filipino as the Prototype of the Man of the Future.....	THE EDITOR.....	553
Cartoon:		
Uncle Sam's Play is <i>Not</i> to Withdraw His Rook.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	551
The Fourth Month of the Constitutional Convention.....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	553
Description of an Active Submarine Volcano off Southern Japan, October 14, 1934.....		554
The Rice-Stalk Whistle.....	DANIEL M. BUÑAG.....	555
Conceit (Poem).....	EUGENIA P. FRAYRE.....	555
The Philippine Home:—Palmetto, Tupig, Home Gardens.....	MRS. MARIA MASIPAG.....	556
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		572
Index for 1934.....		577

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmarinas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1934, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

Business and Finance

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



INTEREST centered on the legislative session during October and up to its close, November 8. The tariff bill was presented too late for any action to be taken, which proved a depressing influence on American trade, particularly in textiles. It is generally expected that a special session will be called in January to consider the tariff and the new constitution which is now being drawn up.

Business was very quiet, with little change in conditions. Collections continue unsatisfactory and everyone is looking forward to the distribution of sugar benefit payments to improve both collections and new trade. These payments will amount to about ₱28,000,000 and should help considerably in clearing up old debts in the sugar growing districts, but it is a question whether much will be available for new buying. Business in many sections, particularly in southern Luzon, was hurt by destructive typhoons which have continued to the middle of November. The districts affected are faced with the necessity of reconstructing houses and salvaging farm properties and will have little money available for purchasing imported goods or paying debts.

Failure of the Legislature to extend the Rice and Corn Fund as a revolving loan fund to rural credit associations threatens to add to the difficulties of farmers, unless some provision is made before June, 1935, as it undoubtedly will be. Winding-up of the fund would necessitate foreclosing mortgages aggregating about ₱5,000,000 to meet debts of ₱850,000, leaving the government with land which it does not want and farmers without land which they need.

The rice districts in northern Luzon are faced with a marketing problem as a result of the low prices for sugar, copra and hemp. The southern provinces growing those products had been content to purchase their rice for food from northern Luzon, but now that they can no longer afford to do so, they have taken to growing their own rice. This situation will undoubtedly affect the purchasing power of northern Luzon, which will be forced to find other markets or other crops.

There was a notable increase in imports of Australian flour in October. Its low price is a strong selling

point, the differential in price more than making up for the difference in quality between Australian and American flour. So far, inadequacy of shipping facilities between Australia and the Philippine Islands has kept imports down, but with the inauguration of regular service by the North German Lloyd in December or January, imports of Australian flour may be expected to increase still further.

The seamen's strike in Cebu, after having been apparently settled twice, continues with renewed determination and interisland shipping in the considerable group of islands of which Cebu is the center remains tied up. This has, of course, affected distribution in these islands, which have neither been able to deliver their coconuts and other products for export nor to obtain delivery of imported products.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has deferred hearings on the tariff bill until after the visit of the Congressional Committee from the United States. So far, nearly all those who have appeared before the committee have been opposed to tariff increases.

October production figures of the three mines operated by the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company totaled ₱1,565,147 as compared with ₱1,534,560 in September, or an increase of more than ₱30,000. Balatoc's production is still in the lead, producing 12,206 ounces of gold, valued at ₱854,426, and 11,050 ounces of silver, valued at ₱14,144, making a total of ₱868,570. Benguet produced 8,997 ounces of gold worth ₱629,774 and 4,360 ounces of silver worth ₱5,580, or a total of ₱635,354. The total for Ipo was ₱61,222, of which ₱60,583 was derived from 865 ounces of gold and ₱639 from 500 ounces of silver. All prices are based on \$35 an ounce for gold and \$0.64 an ounce for silver.

The construction curve for the City of Manila continued cellarward with October value of building permits amounting to only ₱147,000 as compared with ₱199,000 for October, 1933. The total for the first ten months of 1934 was ₱2,323,000 as against ₱4,405,000 for the corresponding period last year, a decline of nearly 50 per cent.

Power production during October was estimated at 9,500,000 KWH as opposed to 10,300,000 KWH for October last year. While the above represents a decline, the total for the first ten months is still slightly above the corresponding period last year, 98,300,000 KWH as against 96,100,000 KWH.

Real estate transactions showed more activity than October last year, sales for October this year totaling ₱1,049,000 as compared with ₱762,000 a year ago. Total sales from January to October, inclusive, aggregate ₱10,226,000 as opposed to ₱8,929,000 for the first ten months last year.

Foreign Trade

Philippine exports and imports both increased substantially in September, as compared with September of 1933, the former amounting to ₱14,381,810 (₱10,554,058 in 1933) and the latter to ₱15,478,358 (₱12,962,547 in 1933). Exports were chiefly to the United States (₱10,841,575), and imports from the United States (₱10,033,683) and Japan (₱2,135,251).

For the first nine months of 1934, exports of ₱182,151,947 and imports of ₱131,202,034 showed a substantial increase over the 1933 figures, ₱158,678,491 and ₱112,205,942, respectively. The favorable balance of ₱50,949,913 compares with a balance of ₱46,472,549 for the 1933 period. With October 15 the deadline for sugar shipments to the United States, the positive balance may be expected to be lower during the rest of the year, though copra and abaca shipments continue in good volume. Trade with the United States shows a favorable balance of ₱72,853,857 for the nine months, with exports amounting to ₱155,808,144 and imports to ₱82,954,287. Trade with the rest of the world, therefore, shows an adverse balance of ₱21,903,994, of which Japan accounts for ₱13,521,234, with exports of ₱19,770,937 and imports of ₱6,249,703. In addition to the United States, the first nine months of 1934 showed favorable balances with France, Spain, Netherlands and Great Britain.

Import Trade:—Total imports for the first nine months of 1934 amounted to ₱131,202,034, an increase of 17 per cent over the same period of 1933.

Export Trade:—Exports during the first nine months of 1934 amounted to ₱182,151,947, an increase of 13 per cent over 1933.

The principal exports were sugar, copra, abaca, gold bullion, coconut oil, embroideries and tobacco. All of these, with the exception of coconut oil, showed increases over September 1933. Iloilo led Manila as a port of shipment with ₱6,044,755 against ₱4,173,715. Other ports of shipments were Cebu, with ₱2,466,076, Davao, with ₱862,757, Legaspi, with ₱636,396, and Zamboanga, with ₱190,254.

Transportation

Shipping:—Cargoes: Orient interport, generally fair, with very large shipments of hemp and logs to Japan; interisland, poor; U. S. Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, very good on general cargo and copra, fair on lumber, sugar shipments were large during the first half of the month but nothing since then; Europe, good shipments of copra, copra cake and hemp.

Passenger traffic: Inward, good; outward, seasonally quiet, but somewhat better than at this time last year; interisland continues poor.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship lines, there was exported from the Philippine Islands during October a total of 199,334 tons with a total of 96 sailings, of which 105,247 tons were carried in American bottoms with 24 sailings.

Manila Railroad.—Average daily freight tonnage for October was 1,536 metric tons as compared with 4,415 for October last year, the decline being due to the absence of sugar movement.

Government Revenues

Due to payment of quarterly taxes, internal revenue collections in the City of Manila during October, exclusive of excise taxes on imported merchandise, were considerably higher than in September (₱538,433) and totaled ₱2,454,367, but were 9 per cent under similar collections for the same month last year, which amounted to ₱2,700,653. However, total collections for the first ten months of 1934 were still 28 per cent above collections for the corresponding period last year—₱20,121,948 against ₱15,760,203.

The grand total of all customs collections for October was ₱2,588,220 as against ₱2,560,496 in October, 1933, or an increase of only one per cent. Customs collections for all ports amounted to ₱1,518,580 which was only slightly under ₱1,521,681 collected last year. The declines of 9 per cent in Customs internal revenue collections on imported merchandise (₱348,609 against ₱381,165) and 8 per cent in Customs highways special fund collections (₱393,121 against ₱427,082) were offset by an increase of 42 per cent in Customs port works fund collections (₱327,910 against ₱230,568).

Banking

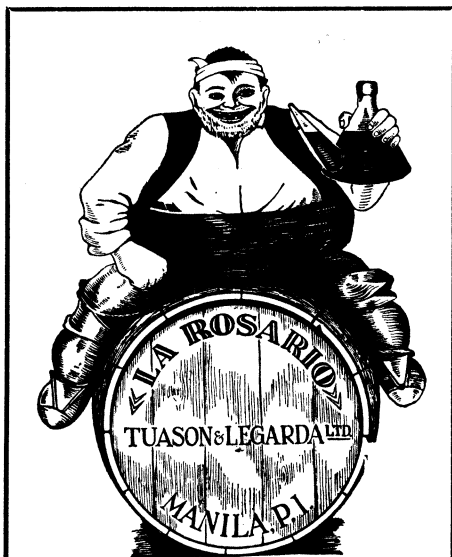
Banking conditions were less satisfactory than in September with declines featuring nearly all important items of the bank report. The only improvement was noted in average daily debits to individual accounts which was up one point. The Bank Commissioner's report for October 27, 1934, together with comparisons as of September 29, 1934, and October 28, 1933, showed the following, in millions of pesos:

	Oct. 27	Sept. 29	Oct. 28
	1934	1934	1933
Total resources.....	234	236	235
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	93	93	104
Investments.....	53	55	54
Demand deposits.....	53	54	57
Time deposits.....	77	77	72
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	4	5	11
Total spot exchange bought by banks, four weeks ending....	8	7	8
Total spot exchange sold by banks, for weeks ending....	10	14	10
Total future exchange bought by banks, four weeks ending....	11	13	11
Total future exchange sold by banks, four weeks ending....	8	8	7
Average daily debits to individuals accounts, four weeks ending.....	3.4	3.3	3.8
Total net circulation.....	99	100	95

(Note:—Circulation has previously included bills available in the Treasury. Since these are not actually in circulation, they have been subtracted in giving the net circulation figure in this report.)

Credits and Collections

The volume of inward bills in October was somewhat lower in number of bills than in September and considerably lower in value, indicating smaller purchases, at least from the United States. Collections continue good in the Manila area but generally less satisfactory in the provinces. Copra areas are doing comparatively well and sugar districts should improve when sugar payments are distributed. There was little demand for loans during October and the consolidated statement of the banks showed the same



For the best

Philippine Wines,
Liquors and Gins

buy from:

LA ROSARIO
Distillery

1001-1023 R. Hidalgo
Manila, P. I.

Atlas Assurance Company,
Limited
Continental Insurance Co.

The Employer's Liability
Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
Orient Insurance Company

E. E. ELSER, INC.

GENERAL AGENTS

Kneidler Bldg. No. 400

Telephone 2-24-28

amount of loans outstanding at the end as at the beginning of the month. Interest rates did not change and the money market continued stagnant.

Sugar

The sugar market was practically lifeless during the entire month, particularly after October 15, the deadline date for exporting the 1933-34 crop to the United States. The only transactions reported were for small parcels made by one exporting house at ₱5.70 per picul. The confusion which has arisen in regard to the payment of the floor stocks tax resulted in materially reduced business for local consumption. Officials of the Philippine Sugar Association expressed the fear that the proposed national campaign to increase local consumption of sugar will practically be nullified if the sugar administration continues to collect the precessing, compensating and floor stocks taxes on sugar disposed for local consumption. It was understood that the Association has asked the Department of Agriculture to exempt sugar for local consumption from the payment of these taxes. According to data compiled by Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manila, estimated exports for October were 72,081 long tons of centrifugal and 2,461 tons of refined sugar. Total exports for the full crop year beginning November 1, 1933, to October 31, 1934, were as follows:

	Long Tons	Nov. 1, 1933 to Nov. 30, 1934	Nov. 1, 1932 to Nov. 30, 1933
Centrifugal.....	1,277,553	1,025,956	
Refined.....	62,873	58,753	
Grand Total.....	1,340,426	1,084,709	

Coconut Products

The extraordinary price advance reported in September was checked and October experienced a decline which balanced the position between buyers and sellers. Buyers are of the opinion, however, that the market will be steady during the balance of the year due to anticipated greater demand. October copra arrivals were very heavy and, although under a year ago, were the highest on record for this year. This was due to the high prices obtainable in September, which encouraged production. The drop in October prices stimulated sales as sellers feared further lower prices. All markets were quiet and the best buyers were the local oil mills. Oil declined gradually during the month and at the close the only interest was forward positions. Considerable business was done at declining prices by large soap manufacturers who made very small purchases in September. The lack of interest on the part of Pacific Coast buyers for copra cake and meal was succeeded by heavy demand from Europe and considerable sales were made at very good prices. American interest was limited to nearby positions at reduced prices. Business in desiccated coconut was very brisk during October with demand firm although prices were not much advanced. All mills operated at a fair capacity and were looking forward to a continuance of good business. Two severe typhoons struck the coconut producing districts during October, knocking down a considerable number of green nuts and damaging the flowers. This may be expected to result in poor quality in November due to utilization of immature nuts, deliveries and smaller receipts during the next few months. Schnurmacher's statistics for October gave the following figures:

	Oct. 1934	Sept. 1934	Oct. 1933
Copra: Prices, rescada, buyer's godowns, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	6.00	6.00	4.80
Low.....	5.10	4.40	4.50
Coconut oil: Prices, in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.12	0.115	0.11
Low.....	.115	.0975	.105

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

Although the abaca market opened steady, business was very quiet during the month. A weak undertone developed and although there were buyers at reduced prices, sellers refused to yield, creating a stagnant market. Few transactions took place at nominal values. All foreign markets were quiet with sellers but no buyers. This caused some uneasiness until near the close Davao sellers showed signs of accepting lower offers. Buyers were quick to detect this and continued their aloof attitude in spite of reduced production. The Imperial Hemp Limitation Bill which was drafted in such a form as to benefit the less efficient northern hemp growing areas at the expense of the more efficient southern districts around Davao was passed by the House but died in the Senate.

Closing prices in Manila (f. a. s.) pesos per picul, for various grades, were as follows:

E,—; F,—; I,—; J-1,—; J-2,—; K,—; L1,—.

Rice

The October rice market was weak with the price curve tending downward, opening at from ₱3.50 to ₱4.35 and closing at from ₱3.50 to ₱4.25, per sack of 57 kilos. Average paddy quotations during the month was from ₱1.50 to ₱1.85 per sack of 44 kilos, cars, Cabanatuan. This year's crop is expected to be much reduced on account of plant diseases and also due to the effects of the typhoon which came at the flowering time in certain districts, although the total damage from this cause is not expected to be considerable. Carry-over is expected to be small and milling recovery low on account of arrested grain development due to plant diseases. Considerable Philippine rice has been exported to the United States during the year for use chiefly for brewing purposes, being cheaper than American-

grown rice. Official figures for the first nine months of 1934 aggregate 2,866,000 kilos worth ₱328,000 as against 56,000 kilos worth ₱5,000 during the corresponding period in 1933. New regulations governing the exportation of Philippine rice, aimed to develop the export trade in rice by maintaining a high standard of quality, were promulgated by the Bureau of Commerce and became effective November 1, 1934.

Tobacco

The tobacco market during October continued quiet, the only transactions taking place being for small parcels for local requirements. Most of this year's crop in the Cagayan Valley, especially in the province of Cagayan and Isabela, has been purchased. The quality is reported to be below expectations on account of the rather heavy rainfall during the past few months which has in some degree adversely affected curing of the crop. Nevertheless, it may be considered a fair average crop. Exports of raw leaf, stripped tobacco and scraps were low with the exception of heavy shipments to the Spanish Monopoly, a total of 1,313,126 kilos.

After the long interruption due to the cigar makers' strike, regular shipments were resumed during the month. Cigar exports for October, however, were considerably behind last year's figure: 19,590,861 units as compared with 28,358,346.

Lumber

No report is available from the Bureau of Forestry covering mill cut and lumber inventory. Lumber exporters, especially the Lumbermen's Association of the Philippine Islands, are watching very closely the lumber export quota under the NRA for the Philippines beginning next January. Allocation of the quota among the different sawmills is also being watched very closely. It is reported that numerous inquiries and big orders for logs have been received recently from abroad. Fresh inquiries were received from the United States, Italy and South Africa, while exports to Japan and Australia have been steadily increasing.

News Summary

The Philippines

October 17.—Newly elected officials who were unable to take the oath of office yesterday because of the typhoon that ravaged southern and central Luzon, are sworn in today.

Rep. Francisco A. Delgado, who leaves tomorrow for the United States to assume the resident commissionership in Washington, introduces a bill which would grant gratuities to Americans in the government service who may lose their positions with the reorganization consequent upon the formation of the commonwealth government.

Governor-General Frank Murphy signs the extradition papers for the captain and crew of the *Kaiun Maru* despite efforts of Japanese Consul-General A. Kimura to persuade local officials to let the matter be handled by the Japanese authorities. Senate President Manuel L. Quezon's proposal in America to dispose of a portion of the Philippines' sugar cane surplus in the United States in the form of livestock feed (molasses), is endorsed by Chester Davis, head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

October 18.—The Governor-General receives a cable stating that the members of the Congressional Commission to arrive in Manila on December 9 will be Sen. M. E. Tydings, Sen. K. McKellar (Tennessee), Sen. W. G. McAdoo (California), and Rep. E. W. Gibson (Republican, Vermont).

October 19.—The Sub-committee of Seven of the Constitutional Convention headed by delegates Filemon Sotto and Manuel Roxas, completes the draft of the constitution.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew at Tokyo presents the Japanese Foreign Office with the request of the Governor-General for the extradition of the captain and 22 members of the crew of the *Kaiun Maru* charged with a murderous attack on Philippine government police officers.

Alfredo L. Yatco, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, is designated acting Collector.

Red Cross headquarters at Washington at the request of the Governor-General donates ₱50,000 for typhoon relief in the Philippines.

Members of the Legislature at a joint caucus decide to cancel the scheduled reception in honor of the Governor-General because he would prefer it be not given at this time of wide-spread suffering caused by the typhoon.

October 20.—Juan Posadas, Jr. assumes office as Mayor of Manila.

October 22.—The Constitutional Convention, after two weeks of debate, votes 94 to 71 in favor of a unicameral legislature for the commonwealth.

October 24.—A foreign office spokesman states that the Japanese government is carefully studying the treaties and laws bearing on the *Kaiun Maru* case and adds "We are unable to understand why certain newspapers in the Philippines are making a sensation of a small affair". The Japanese Consul-General at Manila states that the Formosan government has been "greatly embarrassed" in its investigations because of the "delay in the submission of the necessary Philippine papers". He opines that "a better and surer way of obtaining justice would be to let the Formosan authorities try the case".

October 26.—Quezon is operated on at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for stones that had their origin in the kidney.



*You'll look long
for a better
bargain than
Li-con-der-og
— a superb
pencil for office
and home that
costs only*

₱1.00 per dozen.

TICONDEROGA
Philippine Education Co., Inc.
Sole distributors

The Governor-General hands Speaker Quintin Paredes a bill prepared by the committee of which Sen. Elpidio Quirino, Secretary of Finance, is chairman, providing for "reasonable protection of local Philippine industries", but announces that he will leave the responsibility of the decision whether the bill should be passed at this session of the Legislature or not to the lawmakers. He states that the larger question of trade relations with the United States will be left for later action.

October 29.—Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara, who leaves tomorrow for the United States, declares in a farewell address before the Constitutional Convention of which he is a member, that with the chaos and suffering in the world today and the mad race for the mastery of the Pacific, the world is becoming less and less safe for democracy and that the principle of self-determination has become a toy of powerful nations. He declares that the people of the Philippines have every reason to be grateful to the United States and that their welfare is still the concern of the American government and people. He states that the opportunity given the people to formulate their own constitution is a great experiment in democracy in this part of the world and asks whether the people will live up to their historical responsibilities in the enjoyment of this new franchise. He advocates the formation of as simple a constitution as possible and thinks that all experimentation should be postponed. He says that the situation of our principal export products calls for the immediate revision of the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and that this must be proved to Congress. He asks the Filipinos to consider American interests as theirs and advocates a tariff policy in that spirit. He asserts that the "general situation of the Philippines appears to be cloudy on account of the latest developments in international events—a call to the sense of reality of the Filipinos.... The sanctity of treaties is but a dream.... A new scene of international tyranny and despotism is developing.... The League of Nations is less than useless.... I appeal to my fellow countrymen that they do their best to facilitate the work of their leaders in order that they may be able to find a fair and just solution to our problems. Without the inspiration and support of the Filipino people, the leaders will find difficult the task that now faces them".



embroidery cotton
which was known as the best
a century ago
is still unsurpassed
... the cotton chosen by the greatest embroidery
artists for embroidering initials, monograms,
letters, and other fine decorative work on
the choicest of linens, underwear, children's
dresses, handkerchiefs, household linen, &c. ...
the highest quality still
and the fastest colours



... can be procured from all art
needlework stores ...

In a newspaper interview, Guevara also states: "We Filipinos should align ourselves with America for the maintenance of our culture, standard of living, and civilization...." He declares that it would be to the benefit of the Philippines to continue under American protection for at least 25 years more and that longer United States rule would be a blessing. "We can not afford to be too nationalistic, and we should view our situation from a realistic point of view, otherwise I doubt very much that we will pull through during the transition period.... I shall work heart and soul for reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the Philippines because that is the only arrangement that will save us from economic extinction."

In a memorandum to the Constitutional Convention, women leaders "protest most solemnly against women being deprived of the vote in the constitution of the commonwealth and against any change in the existing law No. 4112, passed by the Ninth Philippine Legislature on November 9, 1933, and signed by Governor-General Frank Murphy on December 7, 1933. We call the attention of the Constitutional Assembly and the Legislature to the plea for liberty made before the Congress and President of the United States for 37 years by the Filipino people, a plea based on the fact that we are a liberty loving people equipped and capable of self-government. Such a government can not exist 'half slave and half free'. The women on this Christian land, serene in the knowledge that in peace or war they have never failed their men or their country, in this critical hour of the realization of the sacrifice and devotion of years, insist upon their political recognition and their share in the triumph of the cause of liberty. It is not a matter of plebiscite nor specific numbers. It is a right earned, deserved, and therefore claimed. It is not a matter of sex. In a democratic government all qualified citizens, men and women alike, can and should make their valuable contributions in deciding what their community shall undertake through its government, by what means, and through what officials. Under the law women suffer penalties, are summoned before the courts by law—laws they have had no voice in making—and pay taxes. 'Taxation without representation is tyranny' and more so in 1934 than in 1776. So confident of the unalterable righteousness of the cause, to you, gentlemen of the Constitutional Assembly, we appeal for justice, believing and knowing that our cause is a just one, and that our rights have been won through years of sacrifice, devotion, and service to our common cause—the cause of men and women alike—the welfare and progress of our native land—the Philippines."

Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding General of the Philippine Department, U. S. Army, returns to Manila from annual inspection of the American troops stationed in China, after which he visited Japan, where he was granted an audience by the Emperor.

The Governor-General signs the Sweepstakes Bill which consolidates all existing laws relating to the subject because it will "correct certain abuses" connected with the present system, but declares, "It is hoped that the administration of the sweepstakes will be placed under the Civil Service; that the Legislature will find it agreeable to limit its duration, and that all laws authorizing sweepstakes and betting will be repealed in due time, so that a disposition among our people to put faith in chance instead of the habits of industry and thrift will not be encouraged, and this menace to our economic health and national character may be removed and suppressed. It should be the aim of the government to encourage and stimulate among our people the virtues of frugality, industry, thrift, and economic sobriety. The institution of the lottery invites our people to forsake these virtues and invest their hopes and meager earnings in a speculative venture. It is my opinion that reliance on such measures for revenue weakens the responsibility of public officials for economy and creates apathy in the public mind on the same subject."

October 31.—Guevara sails for the United States after addressing also the House of Representatives in which he is highly praised by Speaker Paredes, Segundo Gaston, and Prospero Sanidad for the majority and Francisco Varona of the minority for his work in the United States.

Quezon in Baltimore declares that Guevara is not of his party but is a fine man who did a good job in Washington and was entitled to reelection to the commissionership. He states Guevara may have been misquoted or that he is "unduly anxious". "We believe ten more years of American supervision will be enough.... Probably he was talking about continuing reciprocal trade relations for 25 years—which would be a very good thing but for the United States and the Philippines. I have always believed that America has done a fine work in the Philippines but after my latest trip when I came through the countries of the Far East, then I saw how fine it is. I saw the difference between what America had done in the Philippines and what has been done by other governments in the East. We have a higher standard of living, and are a better and happier people, and a great part of the credit belongs to the United States."

Former Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes states in a New York address that "although it is not essential that the United States retain sovereignty in the Philippines, nevertheless we could not contemplate with equanimity the control of any other power which would put it in a position to exercise a dominion of Asiatic waters." He advocates Philippine preparedness as a safeguard against war and a reciprocal trade agreement "which would accomplish almost as much for the United States as though we retained control". He criticizes the coconut oil excise tax as "inexcusable, ill-timed, and unfair".

At a long secret conference at the White House, attended by former Secretary of State and former Governor-General H. L. Stimson, and Far Eastern, financial, and trade advisers, reciprocal trade matters are considered.

Ralph Metcalfe, called the world's fastest human, member of a group of American collegiate athletes touring the Far East, and who easily defeated Manila runners, has to extend himself to the utmost in the 100-meter dash and to tie the world record of 10.3 seconds, in order to beat a local high-school sprinter, Intano, who finished only half a foot behind the American negro runner.

November 1.—Quezon cables the legislative leaders that legislation to modify Philippine tariff and trade relations with the United States should wait until after the establishment of the commonwealth government, although public hearings might be held in the meanwhile.

Cebu seamen declare a strike for higher wages.

November 2.—The Foreign Trade Association convention in New York formally favors the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the Philippines and also with Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand.

Quezon in a radiophone conversation with the Governor-General states that he is feeling well and expects to be back in Manila on December 22.

November 4.—A new Japanese Buddhist temple is inaugurated in Manila by the visiting Japanese bishop, Tensho Fukui.

November 5.—The Constitutional Convention approves a compromise on woman suffrage providing that "the National Assembly shall extend the right of suffrage to women if in a plebiscite which shall be held for that purpose no less than 300,000 women otherwise qualified should vote affirmatively on the question".

More than fifty ships are tied up at Cebu because of the seamen's strike.

November 6.—The musical season opens in Manila with the First Symphony Concert of the Manila Symphony Society, Dr. Alexander Lippay conducting, featuring Richard Strauss' symphonic poem, "Death and Transfiguration", performed in honor of the great composer's seventieth birthday.

Tracy D. Montee, former Army aviator, an instructor in the aviation school at Baguio and prominent sportsman, is killed in a crash at the Loacan landing field. The plane was unable to rise to the altitude necessary to clear the hills, banked, and nose-dived. A Filipino student-passenger with him was only slightly injured.

R. H. Chadwick states in the annual report of the American Sugar Cane League: "Turning now to the more commonplace accomplishments of our organization during the year—we took an active part in bringing about legislation for Philippine independence."

Maj.-Gen. George Windle Read, retired, dies aged 73.

November 7.—Serafin Hilado, Solicitor-General, leaves for Japan in connection with the *Kaiun Maru* case. Kimura expresses regret at the Philippine government taking "such drastic action at this time when the Tokyo government has not yet completed its investigations of the case and the Japanese foreign office has not yet made a reply to the extradition request".

Mrs. Maria Valdez Ventura, prominent woman leader, dies aged 38.

November 8.—The Tenth Philippine Legislature adjourns at midnight. At 11:50 Quezon holds a radiophone conversation with Speaker Paredes on the rostrum asking especially what has been done with the bill providing for pensions for Americans employed in the government and about the mining bills—one of which provided for a percentage tax on the difference between the old and the new price of gold, he having advised against the passage of the latter by cable earlier in the day.

November 9.—The executive board of the National Research Council unanimously adopts a resolution declaring that the services of American and foreign scientists should be retained by the commonwealth government.

Miss Librada Avelino, directress of the Centro Escolar University, dies aged 51.

November 11.—The University of Santo Tomas bestows the degree of doctor of laws, *honoris causa*, on the Governor-General in connection with the 200th anniversary celebration of the College of Law.

November 13.—Another typhoon sweeps over southern Luzon doing extensive damage. Later reports indicate the drowning of over a hundred people at Mauban, Tayabas, and vast land-slides on Mount Mayon.

Admiral Adrian Richard, commander of the French naval forces in the Far East, on board the cruiser *Primauguet*, arrives in Manila.

Quezon leaves Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The United States

October 19.—The board of inquiry of the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service charges Acting Captain W. F. Warms and four of his officers with negligence in connection with the burning on September 8 of the *Morro Castle* which cost the lives of 132 people, and requires them to show cause why the licenses as ships officers should not be suspended or revoked.

October 17.—Admiral I. Yamamoto states in London that Japan is not alarmed by the action of Britain in rushing the naval base at Singapore to completion as Britain is within its rights, but that the proposed fortification of the Aleutian Islands off Alaska by

the United States is not looked upon in the same light. "The Aleutian area is restricted under the existing Washington Treaty so unless it is revised or terminated I do not believe the United States would undertake the fortification of them." Admiral Yamamoto was quoted earlier as saying that Japan would abrogate the Washington Treaty unless Japanese demands are met.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull criticizes "horse-trading" tactics in the efforts to effect reciprocal tariff agreements with the United States, referring, it is believed, to France and Germany. "It should be obvious that a bargaining program based upon a sincere effort toward a general reduction of trade barriers can not succeed against such practices."

October 19.—Captain Frank Hawks, noted aviator, states before the Federal Aviation Commission that it is "just as important to fortify the Aleutians to prevent possible air attacks from the Far East as to fortify the Philippines and Hawaii". He states he can fly from Tokyo or Shanghai to New York in 48 hours and that if we had an enemy in the Orient or Russia the same performance could be duplicated by them.

October 20.—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in convention at Atlantic City adopts a resolution advocating the enactment of laws to permit the dissemination of birth-control information by physicians and clinics by a vote of 44 to 38.

October 21.—A terrific gale with a wind-velocity of 95 miles an hour sweeps the Pacific northwest coast. Much damage is done and several ships are reported in distress.

October 22.—The District of Columbia Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Control Act and refuses to grant the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association an injunction to restrain the Secretary of Agriculture from enforcing the Act in Hawaii. The court sustains the power of Congress to delegate its quota-making power to the Secretary and recognizes the emergency existing in the sugar trade, also that the evidence shows that the plaintiffs will gain rather than lose by enforcement and that it does not take away property without due process of law. The decision declares that the status of Hawaii as an organized territory is unquestionable. The case will be appealed.

October 23.—Stated in Washington that Japanese security in the Far East has been increased as a result of the acquisition of Manchuria and the enlargement of the merchant marine, and that the "extension of independence to the Philippines, signaling the withdrawal of American naval vessels in the Far East also increases Japanese security". It is America's contention that the Japanese fleet should be reduced instead of increased in order to maintain the balance of power in the Orient.

Reported that the General Staff and the Chief of Coast Artillery is drawing up plans for anti-aircraft protection for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Panama Canal, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The cost of the program is estimated at \$33,000,000.

Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, 19-year old daughter of Senator W. G. McAdoo of California and granddaughter of President Woodrow Wilson, files notice of intention to marry Rafael Lopez de Oñate, 38-year old motion picture actor born in Manila, it is claimed, of Spanish parents. When the question is raised whether they may marry under California laws, Oñate states: "I was born a citizen of the United States and remain one." He is known as Ralph Novarro on the screen.

October 24.—Washington officials are reported to consider Japan's proposals for naval equality a veiled program aimed at an exclusively Japanese hegemony in the Asiatic Pacific and believe that it is definitely up to the United States and Britain to decide at the forthcoming naval conference whether to withdraw entirely from the Far East, abandoning the Open Door policy in China. It is indicated that the United States and Britain oppose the relinquishment of their historic position in this respect, although, according to a United Press correspondent, some naval officials and a substantial section of the public advocate the withdrawal of the United States from Far Eastern affairs.

A crisis is reached after three months of discussion when Manchukuo officials inform representatives of American and British oil companies of the outline of the oil monopoly it is proposed to establish. It is claimed that the scheme violates Article 3 of the Nine Power Pacific Treaty and also pledges of high spokesmen of the Japanese and Manchukuo governments since 1932 that the Open Door would be maintained in Manchukuo.

Reported that Senator McAdoo will disinherit his daughter if she marries Oñate.

October 25.—Japanese Ambassador to the United States H. Saito declares that he is certain Japan is "not willfully violating" the Nine Power Treaty with the proposed oil monopoly. "Japan does not want a preferential advantage in Manchukuo. We believe in commercial justice. That of course does not mean free trade. Manchukuo is an independent country and entitled to set up protective tariff barriers if it wishes".

A Japanese foreign office spokesman states that "the Japanese Government is unable to receive representations which should properly be made to Manchukuo. However, since foreign powers do not recognize the independence of Manchukuo, insisting that it is still a part of China, their representations logically should be lodged with Nanking. Regarding the Nine Power Treaty, Japan holds that it is not applicable to Manchukuo, while the various pledges of Japanese and Manchukuo leaders to maintain the Open Door were unilateral declarations lacking the binding force of treaties which, hence, may be with-

drawn at any time". The Japanese newspapers have been forbidden to publish anything regarding the monopoly proposal. It is understood that under the plan, foreign companies would be required to store six months supply of oil in tanks in Japan. Japan would set the price at which it might be sold, reserving the right to take over the stored oil at any time.

The United States fleet passes through the Panama Canal back into the Pacific in 42 hours as compared to 47 hours last April, despite an accident in handling the giant aircraft carriers *Lexington* and *Saratoga*.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivers a conservative speech at the bankers convention in New York which is interpreted as constructive and reassuring and calculated to set at rest fears of further inflation. He promises that the Government will withdraw from lending activities as soon as private capital displays ability to meet industrial credit demands. He reiterates faith in the profit system and the theory that business generally should be financed by private capital. He does not mention the question of a central bank or balancing the budget, but declares that "the revival of business will steadily reduce the burden".

October 26.—Washington officials characterize the Japanese contention that Japan has not influenced over the matter of the proposed oil monopoly in Manchukuo as a "gross evasion" as Japan has assumed explicit responsibilities in Manchukuo's foreign affairs" and that, furthermore, the semi-official South Manchurian Railway will own a majority of the shares in the monopoly. The reference to appealing to Nanking is called "an attempt at cleverness".

The Japanese at the London naval conversations propose equality of defensive armaments and reduction or abolition of offensive ships, especially aircraft carriers. They hint they want the ships of the future limited to the smallest type of cruiser, 6,000 tons, mounting 5-inch guns.

The Administration indicates that it would not care to have the radical Upton Sinclair elected governor of California. The letter signed by Postmaster-General J. A. Farley, urging his election, is explained as the mistake of a minor employee.

October 27.—Britain is reported to have decided to follow up its protest against the proposed Manchukuo oil monopoly, convinced that the whole question of the Open Door is at stake.

October 29.—Reported that plans have been completed by the Navy Department for new or additional fortifications at Corregidor, Philippines; Dutch Harbor, Alaska; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; and in the Samoans in the event Japan scraps the Washington Treaty. Japanese representatives in London are reported to appear unimpressed, believing this a "bluff".

October 30.—Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, tells the Japanese Ambassador that Britain desires the maintenance of the Washington Treaty.

The Japanese Ambassador at Washington states that Japan would be willing to achieve naval equality over a number of years and not immediately.

A. J. Dimond, Alaska's delegate to Congress, asserts it is the duty of the United States to provide adequate defenses for Alaska regardless of the action or lack of action at the preliminary naval conversations. "It is folly to permit Alaska to lie defenseless".

October 31.—The proposals for naval equality on the "installment plan" for Japan advanced by Ambassador Saito is promptly rejected by United States and British spokesmen.

Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson states that he hopes Congress will authorize a substantial increase in the man-power in the Navy. The total strength now is 82,500 men and 5,000 officers.

November 1.—Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., in an address before the Foreign Trade Association in New York states that the United States must be capable of exerting sea-power in the Orient to maintain its equality with other nations in Far Eastern markets, and stresses the importance of an adequate base for a fleet in eastern waters. Sea-power can be

exerted "only with an adequate fleet fully manned and securely based in the area of possible conflict, and with a large merchant marine capable of carrying the greater part of our foreign trade acting as auxiliaries for the war fleet in time of emergency. Lacking the adequate elements of sea-power, we must realize that the commerce of the Far East is not for us. The door will be shut in our face and valuable markets will go to more powerful sea-powers who take to heart the lessons of history. We are realizing that our sea-power in the Orient can not exist without a securely held base for a fleet in those waters".

In a move to put the oil monopoly into effect despite the opposition of other governments, Manchukuo has taken steps "to assume early possession"



Lipstick
intensifies natural color . . .
brings the beauty men admire

LIKE all fastidious women, she refused to look painted. But for awhile, she made the mistake of using *no* lipstick . . . with the result that her lips were pale, old-maidish. Every woman should avoid a conspicuous painted look. Men don't like it. But now it is possible to give lips the youthful color men admire without risking a painted appearance. It is Tangee Lipstick, for Tangee contains a magic color-change principle that intensifies your natural coloring.

LOOKS ORANGE—ACTS ROSE

In the stick Tangee looks orange. But put it on and notice how it changes on your lips . . . takes on the one shade of rose most becoming to *your* coloring . . . the *natural* shade for you. Moreover, Tangee is made with a special cream base so that it soothes and softens lips while it adds to their allure. Prevents lips from drying or chapping. Also in Theatrical, a deeper shade for professional use.

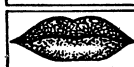
UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look . . . make the face seem older.



PAINTED—Don't risk that painted look. It's coarsening and men don't like it.



TANGEE—Intensifies natural color, restores youthful appeal, ends that painted look.



SALES AGENTS
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

Two Beauty Aids for Busy Women

To you busy women who must keep your skin beautiful, economically, we recommend a delightful cream—Mergolized Wax—and a refreshing tonic—Saxolite lotion. These comprise a sane and simple home beauty treatment. Mergolized Wax is entirely adequate as a cleanser, skin softener and lubricant, and a protective make-up base. In addition it absorbs any discolorations and keeps your skin free from blemishes. To complete the treatment use the Saxolite lotion, a delightful astringent, mild and refreshing, that closes the pores, smooths away age lines and gives the skin tone.

These two economical beauty aids are all you need to keep your skin young, smooth, soft and healthy. Sold at all beauty counters.

of the extensive marketing installations of the Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company throughout the country. British and American managers have been instructed to report their imports and sales in Manchukuo since January 1 of this year; their agents, where they are located and the size of their business; all lands, buildings, tanks, warehouses, together with areas, costs, dates of erection, etc., with a view to their "transfer" to Manchukuo at what Hsinking estimates to be a fair value.

Secretary of State Hull states before the Foreign Trade Association convention that the United States is willing to admit it has erred in policy in the past and "wishes to work for repentance". He asserts the Administration wishes to break down all artificial and excessive impediments in the way of world commerce, the unhampered revival of United States foreign trade being essential to recovery.

November 5.—Japanese delegates in London hint at "secret plans" for powerful new warships, economical to build—apparently something in the nature of the German "pocket battleship"—which might make other ships "useless in comparison".

In a note handed to the American and British embassies in Tokyo, Japan disclaims responsibility in the Manchukuo oil monopoly controversy, stating that the contemplated monopoly does not discriminate in favor of the Japanese as against any other nationality. The note advises the British and American governments to negotiate directly with the Hsinking government.

The League of Nations Mandate Commission holds a hearing of charges that Japan is fortifying the Pacific Islands. Nobudimi Ito, Japanese diplomat, is grilled for five hours. A member of the Commission inquires whether industrial reasons justify the large expenditures being made for harbor works, why foreign warships are not allowed anchorage, why South Sea airports are not open to aviators of all countries, and why travelers are interfered with. A reference is made to a United States warship having been refused permission to visit one of the mandated islands. Ito reiterates Japanese denials and answers that harbor construction in Saipan and Pagan was necessary because of the heavy seas there, and that foreign shipping and travelers were only interfered with during the naval maneuvers there last year, his explanations, however, failing to satisfy all of the members of the Commission. The Commission suggests that Japan remove suspicions by affording free and unrestricted access to the islands for foreign vessels and travelers.

W. R. Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, explains that the Japanese Government turned aside an American request for permission to land scientists on one of the islands to study the eclipse of the sun last February by offering to allow the scientists to make the visit in a Japanese vessel. The offer was refused as the Navy Department lacked appropriations for such a special trip whereas funds were available for sending a naval craft.

November 6.—The Democratic Party wins an overwhelming victory at the polls, the Republicans suffering a loss of ten seats in the Senate and eleven seats in the House. For the first time in history, one party controls more than two-thirds of the membership of the Senate. The state elections run the same way. Upton Sinclair is defeated in California. The Tokyo foreign office spokesman declares that

suspensions and accusations regarding the mandated islands are without foundation and denies that foreign travelers have been barred from the islands.

Stated authoritatively in London that violation by Japan of the terms of the Pacific island mandate would be a breach of Article XIX of the Washington Treaty.

November 7.—Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of Britain in a move to end the navy parity deadlock suggests a trilateral "gentleman's agreement" under which the principle of naval parity would be accepted but Japan would verbally agree not to build above a certain level.

Reported that the Mandates Commission, unsatisfied by Japanese explanations of its activities in the Pacific islands mandate, may bring the question to the attention of the League Council.

Senator McAdoo withdraws his objections to the marriage of his daughter with Onate.

November 8.—The British proposal fails to please the Japanese delegates and the American delegation is equally cold to the suggestion. Reported that the Washington Administration would support a program of laying down five ships to every three Japan starts.

Sen. W. E. Borah, commenting on the Republican defeat, states that the Party must rebuild or die of "sheer political cowardice". He demands that a new liberal leader be placed at the head, suggesting Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan or Sen. Charles McNary of Oregon.

November 9.—The press reports secret Japanese offers of concessions to the British in the Manchukuo oil dispute and in the Japanese competition with British textiles in exchange for British support in the naval negotiations.

Dr. Raymond L. Buell in a bulletin of the Foreign Policy Association recommends that the United States abandon its whole conception of parity on the seas as well as superiority and base its navy on the principle of territorial defense. "There is scant possibility of war with Japan unless Japan seizes the Philippines".

Admiral Clark Woodward states that "the danger of hostilities exists in several places on three continents", that "past treaties have been found to be nothing but scraps of paper", and that "the United States should trust only in its land and sea strength".

November 10.—The Mandate Commission submits a secret report to the Council on the Japanese Pacific island mandate.

Rafael Onate of Manila and Ellen McAdoo, granddaughter of President Wilson, are married, Senator McAdoo having withdrawn his objections.

November 11.—Reported that the United States is ready to meet a Japanese naval challenge, public opinion in the United States being believed to be swinging towards an attitude that Japan is free to take any step it likes. The United States recognizes that Britain has greater stakes in the Orient than has the United States and that Britain's appearance of sympathy with Japan's demands is merely to place America in the position of being solely responsible for a possible breakdown in the negotiations. Actually the United States expects the cooperation of Britain on behalf of maintaining the treaties as Americans are confident that the British are less able to cope with Japanese expansion than the United States.

November 12.—British authorities strongly deny reports that a political and economic understanding is being arranged between Britain and Japan.

Extensive naval and military activity at the Singapore naval base is reported.

Japan's administration of the Pacific island mandate will be taken up by the Council in January, according to an announcement of the Mandate Commission.

The United States Treasury Department orders lifting of the restrictions on the export of capital and authorizes any and all exchange transactions, the transfer of credit, and the export of currency other than gold certificates and metal. Officials state that the move is due to the improving world financial conditions plus the passing of the danger of Americans exporting their money to avoid losses from the Administration's monetary policy. The order is interpreted to mean that there will be no further inflation.

The Supreme Court orders the State of California to show cause within 40 days why a review should not be granted the case of Tom Mooney, internationally-known labor-martyr, who has been in prison for nearly eighteen years, and who, through his attorneys, has asked that he be brought to Washington in an effort to prove that he was convicted on perjured testimony.

Secretary of the Navy Swanson says that the Navy has plans for the construction of vessels "to meet any emergency".

Following conversations between British and American delegates at London, it is hinted that a united Anglo-American policy, though not a formal alliance, may be established.

November 15.—A British spokesman declares that if Japan rejects the offer of naval parity "in principle" (only), Britain will not grant Japan tonnage equality.

An appeal for modification of its rigid opposition to Japanese demands for naval equality, voiced by Sir John Simon, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have "a softening effect" on the American delegation, and that the American representatives are reported to have agreed to submit to Washington a proposal recognizing Japan's nominal equality on the seas. The Japanese reiterate that national prestige makes anything less than recognition of full equality unacceptable, although they indicate a willingness not to build up to tonnage equality with the United States and Britain within a specified number of years.

November 16.—King George in closing the third session of Parliament expresses the hope that the naval conversations will be fruitful so that "the world may be spared the evil of unrestricted competition in naval armament".

Other Countries

October 18.—The centennial celebration of the State of Victoria and City of Melbourne is opened by Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

October 19.—The Chamber of Deputies of Mexico votes to expel all Catholic archbishops and bishops from Mexico as a step toward "solving the Catholic question permanently".

Field Marshal Alexander von Kluck, who led the drive on Paris in the opening phases of the World War in 1914, dies aged 88.

October 20.—A German Protestant congressional synod claiming to represent eighty per cent of Protestant churchgoers in Germany, orders all church councils to refuse obedience to the authorities of the new Reich church.

October 21.—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and P. G. Taylor reach Suva from Brisbane, on the first hop of their flight from Australia to the United States via the Fijis and Hawaii.

October 22.—Reported from London that the Japanese delegates to the naval parity are stirred by the successful flight of Scott and Black in the dangerous England to Australia race and will strengthen their demands for the abolition of naval aircraft carriers.

October 23.—C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black, British fliers, after flying almost uninterrupted for three days with practically no sleep arrive at Melbourne and win the \$75,000 prize in the England-to-Australia air derby. They covered a distance of approximately 11,500 miles in a De Havilland Comet bi-motored plane, averaging better than 170 miles an hour despite stops at Baghdad, Allahabad, Singapore, Darwin, and Charleville. Twenty airplanes took part in the race. The nearest competitors, E. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll had left Darwin and were approximately ten hours behind. The third team composed of R. Turner and Clyde Pangborn, was still over the East Indies; C. Jones and K. Waller were at Singapore; J. A. and Amy Johnson, Mollison, and the Dutch team, E. J. Asjes, C. J. Geysendorffer, and P. Pronk were down at Allahabad with engine trouble. Two fliers, Bilman and Barnes crashed in flames in Italy and were both killed.

Mahatma Gandhi, who has been losing influence with his followers, announces he will relinquish his leadership of the Indian National Congress. A more militant leadership is desired.

The Mexican state of Guerrero orders all priests to leave the state in 72 hours.

October 24.—The Dutch team composed of Parmentier and Moll come in second in the air derby and the American team of Turner and Pangborn come in third. Both were delayed by losing their way. The planes used by both teams were regular American transport planes, while the winning British plane was a streamlined racer.

October 25.—A cabinet crisis is reported in Japan as a result of the recent action in placing the army in supreme authority in Manchukuo which has aroused the opposition of powerful private vested interests.

Evidence of widespread hostility to Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller results in a break between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the head of the Nazi church.

October 27.—Reported from London where he went for treatment for his eyes that King Prajadhipok of Siam has informed the Siamese Government of his desire to abdicate. Disagreement has arisen over the King's power of life and death over his subjects and governmental policies affecting his personal estate.

Freckles



Secretly and Quickly Removed!

Stillman's Freckle Cream bleaches them out while you sleep. Leaves the skin soft and white—the complexion fresh, clear and natural. For 37 years thousands of users have endorsed it. So easy to use. The first jar proves its magic worth.

Stillman's
Freckle Cream
Removes | Whitens
Freckles | The Skin

In Spanish Stillman's Freckle Cream is called

"La Crema Bella Aurora"

For sale at all good drug stores

Stillman & Co., Manufacturers

Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.

STOP!
YOU'RE HURTING ME!

Why suffer from
CORNS?

STOP PAIN
at once with
"GETS-IT"

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s.

October 28.—Reported that the Bangkok Government has asked the King to reconsider his desire to abdicate. It is stated that the King is willing provided the legislation to which he objects is withdrawn.

October 29.—Kingsford-Smith and Taylor arrive in Hawaii in a non-stop flight from Fiji (3,200 miles in 24 hours, 35 minutes), the second hop in their flight from Australia to the United States.

October 31.—French spokesmen charge Germany with attempting to Nazify the Saar before the plebiscite, and indicate that French troops are ready to enter in two hours' notice in the event of a *pulsch*. The Russian Government charges that the purchase agreement of the Chinese Eastern Railway is being delayed due to the unwillingness of Japan to guarantee the payment of Manchukuo's share of the purchase price.

**Astronomical Data for
December, 1934**
By the Weather Bureau
Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Dec. 2..	6:06 a.m.	5:25 p.m.
Dec. 7..	6:09 a.m.	5:25 p.m.
Dec. 12..	6:12 a.m.	5:27 p.m.
Dec. 17..	6:15 a.m.	5:29 p.m.
Dec. 22..	6:17 a.m.	5:32 p.m.
Dec. 27..	6:19 a.m.	5:34 p.m.

**Moonrise and Moonset
(Upper Limb)**

	Rises	Sets
December 1.....	0:54 a.m.	1:08 p.m.
December 2.....	1:42 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
December 3.....	2:33 a.m.	2:24 p.m.
December 4.....	3:27 a.m.	3:09 p.m.
December 5.....	4:24 a.m.	3:59 p.m.
December 6.....	5:26 a.m.	4:54 p.m.
December 7.....	6:29 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
December 8.....	7:31 a.m.	7:01 p.m.
December 9.....	8:30 a.m.	8:05 p.m.
December 10.....	9:24 a.m.	9:08 p.m.
December 11.....	10:13 a.m.	10:08 p.m.
December 12.....	10:57 a.m.	11:06 p.m.
December 13.....	11:39 a.m.	
December 14.....	0:20 p.m.	0:01 a.m.
December 15.....	1:00 p.m.	0:55 a.m.
December 16.....	1:42 p.m.	1:50 a.m.
December 17.....	2:27 p.m.	2:45 a.m.
December 18.....	3:14 p.m.	3:41 a.m.
December 19.....	4:05 p.m.	4:38 a.m.
December 20.....	4:58 p.m.	5:34 a.m.
December 21.....	5:52 p.m.	6:27 a.m.
December 22.....	6:45 p.m.	7:16 a.m.
December 23.....	7:37 p.m.	8:01 a.m.
December 24.....	8:27 p.m.	9:43 a.m.
December 25.....	9:15 p.m.	9:21 a.m.
December 26.....	10:02 p.m.	9:56 a.m.
December 27.....	10:47 p.m.	10:31 a.m.
December 28.....	11:33 p.m.	11:05 a.m.
December 29.....		11:40 a.m.
December 30.....	0:22 a.m.	0:17 p.m.
December 31.....	1:13 a.m.	0:58 p.m.

	Phases of the Moon	
New Moon	on the 7th at.....	1:25 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 13th at.....	6:52 p.m.

Full Moon	on the 21st at.....	4:53 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 29th at.....	10:08 a.m.
Perigee	on the 9th at.....	4:00 p.m.
Apogee	on the 25th at.....	5:36 p.m.

Season
Winter's Solstice on the 22nd of December at 8:50 p. m.

The Planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 5:38 a. m. and sets at 4:48 p. m. It is a morning star, rising only a half hour ahead of the sun. The planet has returned to a position between Scorpius and Ophiuchus about fifteen degrees from its starting point at the beginning of the year.

VENUS rises at 6:46 a. m. and sets at 5:52 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for good observation. It may be seen setting very low in the western sky about twenty minutes after sundown on the 15th.

MARS rises at 0:33 a. m. and sets at 0:35 p. m. The planet has now entered the constellation Virgo and will be found nearly overhead at sunrise.

JUPITER rises at 3:26 a. m. and sets at 2:54 p. m. At sunrise the planet will be about thirty-five degrees above the eastern horizon in the constellation Libra.

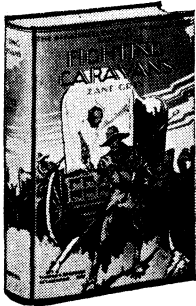
SATURN rises at 10:24 a. m. and sets at 9:52 p. m. The planet will be about midway in the western sky at sundown.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.	
North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Piscis
Aldebaran in Taurus	Australis
Capella in Auriga	Achernar in Eridanus
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Getelgeuse and Rigel in Orion
	Sirius in Canis Major
	Procyon in Canis Minor

WHAT SHALL I GIVE FOR XMAS?

It is high time to consider this question for the Holidays are not very far off. Send gifts that are very well thought of—things that give you distinction and that will be appreciated. PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO. gives you a thousand and one ideas of gift suggestions—gifts for all—friends, sweethearts or relatives—gifts that suit every purse.

HELEN ARDELLE CHOCOLATES—Fresh shipment of beautiful fancy boxes for Christmas has just been received. We carry a big assortment of high grade chocolates from 6 ounces to 5 lbs. at prices ranging from ₱0.90 to ₱20.00. Chocolates are fashionable presents—acceptable to anybody, anytime, anywhere. THEY ARE THE FAVORITE OF THE LADIES.



BOOKS, BOOKS.....—We have just received some 10,000 copies of first editions and reprints priced at from ₱1.90 and up. Books that contain the latest thoughts in all lines of study. Drop in or send for our booklists and make your selection early while they last. Books reveal culture and are always welcomed gifts among educated and cultured people.



*Just an old time wish
with an ever new meaning
Merry Christmas*

XMAS GREETINGS—Send the Christmas spirit and sentiment in appropriate cards with the distinctive design and a fitting message. We have the biggest variety, each with a master's work of art and a poet's beautiful thought. Ours are not just any stock you come across anywhere else.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF XMAS
DECORATIONS, XMAS SEALS, XMAS
WRAPPING, ETC.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
101-103 Escolta — Manila — Tel. 2-21-31

SAY MERRY XMAS

WITH "MADE IN THE PHILIPPINES" XMAS GIFTS

BOTICA BOIE offers you a complete line of Perfumes, Creams, Hair Tonics, Lotions as FLORAL COLOGNE, PEROXOL FACE CREAM and LOTION, CUTINOL LOTION, GO-GO-OL SHAMPOO and HAIR TONIC, TONE LOTION, BELLA ALBINA BOIE, BOIE'S BANDOLINE and etc.

XMAS AT BOIE

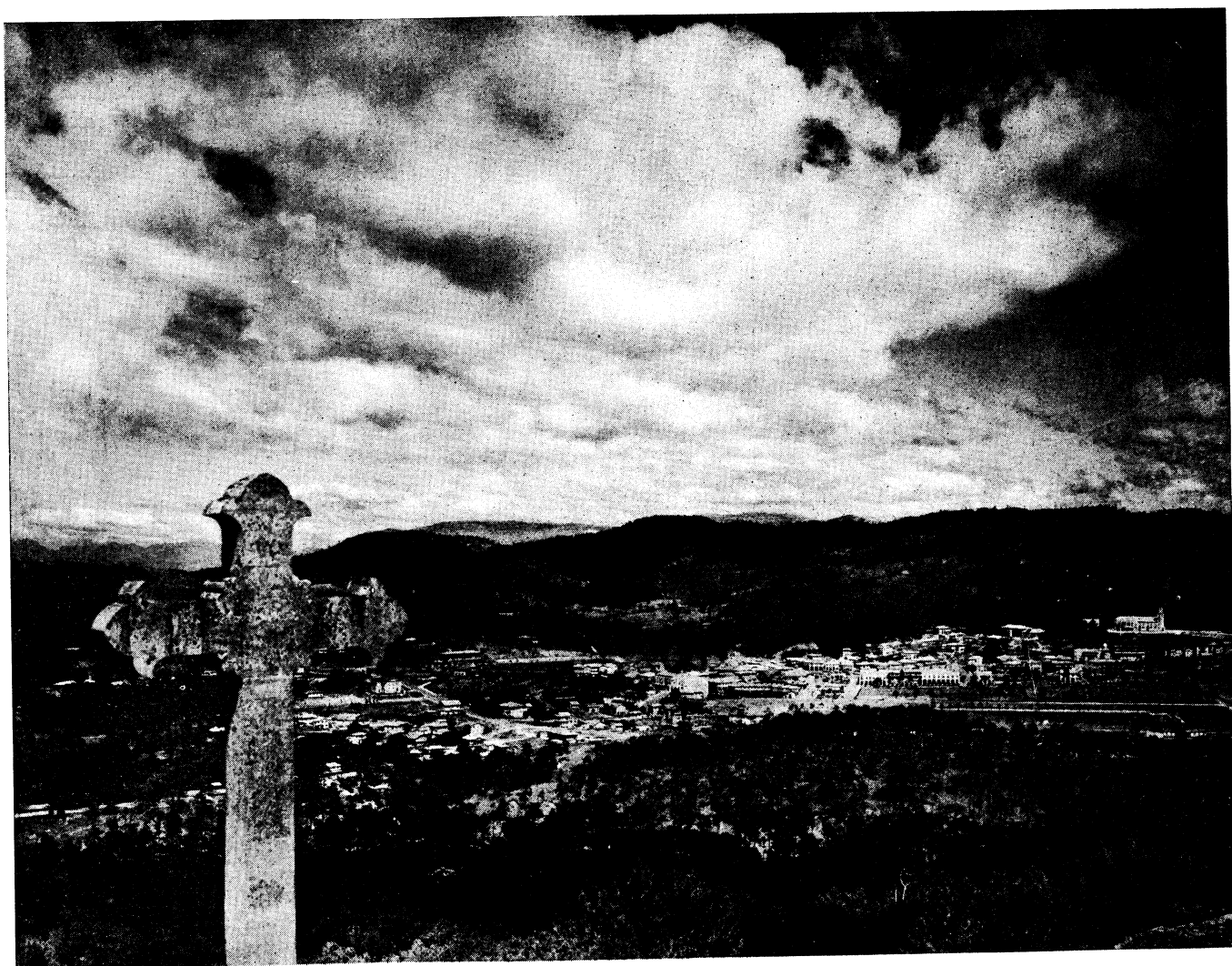
MEANS QUALITY GIFTS AT REASONABLE PRICES

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXI

DECEMBER, 1934

No. 12 (320)



This unusual photograph of Baguio was taken by Charles W. Miller from the roof of the Dominican church

In the Philippine Highlands

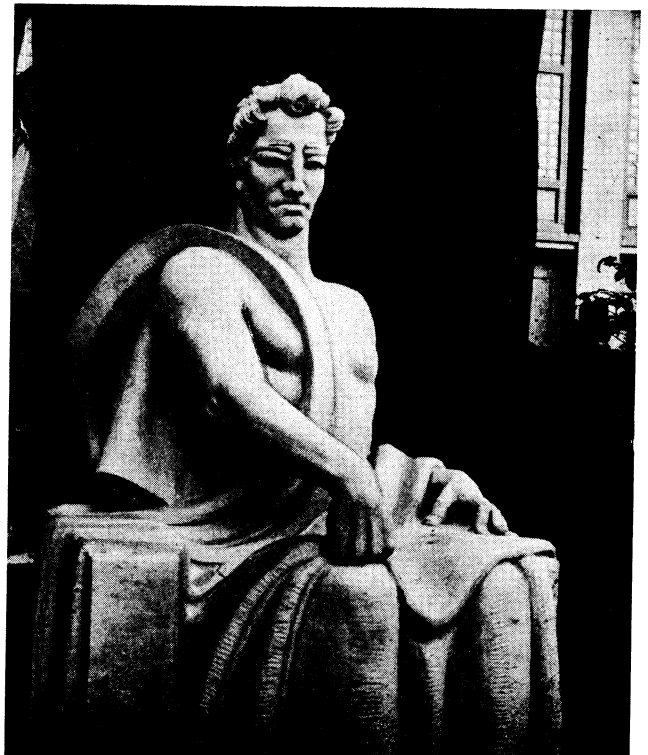
◆ Baguio, Mountain Province

A Sculptor of in the



Señor Monti at work on his statue, "Order," intended for the Iloilo Municipal Building.

Cav. Francesco Riccardo Monti, a native of Cremona, Italy, has achieved fame as a sculptor throughout Europe. He has been a resident of Manila for a number of years.

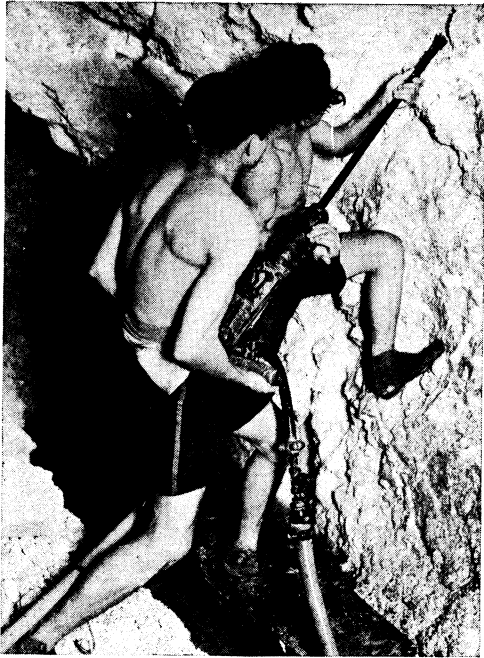


Señor Monti's statues show an extraordinary magnificence of conception and power of execution.

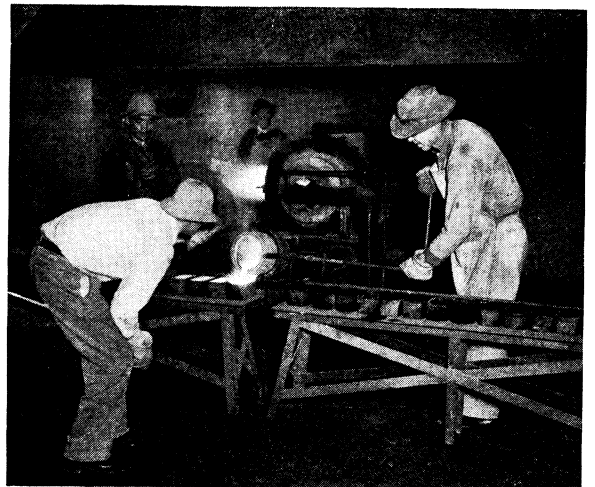
Cremona—Now Philippines



In the portrait bust still in wax of Mrs. Manuel Quezon, all the sweetness and dignity of the First Lady of the Land has been brought out by the sculptor.



Igorot miners at work in a tunnel.



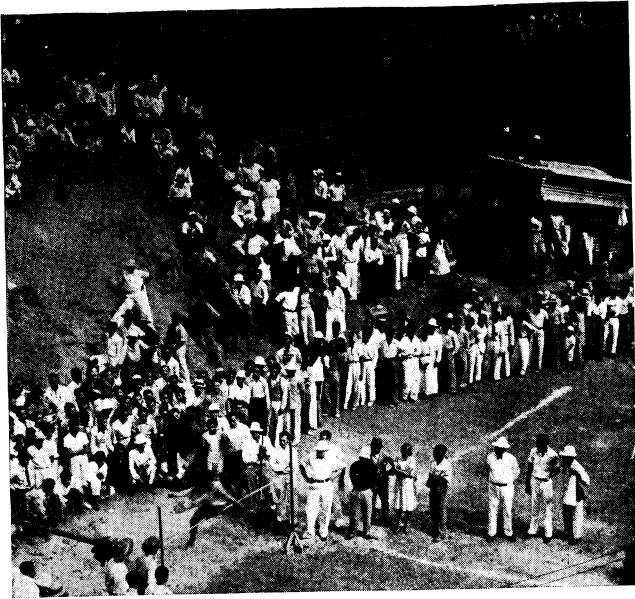
Gold being poured into bullion forms at the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company.



The Igorots have long known the art of prospecting and mining.

Will Our Gold Output Eclipse Alaska's?

(Photographs By Merl LaVoy)



Thanksgiving day athletics at Ito-gon, one of large mines under control of the Marsman interests. The welfare of the workers is given full consideration at all the mines.

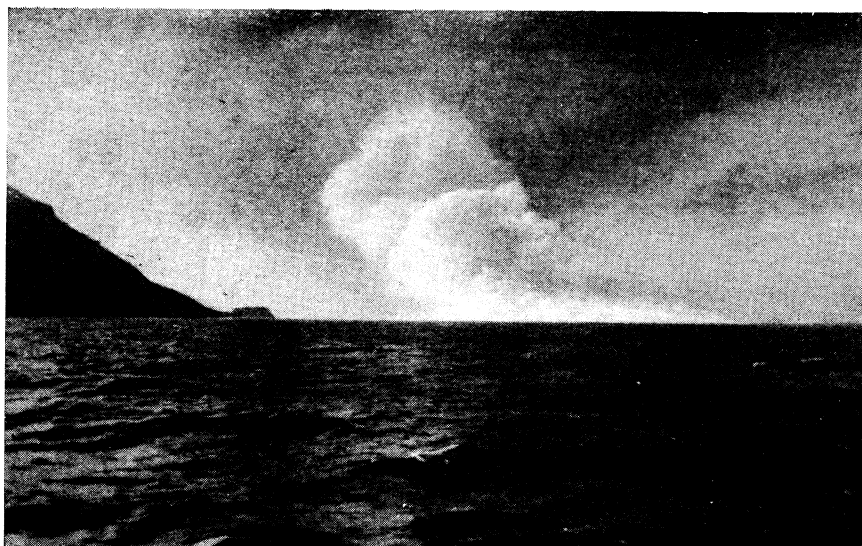
Photograph by Pine Studio

This year's gold cutput in the Philippines is expected to reach the 11,000,000 dollar mark. In November, the production of the Balatoc Mine alone was over 1,000,000 pesos. Next year production is expected to eclipse Alaska's present total.



View of the mine and plant of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, headed by Judge J. W. Haussermann.

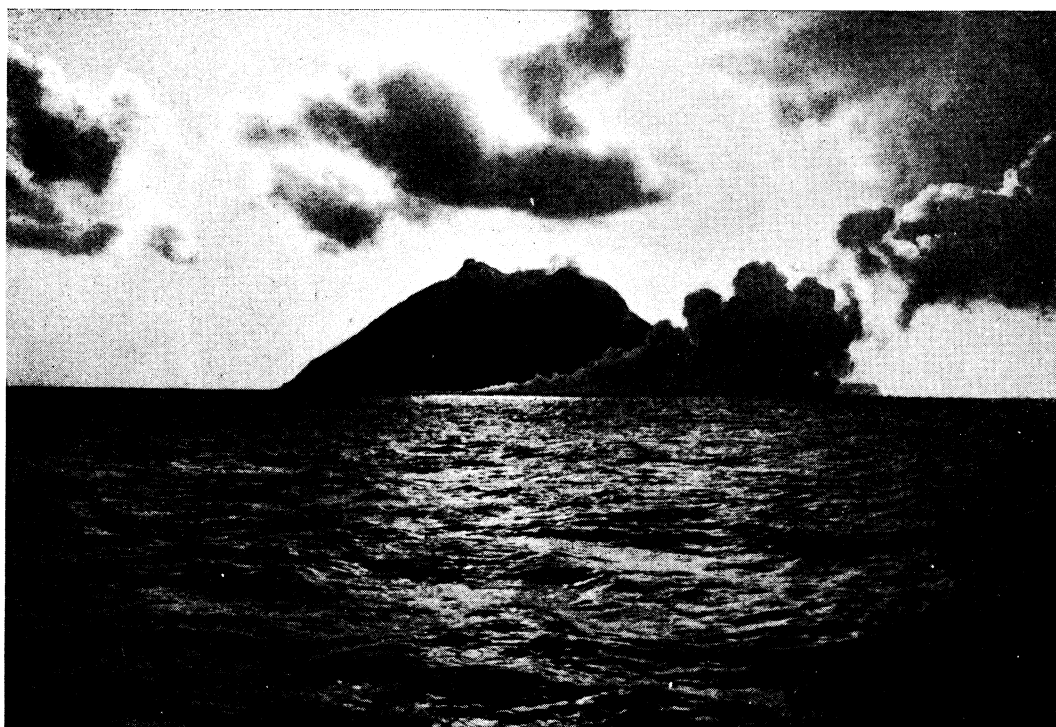
A Submarine Volcano Off Southern Japan



The **GOLD STAR** proceeded south of Iwo Jima to determine whether there was clear water between the cloud and the island.

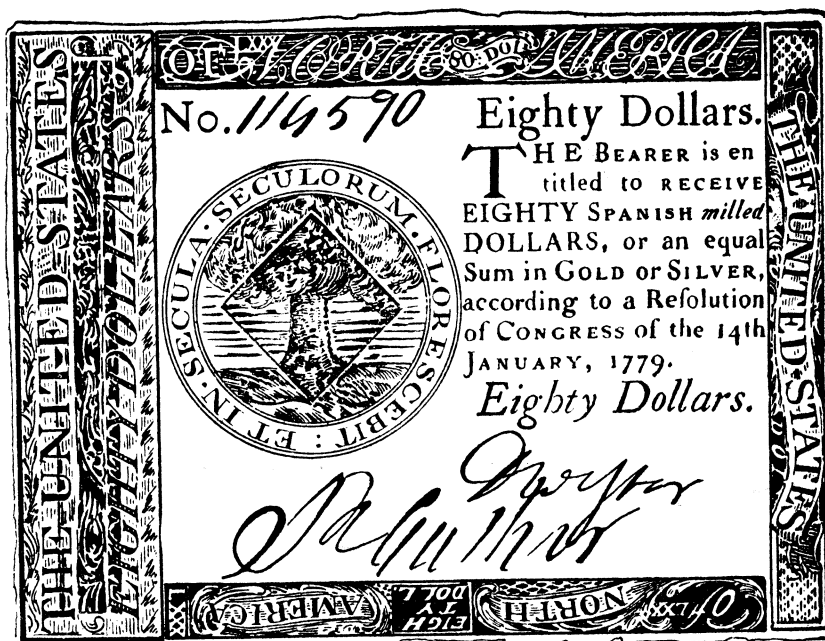
First pictures ever published of this unusual and very interesting phenomenon which was sighted from *U.S.S. GOLD STAR* on October 14, 1934, near the Island of Iwo Jima.

(Photographs by W. J. Bryans)



The surface on the water around the vapor clouds assumed a light greenish tinge.

In 1779, the United States Congress issued certificates which were exchangeable in "Spanish milled dollars," or Pieces of Eight.



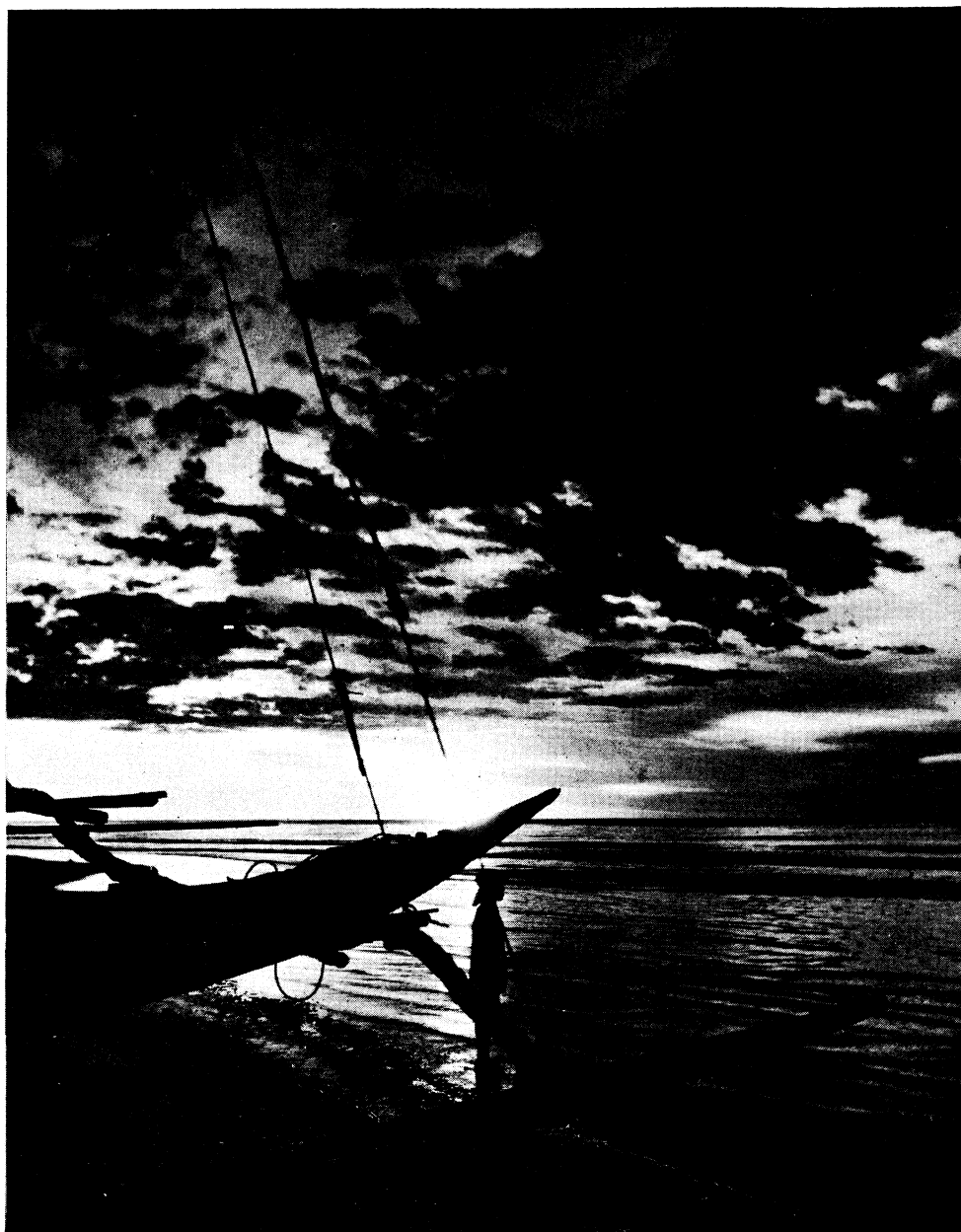
"Spanish Milled Dollars"



(From W. V. Dyson's collection)



No other silver coin in the history of the world has had as extensive and as popular a use in different parts of the world as these old Spanish and Mexican Pieces of Eight. At one time they were legal currency in both the United States and the Philippines.



(Photograph by Charles W. Miller. Photo Finishing Corporation)

Sunset On Pasay Beach ♦ Manila Bay

"Let Us Not Kid Ourselves!"

By Faustino Bugante

SENATOR CLARO M. RECTO, majority floor leader, and President of the Constitutional Convention now at work on the constitution for the Philippine Commonwealth, a form of government supposedly transitional to the promised complete independence of the country, is the first public official who has frankly exposed to the people the political mess into which the country has been thrown by the expediencies and chicanery of politicians. His speech before the Manila Rotary Club some time ago, later reproduced in the press, contained the first open warning of our uncertain future, of the menace that lies ahead of us. A sagacious leader, forced by circumstances to share heavily in the responsibility, Senator Recto appears to feel that he owes the people the whole truth, and they, sheltered so securely in the arms of a Great Power and long politically indifferent, are now, by this new aspect of things thus so sharply brought to their attention, immensely and profoundly disturbed.

Senator Recto said this: *"But we are in the Pacific, and the real danger for us, the danger that impends and against which the Filipino people must be ready to muster all their resources as well as their statesmanship and patriotism, is—not the economic collaboration with America, which we should foster and stimulate, but such other economic ascendancy, such 'Monroeism' which in view of geographical factors will mean for us and our posterity economic pauperism and political extinction."*

The danger is real. It is already here. A Filipino need not travel to blooming Davao, he need only buy a pair of cheap socks or a shirt almost anywhere to be appalled by his impotency. In our present state of individual and racial decrepitude, we haven't a dog's chance in the struggle with a stronger people. We might as well disillusion ourselves.

There is need not alone of courage and patriotism, but of a complete moral regeneration. The first battle must be against ourselves. We must throw off our spirit of indifference and lethargy. Let there be a relentless drive to whip into line all elements for the common good. An



exalted national character, disciplined and hardy, must be developed or we will die of starvation in the back-yard of our own country.

The immediate task of our schools should be to foster among our youth a militant national consciousness and to create a homogeneous socio-political mass. Our universities must issue a declaration of war against the placid individualistic attitude of our youth. A sensitive but sane and prudent national soul must be moulded.

We do not have to teach our youth that Greater Philippines includes Formosa and Japan, but we have to instil into the head of every Filipino that every dot on the map of the Philippine Archipelago is an integral part of the precious patrimony of a proud race determined to perpetuate its tenure under this part of God's heaven.

There is need for drastic moves. To wait for government agencies and institutions to follow their natural leisurely course is impossible. The people themselves, vigilant, active, self-sacrificing, and coöperative, should demand action.

We crawl about, while other people silently but persistently, although in a friendly way, sell our furniture and elbow us out of our own house. There has been talk about economic protectionism. Some men have delivered a few speeches, conducted an essay contest, and hung up signs full of hostile implications. But the country remains largely indifferent for a very simple reason. The people know that these talkers are patrioteers, whose expensive cars and clothes and habits give the lie to their mouthed concern for the country. We have had this kind of boisterous patriotism all along. But if we were really in earnest we would see the men in our legislative halls, from the President of the Senate to the lowest clerk, looking like Filipinos instead of like Rudolf Valentinos. The Japanese are proud of their kimonos and wooden sandals. Go into a Japanese barber shop, and you will look in vain for anything that is not Japanese, from the Japanese manicure girl to the Japanese ear-picks.

A famous American traveler once wrote in the *Atlantic Monthly* that upon meeting a Japanese one is impressed by the following:

First: A Smile and a Bow
Second: Silence
Third: Mystery

Of ourselves it might be said:

First: Talk
Second: Impassioned Oratory
Third: Bubbles

The silence of the Japanese is a sign of a highly disciplined race, too sure of itself to bother about what the world thinks of them.

We have thought that, perhaps, we had better do our underfed people a good turn by counseling them not to borrow from the rich. A committee of radio-speakers was organized, and to listen to the grave members of the Anti-Usury Board, is like tuning in on a seance with persons a century dead. There is such a hiatus between their heavy moralities and the kitchen of the poor as there is between life and death, and the entreating tones of these lecturers only sharpens the hunger of their listeners.

There is talk of issuing Torrens titles for the small land-holdings of the peasantry, so that, perhaps to save the life of a dying child, they may go to a bank instead of to a usurer for the loan of a few pesos. But who will get a Torrens title for his hectare or two of land when the land is not worth the cost of the bureaucratic stupidity it costs to obtain it?

Major Dunham of the Governor-General's Office has revealed to us that in Manila alone there are 10,000 families actually starving. If we read the reports of our scientific and medical associations, boards of experts, and brain trusts, we learn that the vitality of the Filipinos as a race is very low. We hardly need to be told that. We know it already. And we also know that any nation which may covet our land, need only wait for the results of slow starvation. Travel the length and breadth of the country and you will find millions of people trying to get along on practically nothing. Their cogon and nipa huts they call homes are inhabited, beside themselves, by rats and cockroaches, and unfed stray cats and dogs. It would be heaven for these people if they could have even only one good, square meal a day. Under such conditions, is it necessary to make scientific studies to determine vitality?

Those who are well-to-do, those who have never known what it means to fight the utter hopelessness of chronic poverty, say that these people are lazy! It is one thing to be carried about in an automobile and dine at a good restaurant, and quite another to burn energy all day behind a plow and to take in only a handful of rice and a drink of water. Yet we talk of patriotism and economic protectionism to these people. We might as well address dead bones in a cemetery. These are the people who tarry about the Chinese stores in our small country-towns and stare wistfully at the dark little things that can be eaten; these are the people who will sell their small landholdings to anybody, especially the Japanese who appear to want the land; these are the people who will sell the last thing they have. There are sad reports from some of the provinces about mothers who consent to the dishonoring of their female children for a few cents for a ganta of rice. Unable to make anything of life on the farm, these people

flock to the cities and our well-meaning social workers send them back to barrios they came from to listen to a series of talks on the radio. As a final stroke of Inspiration, our law-makers have passed a National Sweepstake Law which keeps millions of these needy people at their windows, waiting for the end of the rainbow to stream down over them.

We maintain a very elaborate village of the poor, Welfareville, for a few indigent children, and we spend a few thousand pesos on Christmas gifts and entertainment, and then invite tourists from all over the world and brag to them about the manner we take care of our few poor. That is our way—always the grand style. We build a Pier Seven, a Post Office, a Metropolitan Theater, a "Palace of the People", to the envy of the whole Orient. And we would not be Filipinos if we did not do so. We all behave like the millions of our country-folk who spend all their money on new clothes and a big dinner during the town fiestas and starve in their hovels throughout the rest of the year.

In Japan, the factories which dominate the markets of the world today, are housed in unpretentious structures, and in the millions of clean, tiny little homes scattered all over Japan, there is no sham and no pretense; every home is a bee-hive of industry, where children are fed to build up a sturdy race,—the yellow menace.

It is surprising how complacently we accept the report that our country is sound financially because the government budget is balanced and we have funds lying idle which may be used for salvaging the government in case the country runs onto the rocks. This again shows our proclivity to brag about ourselves. We want to impress other nations, to show that in this time of world-wide economic depression, we are better off than they. Conscious of our inferiority, we avail ourselves of every opportunity to tell other people of our wonderful progress. This is the attitude of a bureaucracy sitting contentedly on a bag of gold in the midst of misery, of men in happy circumstances directing the affairs of government and taking their time because they are not hungry.

It is obvious that the strength of a people can not be gauged by the amount of surplus funds a government has available, but by the prevalence of individual well-being and contentment among the masses of the people. Measured by this test, the Filipino race is just as temporary as the bamboo and cogon and nipa that constitute the principal means of shelter, and the general energy is just sufficient to raise a nipa hut on four bamboo posts.

Let us not kid ourselves with the thought that of all people in the world ours are among the most blessed. Let us not swallow entire former Governor-General Roosevelt's yarn about that old Filipino woman who produced from a hiding place in a bamboo post twenty centavos so the hungry Roosevelt—whom she mistook for a beach-comber, could buy a few eggs. This incident, our vivacious Governor told us, proves that in the hamlets of these Blessed Isles the Filipinos enjoy a measure of contentment that might be the envy of other nations harrassed by every form of social malady. Roosevelt was merely vacationing here in the land of bees and honey in the time of Moses, as a temporary escape from the stunning realities of life in wealthy New York.

I would prefer to see embittered crowds fighting in the

streets of Manila rather than the tragic sight of our peasants sitting hopeless at their windows, dreaming other-world dreams.

It is not contentment but indifference, hopelessness that we see. It is a drifting along of enslaved and inactive people, without energy, without vision. They roam around and gather what can be eaten in the fields and explore brooks and rivers for whatever animal life may live therein. This kind of life might have passed in Biblical times, but it won't do today, especially for people who have Japan for a neighbor. Senator Recto has reason to fear.

The country must awaken to reality. The government must furnish leadership. The people must be aroused, disturbed, then imbued with new life, new hope, new visions. The unused millions in our treasury should be used to save our people from themselves and not held as a trust-fund for a dwindling political party.

Without a moment's delay Mindanao must be colonized. Thousands of immigrants and their families must be settled there, the government furnishing sufficient funds to start a new life—life of action, life of struggle, and life of achievement. In doing so, there must be no pork-barrel politics. The country must be criss-crossed with roads, rivers must be bridged. The public domain must be apportioned among the people, with Torrens title free on condition that the land can not be sold. After the government has taken these

steps, let no able-bodied citizen be found roaming the streets without work.

Let the whole country be the scene of industry and toil. Let every home be a small shop or factory where useful things are made. The Recto homestead plan, the Quirino colonization plan, the Aguinaldo capitalization plan, the Rodriguez industrialization plan should all be given a fair trial. On top of that let the Governor-General's National Emergency Relief Board also do its work.

The Balmaceda plan to make the Trading Center a sort of consignee for all the articles from the homes of the country is worth trying. There should be Filipino *sari-sari* stores everywhere, supplies to be drawn largely from the Trading Center. There is no reason why the Ilocano blanket and *basi*, the Iloilo *sinamay*, the Bicol abaca slipper, the Batanes sweet potato, the Tawi-Tawi and Palawan *bayones*, the Sulu *campilan*, and so on, should not be obtainable everywhere in the remotest mountain districts as well as in the cities.

It will tax our intelligence and take much money to embark on these undertakings, but we must begin, or the Japanese will begin, and also finish them for us.

Whether we are to escape economic pauperism and political and racial extinction depends upon our awareness of the danger, our unity, and the intensity of our collective efforts to build the nation.

A Tsingtao War Diary

Translated by Gertrude V. C. Hornbostel

JULY 23.—(*Tsingtao*). *The Austrian cruiser KAISERIN ELISABETH drops anchor in front of the small harbor.*

July 28.—*The fortifications fronting the sea are manned as for war. Telephone and electric plants are being rushed to completion.*

July 29.—*Martial law is declared in Tsingtao. During the night a special train arrives carrying the East-Asiatic Detachment of Marines which is composed of two companies, of which one is a machine gun company and the other a troop of cavalry. They are assigned quarter at Syfang. The KAISERIN ELISABETH trims for action. The S.M.S. JAGUAR leaves Shanghai.*

August 1.—(*Manila*). We are expecting war to be declared any moment, and have been expecting it for several days now. As I have nothing else to do, today being Sunday, I visit Herr R., Secretary to the German Consul, in the afternoon to find out whether he has any news from home. I do not find him at home, but he is expected momentarily. In the meantime I console myself with one of his cigars. Herr R. smokes a good brand. After waiting for a quarter of an hour he arrives breathlessly. "What seems to be the



matter, and why the excitement?" "Germany has declared war on Russia, here is the telegram." So it had come! The thing that we had seen coming for many years. "You will be notified when and where you will report".

(*Tsingtao*). *Germany declares war on Russia. The infantry posts are manned temporarily with one officer and fifty men. The 5th Company of the Third Battalion of Marines sends out its first advance patrols. At the Strand Hotel a last reunion is celebrated.*

August 2.—*Complete mobilization of Tsingtao is announced and the reserves are called in. Haipo Woods is cleared and the Chinese villages of Kang-tchia-shuang and Hsi-wu-tshia are demolished.*

August 3.—*Germany declares war on France. The 3rd Company of the East-Asiatic Detachment of Marines arrives at Syfang at noon. The S.M.S. ILTIS is decommissioned.*

(*Manila*). I am called to the telephone and am told to report at the German Consulate. There I find many Germans assembled. The Consul tells us that we must be prepared for transportation to Tsingtao shortly. We hear that Germany declared war on France. Newspapers are always awaited with the greatest impatience and great assemblies take place at the German Club to talk over the news.

August 4.—*The North German Lloyd Steamer*

Editor's Note:—The parts of this account printed in italics are taken from the diary of a German at Tsingtao, the rest from the diary of his brother, a German reservist in Manila, who shortly after the declaration of war left to join the German defense forces.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH is being commissioned as an auxiliary cruiser with the help of the dismantled guns from the S.M.S. TIGER, ILTIS, and LUCHS. The first reserves arrive from East-Asia and get a great reception at the railroad station.

August 5.—The S.M.S. EMDEN brings in the steamer REYSAN of the Russian Volunteer fleet. The steamer REYSAN is armed with guns from the S.M.S. CORMORAN and TIGER. The crew of the S.M.S. CORMORAN is transferred to the steamer REYSAN.* It becomes known that England is joining the war on account of not being able to come to an agreement with Germany on the neutrality of Belgium.

August 6.—The news is received that England has declared war on Germany. I am called to the Consulate once more and am ordered to get myself a ticket for the steamer *Manchuria* of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Consul explains that we will be reimbursed after the war, but that those who can not afford to buy their own tickets may get the money from the Consulate. My firm supplies me with one hundred and six pesos for my ticket. The *Manchuria* is supposed to leave tomorrow.

The S.M.S. EMDEN and the auxiliary cruiser PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH leave the harbor in the evening, under the martial strains of the ships bands.

August 7.—I board the ship at Manila with a perfect contempt for death. Then I wait. The steamer is supposed to leave at three. It is three o'clock. It is six o'clock, and still there is no sign of our leaving. I hear that there is an exchange of telegrams with the Hongkong office on account of the German reservists.

August 8.—At last the telegram arrives. "We should go ahead with our trip and not worry. On our arrival at Hongkong it would be seen what steps the English government would take". So then we start. Aboard the ship there are thirty-one German reservists, all in the first cabin. The world meets death in grand manner! In the second cabin are the French reservists, and even a few Englishmen. Our leader is a Naval Lieutenant, who has joined us from the North German Lloyd Steamer *Princess Alice*, which has been on her way home from Tsingtao when she received the news of the declaration of war. She immediately changed her course for Manila. When she found out that she was being followed by an English cruiser, she changed her course and took the shortest route to the safety of Philippine waters, running close in

along the islands and with all the lights out at night. She has a million pounds of English gold aboard and arrived in Manila about the fifth of August. Amongst us there is a German school teacher from Tsingtao who had been on his way home to Germany. There is also an engineer whose goal had been Tsingtao and who had his wife and child with him. The weather is beautiful, the sea calm and smooth as a mirror, and we pass the time with the usual games. The barkeep says that business was never better. His barroom is always filled, the German always thirsty. Service and food are excellent.

The first and second call reservists are called in. The Hotel Prinz Heinrich is furnished as an auxiliary hospital. The first and second Japanese squadrons go to sea under sealed orders.

August 9.—The Austrian cruiser KAISERIN ELISABETH goes to sea for target practice. THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS ARE FIRM IN ASSURANCES THAT JAPAN HAS NO HOSTILE INTENTIONS TOWARDS GERMANY. Japanese intervention will only be resorted to if Germany attacks English colonies according to the treaty between the two nations, and Japan hopes that this will not be the case. Part of the crew of the S.M.S. TSINGTAO arrives from Canton. The harbor lights are put out and orders are issued that no lights must show in the windows facing the sea.

August 10.—According to a report of the Tokyo German Embassy, a Japanese attack may be expected within the hour. The report is denied during the day. The infantry works are manned during the day by regulars. The crew of the S.M.S. OTTER arrives from Nanking. The 1st Company of the East-Asiatic Marine Detachment and the 2nd Troop of the Marine Field Battery secure the Bay of Shatsi-kou. The 2nd and 3rd Companies of the East-Asiatic Marine Detachment are manning Li-tsun and Tshai-ko.

We arrive in Hongkong from Manila, and are received with great honor, consisting in our being brought ashore by a government boat, namely the police boat, and receive free lodging from H. M. Government. The establishment is called Detention Barracks, and is a sort of jail where we are also examined. The guard consists of Indian soldiers and the watchman is an Englishman. He tells us what bad fellows the Indians are, and gives us the advice not under any circumstances to speak to them

(Continued on page 567)

Carol of the Angels

By R. Arceo Aristorenas

Waken, shepherds, waken all,
Waken, for this glorious morn,
In a stable dark and small,
Is the promised Saviour born.

Swaddled like a bud in Spring
In a manger low He lies;
Tidings of great joy we bring.
Shepherds of the hills arise!

Hie to where a star divine
Sheds its beams in splendor rare
Or to where the breath of kine
Mingles with the god-hushed air.

Waken, shepherds, waken all,
Hail the Saviour's birth with joy;
In a poor and straw-strewn stall
Sleeps in peace the god-sent Boy!

The Miracle

By Isabelo Tupas

CABESANG CELO and his wife, *manang* Tasia, that Saturday, had joined the trek of the village folk to the market town of Darigayo, some five kilometers distant. They had been left far behind, for they were old and plodded on with difficulty. Younger people still speeded past them despite the baskets piled with fruits and vegetables poised on their erect heads. Manang Tasia carried only a small improvised bag containing a hand of sickly bananas, five eggs, and some pink and white flowers of the *caturay* which they had picked on the way. She did not trust the old man, who was blind in one eye, with the bag.

"But you must be tired now, Tasia", Celo remarked.

"Yes," said Tasia, placing the bag in the crook of her husband's arm, "but be careful with these eggs!"

Silently they moved along, Celo with jerky and uncertain steps that raised a faint cloud of dust, and his wife with a sort of backward limp as if she were about to fall.

"Tasia," said the old man, "are we far yet from Darigayo?" She did not answer him.

"Tasia, how many eggs do we have in this bag?"

"Five."

"I thought the hen had laid seven."

"No, five only."

Cabesang Celo started inquiringly at Tasia with his one eye.

"Why, one egg a day for seven days makes seven eggs."

Tasia turned to look at the old man.

"Are there not seven?" Celo insisted. "Let me count them." And he began to shift the bag on his arm.

"What a fussy man you are! I told you five eggs."

A few paces ahead was a gaping hole in the road. Celo limped jerkily straight toward it.

"Look out, a hole, a hole!" cried Tasia.

"You frightened me!" said Celo severely. "You had better watch your own step. Never mind me."

They had reached the outskirts of the town, and, hot and tired, they stopped in front of a house which happened to be that of the curate.

Cabesang Celo dusted his dark feet with a sprig of *cacawate*, while manang Tasia removed the kerchief on her head and wiped her face with it. From the market place beyond came a confusion of sound, the hum of human talk pierced by the bleating of goats and the ponderous mooing of cattle. She could see the roofs of the market stalls and the tops of covered bull-carts.

"Is that the market?" asked Celo, turning his head in the direction of the noise.

"Yes," answered Tasia as she adjusted her *tapis*. "Now I am ready. Give me the bag or you'll crush the eggs in the crowd."

But before they could move on, the old sexton hailed them from the house.

"Say, old woman, what do you have in that bag?"

"Bananas, *caturay*, and eggs."

"How much are the eggs?"



"The eggs?" repeated Celo; then whispering to his wife, "How much. . . thirty centavos?"

Tasia whispered back, "Charge him thirty-five centavos!"

"Thirty-five centavos," said Celo aloud to the sexton.

"How many eggs?"

"Five".

"Thirty-five centavos when eggs are selling two for three?"

The couple looked at each other. Celo said fiercely, "No."

"Twenty centavos", the sexton haggled.

"No! These eggs are fresh."

"Well, twenty-five centavos then; that's good enough," the sexton coaxed.

Cabesang Celo was adamant. "No, no!" he said, and the two began to move away.

"Just a minute. What else do you have in the bag?" The sexton approached them and poked his finger into the bag.

"Ah, *caturay*—good for salad. The padre likes it. . . . How much?"

"Five centavos."

"Not two?"

"Oh, you are a haggler, Mr. Sexton!"

"Very well, then. Let me have the *caturay*." The sexton gave them a nickel and turned away, then stopped when he heard a coin drop to the ground. It was a ten-centavo piece, the old woman's only money, which had dropped out of her purse as she was putting in the nickel. Not noticing the loss, she walked away, followed by her husband, who began to complain.

"That sexton delayed us."

"Never mind. It was worth a nickel—enough for a week's supply of *bagoong*."

The sexton picked up the silver piece. It was smooth and shiny. Manang Tasia had kept it for months, thinking that on this market day, with the sale of the eggs and the bananas, she would have a total of fifty centavos, for which she planned to buy a rosary to be obtained from the sexton, cost thirty centavos, and the rest, perhaps twenty centavos or more, for other necessities.

At that instant, the curate looked out of his window and saw his sexton pick up the silver piece and hide it in his waist guiltily.

"Psst! Ignacio!" called the curate. "Come up here."

"What was that I saw you hiding?" demanded the curate when he met the sexton at the head of the stairs.

"This, padre," Ignacio stammered, showing the silver piece.

"I see, and it belongs to the old couple I saw in front of the house a while ago. You stole that money, and from those poor, old people!"

"But I found this, father."

"Oh, yes. But go now and look for that old couple and return their money."

Later Ignacio found Cabesang Celo and Manang Tasia both in front of the house, muttering and gasping, and combing the dust with their long, thin fingers for the silver piece they had lost. Without preliminaries, Ignacio handed them the money saying that it was a miracle that he had found it, and a good thing, too, because there were so many dishonest people around.

Left to themselves, Celo mumbled a prayer and Tasia made the sign of the cross on her breast in thanksgiving for the recovery of their treasure. For some time they lingered in front of the curate's house, held by a strange force.

"Tasia," said Celo, "aren't we going home yet?"

Manang Tasia looked up at the curate's window and found it empty.

"What are you thinking about?"

"Nothing," the old woman answered shortly. "Let us go."

They walked on, shuffling their feet in the dust, manang Tasia slowly slipping into her purse the ten-cent piece which she had been fondling all the while. When they reached the street, she stopped and muttered something.

"What is the matter, Tasia?"

"Celo," she said in a hushed voice, "did not the sexton

say that his finding of this money was a miracle?"

"Yes, and I have been thinking about that."

Tasia looked at her husband in surprise.

"Well, what shall we do?" Celo asked, twisting his lips.

"Listen, Celo. We are good, honest people. Don't you think we had better give this silver piece as a *limosna* to the church?"

For a moment, Celo hung his head and rubbed the back of his ear with his hand. Very Christian of his wife, he thought. But the money meant comfort for many days.

"Well, let's go home then, if you don't agree with me!" cut in Tasia, starting away in her peculiar falling gait.

"No, no, Tasia," said Cabesang Celo. "I do not mean to offend you."

Tasia stopped and looked again in her husband's face. His blind eye was moist. Finally he said: "Would not five centavos do?"

Manang Tasia's wrinkled face broke into a smile. "All right, that is a gift all the same."

And so the old couple moved toward the church door which the sexton was just opening, and their decrepit forms disappeared in the cool dimness of the house of God.

Pangasi, the Bukidnon Wine

By Ricardo C. Galang

PANGASI is as popular among the Bukidnon people as *basi* is among the Ilocanos and *tuba* among the Visayans. All Bukidnon datus keep it in store, usually in several big jars. It flows freely at all festivities.

The old men are especially fond of it and claim it has a stronger "kick" than gin, although this can hardly be true, as pangasi is not a distilled liquor. The wine in drinking does not give the impression of being strong at all and can be drunk like water, and the usual accompanying emesis only increases the satisfaction from the Bukidnon point of view. It is supposed to be a man's drink, leads to wild exhilaration, and finally to unconsciousness. The drunks wake up red-eyed and weak, but pleased with the experience and ready for more.

As in the case of most wines, pangasi improves with age. The wine is often buried in jars under the house and kept for years, and at a young man's marriage wine may be drunk which was so kept since he was a tot.

Visitors are served the wine in cups or tumblers. The Bukidnons themselves sip it right out of the jars through a *bujo* tube, a very thin-walled bamboo. The jars usually hold about three gallons and the stuff is good to the last drop. The men sip by turns and the longer one stays at it, the more of a he-man he is supposed to be. The Bukidnons consider a *dumagat* (one not a native Bukidnon) who refuses pangasi a *bayot* or faint-heart.

Unlike tuba, pangasi has a pleasant smell, even on the breath, which soon disappears, and a young husband does not have to worry about his "breath". A mouthful of water removes all traces of the indulgence.

To make a jarful of pangasi, one needs a cavan of corn (roughly 50 kilos), two chupas of rice (roughly 1/2 kilo), a cup of sugar-cane juice, two gantas of ginger (roughly 4 kilos), and two kilos of small, red peppers.

The corn is coarsely ground and toasted to a dark brown and cooled on green banana leaves. In the mean time the rice and the pepper and the ginger have been reduced to a powder in a mortar and the sugar-cane juice is then mixed in with that. The resulting dough is cut into cakes and dried in the sun. After the cakes are thoroughly dry they are powdered again, this powder now being called *tapay*. The *tapay* is spread in a thin layer over the toasted corn, just covering it.

After two days the substance becomes watery, and this "perspiration" is caught in the wine jar. When it is full it is tightly covered.

It is ready to drink when the jar begins to collect moisture on the outside.

When one visits a Bukidnon house and sees a line of jars arranged under the house, he can be almost sure that it is pangasi.

Break, Break My Heart

By Guillermo V. Sison

BREAK my heart,
Break my heart
If you will,

Now that I hold you
As a flower
In my hands.

Did Rizal Favor the Revolution?

A Criticism of the Valenzuela Memoirs

By E. Arsenio Manuel

I

THERE exists a thin manuscript volume of fourteen pages in the "Colección Rizalina" of Dr. José P. Bantug, collector and antiquarian, which throw some light on the otherwise obscure relation that Dr. José Rizal had with the Philippine revolution. The manuscript is typewritten and dated at Polo, Bulacan, May 27, 1914. It was written at the request of Dr. Bantug by Dr. Pio Valenzuela, the emissary of the Katipunan sent purposely to Dapitan, Zamboanga, to enlist the support of José Rizal, who was then there an exile. It bears no original title, but the owner has entitled it *Memorias de Mi Viaje a Dapitan*, evidently following a suggestive phrase in Dr. Valenzuela's letter of transmittal accompanying the manuscript. From this letter, it can be inferred that it was only at that time that an attempt was ever made to record whatever conversation transpired in Dapitan.



Also, when told of the plans of the Katipunan to bring about the separation of the Philippines and Spain by force of arms, Rizal is quoted as having said:

"That shows that the seeds have been sown. All that this association has done is extremely correct, for Spain is now weakening because of her war with Cuba. I approve of such plans and I advise beginning their execution at once to take advantage of the times."⁴

Mark the last sentence as it is important in the succeeding discussion.

Zaide then makes the sympathetic remark: "In his *Memoirs*, Dr. Valenzuela tries to vindicate Dr. Rizal before the bar of historical judgment. His is an unselfish attempt to right the wrong done by historians and biographers to that sad exile in Dapitan whose lifeblood watered the seeds of the Philippine Revolution".

It is this document which Dr. Gregorio F. Zaide, a prolific historical writer, brings forward to support his contention that Rizal was in favor of the Philippine revolution.¹ His English translation, although abridged, does not substantially differ, on the whole, from the Spanish original, except in two or three points which will be discussed presently. It should be noted that Mr. Arsenio R. Afan had made a more complete Tagalog translation the year previous.²

Besides making the English translation, Dr. Zaide was able to wrest from Dr. Valenzuela personally the positive statement that "Rizal was in favor of the revolution"; and he goes so far as to state that "Dr. Valenzuela emphatically denies the charge that Rizal was against the plan of the Katipunan to plunge the country into the chaos of revolution". This statement gains convincing strength when it is recalled that Rizal was found guilty of the crimes of rebellion and the founding of illicit societies by the Council of War which tried him six months after the interview.

Few material facts in the field of Rizalian biography have been brought to light since the publication of W. E. Retana's full and scholarly life of the patriot. The Valenzuela *Memoirs* coming as it does from the pen of the only living participant of the drama that was enacted in Dapitan, must be of considerable interest in determining the part that Rizal might possibly have had in starting the revolution.

The particular section in the *Memoirs* to which attention is called runs:

"Rizal [speaking to Valenzuela]: Tell our countrymen that I wish to establish a school in Japan which I will turn into a university for Filipino youth, in the course of time. Meanwhile, we will be preparing a revolution against Spain. It will be a great pleasure for me to direct such a school.

"Valenzuela: Yes, sir, I will do what you wish. But I believe that you are bound to direct the revolution first, before the school that you have in mind.

"Rizal: Well, I am ready to head both of them."³

One of the biographers evidently referred to is Retana, who believes that Rizal was not in favor of the revolution⁵. Other writers undoubtedly rely upon Retana in adopting the same view. Charles Derbyshire⁶; LeRoy⁷; Craig although he does not indicate so⁸; Teodoro M. Kalaw, in addition he mentions an incident to support his belief⁹; the joint-biographers Charles Edward Russell and E. B. Rodriguez are not unequivocal.¹⁰ Maximo M. Kalaw, after a brief study, opines in one place that "Rizal did not approve of the rebellion", and at another, that "Rizal was and was not the author of the revolution which had started."¹¹

It would not now be necessary to add to this line of authorities and to make statements of a more conclusive nature, were it not for the acquisition by the National Library at Manila of two documents not accessible to these writers, besides the declarations which Valenzuela himself made to the Spanish authorities after the Katipunan plot was discovered. The writer refers to the manuscript written by Rizal himself in his own defense¹²; and to the manuscript written by his lawyer and read before the Council of War in Rizal's defense proper.¹³

II

Before taking up the question as to whether or not Rizal favored the Philippine revolution, an interesting matter for inquiry arises with regard to the date of the Dapitan interview. According to the Valenzuela *Memoirs*, the *S. S. Venus*, which he took, sailed from Manila on June 15, 1896, Monday, and reached Dapitan at about six o'clock in the afternoon of June 21. The memorable conversation occurred in the evening after dinner. In his declarations before the Spanish authorities, however, the emissary on two occasions stated that he sailed for Dapitan about the end of May.¹⁴ The date in the *Memoirs* therefore contradicts that in the declarations.

Unfortunately, the log-book of the *S. S. Venus* is now lost and there is no hope of ever finding it again. Rizal, however, in his defense of himself, says that he never knew

of any proposed uprising until the first or second day of July, 1896, when Pio Valenzuela came to see him about the revolt. That Rizal remembered correctly may be gathered from the following evidence:

A shipping advertisement appears daily in the periodical *El Comercio* for the Compañía Marítima which then owned the *S. S. Venus*.¹⁵ There is no announcement, however, that the *S. S. Venus* sailed, or would sail, from Manila on or about June 15 for Dapitan. Beginning in the issue for June 10, 1896, it is advertised that the *S. S. Venus* will sail on June 13, at ten o'clock in the morning, and will touch the ports of Batangas, Calapan, Laguimanoc, Pasacao, Donsol, Sorsogon, Legaspi, and Tabaco; returning by way of Sorsogon, Donsol, Palanoc, S. Pascual, Pasacao, Laguimanoc, Boac, Calapan, and Batangas. This announcement was continued up to and including June 12 and not thereafter. It will be seen that the *S. S. Venus* did not touch at for Dapitan.

In the issue for June 26, however, we read that the *S. S. Venus* will sail on June 27 at ten o'clock in the morning for Romblon, Capiz, Iloilo, Dapitan, Sindangan, Dapitan, Dumaguete, and Cebu, and will touch Iloilo, Capiz, and Romblon on the return trip. The same announcement is made in the *La Oceana Española* beginning in its issue for June 24, and continued to June 27. The same ports are mentioned in the *Memoirs* but not in the order stated. It is a certainty that the *S. S. Venus* sailed on the 27th because for the following day no advertisement can be found about its sailing.

On July 7, the *S. S. Venus* is again scheduled for other ports; which implies that it had returned to Manila, most probably the day previous. This is the more reasonable inference because the voyage to and from Dapitan usually took ten days.¹⁶ The *S. S. Venus* therefore anchored at Dapitan on July 1, and the conversation was held on the evening of that day. The day following, July 2, Valenzuela took the same boat back to Manila.

III

The more important part of the *Memoirs* deals with Rizal's stand regarding the Philippine revolution. The question to be answered is: Was Rizal against, or in favor, of the revolution? We shall attempt, first, to examine the literary basis for the opinion ascribed to Rizal by Valenzuela, namely: "Rizal believed that independence is won, not asked for. . . Rizal's credo was a true revolution—a fight to the last, for the freedom of the Philippines".¹⁷ And, second, we shall test the consistency of the Valenzuela *memoirs* with other available documentary evidence.

To many readers of Rizal's novels, Juan Crisostomo Ibarra, the hero of *Noli Me Tangere*, is generally identified with the author. A study of this subject had already been made, in fact, by Miss Carmen Ocampo y Casas. In her able dissertation on the characters in Rizal's novels, after a comprehensive review of the opinions of Rizal's living contemporaries (some now dead), and after a comparative study of the characters of Rizal himself and of Ibarra, his literary creation, she arrived at the conclusion that "both from the moral, mental, and physical points of view, it can be asserted that Ibarra was Rizal, or at least that the author intended to picture himself".¹⁸ This is very revealing, for as a reading of the *Noli* will show, Ibarra was not the type of a man who would have led his people to open revolt against Spain. He asked for reforms, equal rights, justice, and sought the education of the masses.

However, we also know that Ibarra after the chase on the lake did not die. He lived to be seen again in *El Filibusterismo* as Simoun. Rizalian students seem to agree that this sequel to the *Noli* expresses Rizal's maturer thought. Rizal himself thought that his second novel contain a message of greater importance than the first.¹⁹ And Simoun advocated revolution. On two occasions Simoun attempted to start uprisings, the second when at the wedding of Paulita Gomez and Juanito Pelaez, the explosion of the lamp was the sign for a general uprising in and around Manila.

All this would seem to sustain Valenzuela's opinion. If the reforms asked for by Ibarra in the first novel are Rizal's, as undoubtedly they are, and represent the policies he wished to pursue, and if Ibarra lived in the second novel to instigate more drastic measures in order to remedy the ills of the country, the latter novel being expressive of Rizal's later views, the logical inference is that Rizal would have supported bloodshed to attain what he failed to obtain by peaceful means. But this is still not satisfactorily answer to the pressing question, Did Rizal favor the revolution?

In the first place, Rizal did not believe that the time had come for an open revolt. Speaking through the mouth of Ibarra, he said:

"Never! I will never be the one to lead the multitude to get by force what the government does not think proper to grant, no! If I should ever see that multitude armed I would place myself on the side of the government, for in such a mob I should not see my countrymen. I desire the country's welfare, therefore I would build a schoolhouse. I seek it by means of instruction, by progressive advancement; without light there is no road!

"Neither is there liberty without strife!" answered Elias.

"The fact is that I don't want that liberty!"²⁰

(Continued on page 562)

Poem to a Homely Girl

By Carlos P. San Juan

Maid, why lament your homeliness?
If beauty is to women as scent is
To flow'rs, you have no cause to grieve:
A flower void of scent is flower still.
Then, too, remember this, sad One:
Your petals will enjoy the kiss of sun
As much as will your sister fair. . . .

The Gold Industry to Our Rescue

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

WHILE dour moralists have ever cursed the beauty and lure of gold, while the molten calf of Horeb has become the symbol of all idolatrous straying, and while—to introduce a ribald note—the people described in Sir Thomas More's wholly imaginary Utopia despised the yellow metal and used it only for the fetters and gyves of their prisoners and for their "chamber pots" (even in an Englishman's Utopia of that day the American bathroom and modern plumbing were not foreseen), gold also symbolizes all that is or was esteemed precious and excellent as well as those times and places associated in men's minds with prosperity and happiness—the Golden Age, the Golden Apples guarded by the Hesperides, the Golden Sayings of Epictetus, the Golden Rule, the Golden Legend, Jerusalem the Golden, Heaven itself with its golden streets. Gold has always been the symbol of adventure and ambition, of sovereignty and empery, of glory and splendor. John Ruskin in "Sesame and Lillies" wrote of gold as "the physical type of wisdom"—because it is so hard to find; and the Legend of the Golden Fleece, is interpreted by classical scholars, stripped of its heroic dress, as describing an expedition about 1200 B. C. to seize gold which was being laboriously washed out from the sands of a river in Armenia with the aid of a sheepskin, as a blanket may still occasionally be used by a prospector today. Shades of Jason and the Argonauts!

Gold—chemical symbol Au from the Latin *aurum*, related to the word Aurora, Goddess of the Dawn, to the Greek word for to-morrow, and a Sanskrit word meaning to burn (also to our word aureole, the halo about the head of sacred personages)—because of its beauty and luster, its virgin occurrence and wide, though scarce, distribution in nature, its great weight (one-and-a-half times heavier than lead and nearly twice as heavy as silver), its fusibility, malleability, ductility, flexibility, toughness, and unalterability (it resists chemical action to a greater extent than any other common metal and is permanent in air and water regardless of temperature)—was almost certainly the first metal to attract the attention of man and was known and highly valued in the earliest civilizations in Africa, Europe, and Asia. It was in search of gold, pearls, mother-of-pearl, and shell-purple (a dye for kingly robes derived from the gold in sea-water by an oyster) which probably first drove Western adventurers eastward into Asia.

It was the use of gold as an ornament that first suggested its use as a medium of exchange or money and that finally made it the standard upon which the coinage of the world is based. A medium of exchange should be uniform, capable of subdivision, easily recognizable and distinguishable from imitations, portable, durable, and not subject to destruction and decay—and gold best combined all these qualities.

Of the total gold produced since the discovery of America by Europe, when gold statistics first began to be kept,



valued roughly at \$20,000,000,000, about half has been used in the industrial arts or has disappeared in the four centuries that have elapsed, and the other half is used as the basis for the world's currency. Of this total amount, more than eighty-five per cent has been produced since the California alluvial strike in 1848 which marked the beginning of the era of great gold discoveries.

In one year, California alone produced \$36,000,000, a sum equal to the annual average of the whole world during the preceding decade. A year later California production had reached \$56,000,000, and that same year came a similar discovery of placer gold in New South Wales, followed shortly after by a still more important find in Victoria. The new mines in Australia and New Zealand soon produced an annual aggregate of \$65,000,000, while new mines were also discovered in Russia. The finding of the Comstock lode in Nevada was the next great discovery, and since 1861, when this deposit was first scientifically worked, it has yielded more than \$470,000,000 of bullion. In 1884, however, there was discovered in the Witwatersrand, Transvaal, a deposit of gold that surpassed in magnitude not only the Comstock, but every other find of the precious metal that the world has ever seen. In 1888 the annual production was over \$78,000,000, and the production reached its zenith in 1912 with \$164,000,000. The Klondike was opened in 1894 and the annual production there reached \$20,000,000 in 1900. There were other gold developments at Nome, the output in 1904 amounting there to over \$9,000,000. The most important gold-mining district within the borders of the United States is that at Cripple Creek, Colorado, where the yield in 1904 ran up to \$24,000,000.

The gold production of the world reached a peak in 1915—\$470,026,000—after which a decline in production set in, but a new world's record gold production was established in 1932, amounting to \$496,675,000, an increase of \$37,595,000 or 8.2 per cent over 1931. This increase took place before the recent increase in the price of newly mined gold. The figures for 1933 are not available at this writing, but authorities predicted a still higher production of gold for last year and this year.

The foregoing facts will give a basis of comparison for the figures of Philippine production which has increased from around \$90,000 in 1907 to over \$8,000,000 in 1933, and an estimated production of \$11,000,000 this year, with the largest increase having taken place since the year 1929.

Adam Smith, the father of modern economics, in his classic, "The Wealth of Nations", written over one hundred fifty years ago, said with reference to the attempts of Spain and Portugal to prohibit exportation: "The loss which Spain and Portugal could sustain by this exportation of their gold and silver would be altogether nominal and imaginary.... The gold and silver which would go abroad

would not go abroad for nothing, but would bring back an equal value of goods of some kind or another. Those goods too would not be all matters of mere luxury and expense, to be consumed by idle people. . . . Those goods would, probably the greater part of them. . . consist in materials, tools, and provisions for the employment and maintenance of industrious people. . . . A part of the dead stock of the society would thus be turned into active stock, and would put into motion a greater quantity of industry than had been employed before. The annual produce of their land and labor would immediately be augmented a little, and in a few years would, probably, be augmented a great deal; their industry being thus relieved from one of the most oppressive burdens which it at present labors under". In the last sentence, Adam Smith referred to what we today call economic stagnation and unemployment.

H. Foster Bain, in "Ores and Industry in the Far East" (1933), points out that "it is improbable that any virile nation possessed of other resources will miss its destiny for being forced to buy with other goods rather than gold", but declares that industrially, commercially, and economically speaking, "gold mines are a bulwark to a nation" because "in putting labor and supplies into mining gold and then using the latter for international exchange, a process of condensation of goods to save transportation and storage charges it what really takes place".

Gold being the world's standard of value is "the one commodity the market for which can not be glutted, the one substance that is everywhere accepted without compulsion and without limit as to quantity." In other words, there can be no over-production in the gold industry, there is no competition for markets, there are no quotas to be faced; it is, in fact, an industry that thrives on depressions.

New supplies of gold, generally speaking, put more money into people's pockets, there is a greater demand for goods, and prices rise, there is more steady employment and wages also go up. It was in this way that the new gold discoveries in California brought about the rise in prices and wages in the twenty succeeding years, and it was the discoveries in the Rand, the Klondike, and at Nome which helped pull the world out of the great depression of 1893 to 1898.

While it must be recognized that the Philippine gold-mining industry is still small, and that definite statements as to its future can hardly yet be made, we are beginning to realize that there is probably not only considerable gold in this country but that it is generally heavily mineralized, as geologists, as a matter of fact, have for many years been telling us. The richness of the Philippines, called "The Land of Gold" by the early Chinese, follows naturally from the fact that the Archipelago is a part of the great ore belt which encircles the Pacific Ocean and which can be traced from South America, through Mexico, western United States, Alaska, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, and the Malayan Archipelago, following the lines of tectonic igneous activity. Paul R. Fanning, Bureau of Science metallurgist, wrote years ago: "Not only on the basis of age, but of structure, mineralization, and associated rocks can the Philippine Archipelago be classed with some of the world's greatest mineral regions such as those found in Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Mexico, Chile, and Peru."

The mineral industry in the United States is a basic

industry and ranks next in importance to agriculture. Who knows that mineral production may not become equally important here?

During the past four years there has been a world-wide search for new gold fields, and old workings, closed down because they could not be operated profitably at the old standard value of \$20.67 an ounce have been reopened as the rate increased. Everywhere governments fortunate enough to have producing gold mines within their territorial limits have offered special inducements to secure greater production and gold mining is a favored industry in respect to taxation and government regulation, while every incentive is given toward further exploration and development. It is realized that the value of an industry to a country is not to be measured wholly or even largely in terms of the taxes it pays but rather in terms of the value of its production, of its contribution to the general welfare.

The Government is seeking to develop industry in the Philippines. The mining industry is an ancient one in this country and mining operations have probably been carried on for at least two thousand years. Nearly all of the present mining fields show evidence of having been worked in the past. Yet it is questionable whether the gold recovered during Spanish times was sufficient to pay for the outlay, and it is estimated that during the American régime the capital spent was approximately equal to the total production until 1929. Only a few companies paid adequate dividends, and even such successful mines as the Benguet Consolidated mine, Itogon and Balatoc developed only slowly and laboriously as capital had to come chiefly out of earnings. However, the success of these mines, and especially that of Balatoc, has recently greatly stimulated mining enterprise. In 1932 there were five operating mines and seven companies preparing for production. At present there are twelve operating mines and eighteen companies preparing for production, and in addition there are more than fifty exploration companies in the field.

In spite of the rapid advance in total production during the past few years in the Philippines, gold mining remains a hazardous undertaking. Mr. J. H. Marsman, President of the Itogon Mining Company, pointed out in a recent address that what "security" as is possible in the industry calls not only for (1) paying ore, (2) adequate capital, (3) competent technical direction, (4) capable business management, (5) responsible directors and officers, and (6) well-trained and well-paid labor, but an understanding of mining problems and a willingness to cooperate intelligently on the part of government and responsible government officials.

Gold is not the "root of all evil"; it is a precious and necessary thing in the economy of the world; it is valueless if kept as "dead stock" in the ground; it is one of the most advantageous products to export; because of the universal demand for it, it is a "bulwark" in time of economic trouble; increased gold production has many times pulled a country out of a hole; in the Philippines it is a truly "local" and "native" industry; it is not financed by "foreign" capital, the investment having come mainly from Americans here long resident in the country and more recently from the Filipinos themselves; at one time confined to the prosperous Baguio district, it now promises to spread its enterprise

over the entire country; it is a clean industry, in this country, at least, headed by public-spirited and progressive men who do not grind down labor with the ore*; it is just such an industry, as otherwise the Government might have been laboring to establish, and today it stands on its own feet,

*Mr. Richard Hayter, Secretary of the Gold Mining Association of the Philippines, estimates that the men employed in the Philippine gold mining industry number 15,000 (1,800 employed at skilled labor), with a total payroll of around ₱7,000,000, directly supporting some 70,000 men, women, and children, and indirectly supporting some 20,000 people more dependent on the lumber industry by its lumber demands. Continuing mining development in the Philippines would insure opportunity for labor on an expanding scale, regular and steady rather than seasonal, at high wages. The distribution of the labor payroll for the necessities of life, together with the large expenditures for mine equipment and supplies, for transportation, etc., etc., benefits the entire country. In Mr. Hayter's words: "Though the amount of taxes

asking no government loans, no special favors.

The Government would indeed be unwise if it did not insure to the industry what Mr. Marsman said was one of the principal requirements—the intelligent coöperation of responsible officials.

that the Government receives from the mining industry is every year of increasing importance, the true benefit derived from the gold mines is in the profitable employment of labor whose payroll is spent with the merchants, who in turn spend the money with manufacturers and with the agricultural industries. The mine expenditures for equipment and supplies goes through every type of business in the Islands. It helps banks, accountants, attorneys, physicians, transportation companies, and in fact every merchant, manufacturer, and agriculturist. These in turn all employ labor and pay taxes. It is in this endless chain of benefits that the gold mining industry is of the greatest assistance in the economic life of the Philippines."

Soft-Boiled Rice

By Geruncio G. La Cuesta

ONE time three men met at a trail-crossing. One was an Ilocano, another was a Pangasinan, and the last was a Pampangueño. Each had only a smattering of the languages of the others, but they managed to learn from each other that they were all bound for the same destination and to make it understood between them that, because of the distance and the difficulty of the way, it would be a good thing to travel on together. They each carried an equal quantity of rice and agreed to put all their food together to make the cooking easier in camp.

They walked on for several days and their supplies were running low. Finally, while camped near a spring, they noticed they had only very little rice left.

"*Mayap no lilotan tapamo para dakal*", said the Pampangueño. "It would be better if we make 'lilot' so it will be more."

"*Saan, Pare, naimbag no lugaoen tayo tapno ado*," said the Ilocano. "No, my friend, it would be better if we cook 'linugao' so it will be more."

"*Andi u-umpay, maong na balbalen tayo piano*



dakel", said the Pangasinan. "No, my friends, it would be better if we cook 'binolbal' so it will be more."

"I tell you, *naimbag no lugaoen tayo tapno ado*," repeated the Ilocano hotly.

The Pampangueño got angry. "No—*mayap no lilotan tapamo para dakal*!" he shouted.

The Ilocano clutched his stick, and the Pampangueño grabbed for his club.

"Stop!" shouted the Pangasinan alarmed. "It would be very unwise for us to quarrel here." And by means of signs he got his two companions to agree to redivide the remaining rice, so that each could prepare his share in his own way.

Soon three fires were burning beneath three pots. When the cooking was finished and the three men looked up from their efforts, their eyes widened in surprise.

"*Linugao*!" cried the Ilocano.

"*Lilot*!" exclaimed the Pampangueño.

"*Binolbal*!" shouted the Pangasinan.

They had all only cooked the rice a little longer and with more water—making the grains larger and softer than usual.

The Sky

By Kathleen Chapman

I think when I see
The infinite beauty of the sky
That a lovelier picture never was painted.
The sky at noon burns blue,
A clear deep blue,
Which I think must be a part of that same cloak
Which our Lord's Mother wore.
At sunset there are colors in the sky,
Colors a painter's palette never knew—
Flaming crimson, glowing rose,
Softest violet, yellow splashes,

Lovely colors—
And at night,
An archéd span of deepest sapphire
Spattered with stars.
And I wonder as I look
At the ageless mystery of the sky,
What lies beyond . . .
Need I fear,
If God veils His Heaven
With a curtain like this?

The Gift of the Barrio

By N. V. M. Gonzales

I HAD not gone back to the city that year because we had no money. Neither father nor I could find a job anywhere. Father had always said that for one who didn't have any ambitions to realize, the barrio was the best place to live in. . . .



We had a farm way up the river, but the *kaingin* yielded us nothing more than bananas and rice; sometimes we could make a few sacks of copra, and this we took to a nearby merchant to exchange for soap, matches, petroleum, sugar, and, occasionally, clothing. Not that money did not mean anything to us. On the contrary, it did—and very much. But aside from those articles I've named there was really nothing we needed to spend money for. There was no *sari-sari* store in the barrio at that time, and altogether what we really needed could be obtained with but little trouble. We caught fish in the rivers, and raised chickens. And, if one were on good terms with the neighbors, meat would sometimes come into the kitchen without asking. Had my mother had any money, she would have given it all to me to spend for my education.

Although perhaps I was not really happy at home in our barrio, I was, on the other hand, far from discontented. Now and then I would write a story or a poem and send it to the magazines. I had to hike eight kilometers to the *municipio* in order to have my manuscripts typewritten. And then, I would wait months for their appearance. Mother always respected my day-dreaming, because she had learned that it brought in some money now and then. Several times, magazine money had been used to pay an installment on her sewing machine.

In the barrio there were a few people who could read English and possibly appreciate my stories. There was Berto, a seventh-grader, who read one of my stories. I remember how he laughed at Tandang Talia and at the coffee trees of Mang Otol. There was also Mr. Alcoba, our school-teacher. I would read a story to father, and he would always say, "That's good enough." There was a time when father started to write a short story (it was about a treasure hunt) but he never was able to get through with it. I saw his scribbles among my other papers on the desk, and when I showed them to him, he said, "I don't know why I can not bring it to a finish; maybe, it's because I don't have the gift."

But it is not this that I want to write about. Early in November that year, father at last got a temporary job on the *carretera* (the road). A trail was to be blazed for a proposed provincial road to connect the barrio of Paclasan and the town of Mansalay, and father was made foreman. He was offered the position as a compensation for his services during the preceding elections. He accepted it eagerly, for the road was supposed to run by our lands in Barok and he wanted to make sure that it did: he said, he would have the road pass exactly in front of our new nipa farm house.

For three weeks, father was almost always away. For two Sundays he didn't come home to the barrio where we lived down the river. Mother was worried about him.

She was afraid he might not be getting adequate food or that he might contract malaria.

We received a letter from the District Engineer, addressed to father, telling him to report at Calapan for a conference, and incidentally, to receive his salary. Also, there was still another letter from the Provincial Governor (this one was addressed to me) in which he stated his willingness to help me get a post as school teacher. The next elections were approaching. Perhaps the Governor has heard about my father's latest change in leanings. . . .

A motorboat belonging to a Chinese named King operated between Pinamalayan and Mansalay, but father did not avail himself of this. He would save money by making the trip to the provincial capital on foot. It would take some four or five days—from our barrio to Calapan.

On that evening before he left, we were all quite flurried—father promised he would come back in time for Christmas. My two sisters were promised a pair of shoes each. My younger brother was to have a colored rubber ball and a toy automobile and several silk undershirts. Thelma, my youngest sister, was to have a Japanese doll a big as herself. . . . Mother was shy about it at first, but father thought she needed a pair of slippers, and she said, "Yes." I asked for nothing except some magazines to read.

Father could not be expected to carry much back with him for all he had was a white cotton flour sack and an old leather portfolio or briefcase which had come from America as a gift from his brother. In the old portfolio, mother jammed a pair of white drill trousers and a coat; also, a couple of undershirts and his favorite *camisa de chino* made of sinamay. In the bag was a ganta of rice, and together with it, father's leather shoes wrapped in an old newspaper. The shoes were clean enough to go with the rice: father had not worn them much.

When I took father in my *baroto* up the river to the place called Troso, I was dragging along a fishing line so that it was necessary for both of us to keep quiet. When we reached the landing at Troso, I bade him good luck. "Take care of your mother," he said as he jumped to the bank. I handed him his portfolio and the bag; I didn't really hand over the bag—I just tossed it to him and missed.

When he returned home from that journey, the white bag still carried smudges of the black mud—signs of carelessness.

We were now used to having father away from home, and so this new absence did not mean very much to us. As usual, mother was secretly apprehensive, fearing he would not be able to return in time for Christmas, but she kept this to herself.

Often, even though father was not at home, mother would take it into her head to have some sort of a party. She would prepare something to eat, gather the barrio girls, and then the fun would begin. There were about eight *dalagas* in the barrio and all of them were good dancers.

(Continued on page 559)

Pieces of Eight

By Gilbert S. Perez

"And the parrot would say, with great rapidity: 'Pieces of eight! Pieces of eight' till you wondered that it was not out of breath."

—*Treasure Island*, Stevenson



IT was Robert Louis Stevenson who in his immortal *Treasure Island* makes Cap'n Flint's parrot repeat from time to time: "Pieces of eight! Pieces of eight!" with such uncanny effect. These pieces of eight or pillar dollars are among the world's most common, most beautiful, and most romantic coins. How many of us are there who after reading a blood-curdling romance of the Spanish Main have not dreamed of finding some day, on a desert island, an iron chest filled to the brim with sparkling jewels, doubloons, and shining silver pieces of eight, the buried treasure of some bloodthirsty freebooting pirate?

The eight-*real* pieces have a special significance to students of Spanish history as they refer to the most glorious period of the ascendancy of Spain. They have another designation which makes them of special interest to students of American history because they are the "Spanish milled dollars" in which the Continental Congress promised to pay its obligations. It was the failure of the American government to make good this promise which branded the paper issues of the thirteen American colonies as "not worth a continental", one of America's first and most lasting slang expressions.

The obverse of the coin shows the crowned arms of Spain, the initials of the mintmaster coining the piece, and the figure "8" which gives the coin both its value and its name. The crowned pillars of the reverse refer to the Straits of Gibraltar which were known to the ancients as the "Pillars of Hercules". The legend: *Utraque Unum*, the Two Made One, refers to the Spanish kings' claims as rulers of the two worlds. The words *plus ultra* also appear on the ribbons around the pillars. The phrase was originally *ne plus ultra*, but this negation was removed after the discovery of the new world by Columbus. Previous to 1732, the coins were not milled and many of the eight-real pieces

were irregular in shape and crude in appearance, but an interesting feature of these early misshaped coins is that it does not matter how thick or how wide or how thin they are, they all weigh the same. These are also called Cob dollars because

pieces of silver the shape of a corn cob were sliced with large shears and the resulting planchet was cut and chipped until it had the required weight and then placed under the coining press; naturally there was much of the coin design which did not strike the metal.

From 1732 to 1754 each pillar was surmounted with a royal crown, but in 1754 and in all subsequent years the pillar to the right was topped with an imperial crown and that to the left with a regal crown. The *M* with a tiny "o" above it is the mint mark and indicates that the coin was minted in Mexico City. They were also struck in Lima, Potosi, Guatemala, and Santiago, but by far the Mexico mint was the most active of these early coin factories. According to the records of the Mexico mint which coined these pieces from the year 1732 to 1772, almost half a billion of these silver disks, in exact figures 478,305,907, were coined and exported to all of the ports of the seven seas.

The coin is of special interest to the people of the Philippines because it is so interwoven with the history of the ancient galleon trade between Acapulco, Mexico, and Manila. Not infrequently did the Manila merchants face ruin because the capture of some unwary galleon by English or Dutch privateers left them without the wherewithal to purchase silks and brocades. The fineness of the silver in these coins was such that for years they were the only coins which the Chinese silk merchant would receive in exchange for silk. It was often referred to as "silk money" by those engaged in the trade with China.

These pieces of eight are very common because so many of them were struck and so many of them were hoarded away because of the fineness of the silver. It is very easy to find Spanish coins countermarked with Chinese charac-

(Continued on page 559)

A Wind from the Silent Sea

(For A. B.)

By Rafael Zulueta da Costa

A wind came out of the silent sea
And in whispering tones spoke unto me;
I scarcely heard, so engrossed was I
In waters, starlight, ships, and sky.

It stirred the palms, in eventide sleep,
It awakened the slumbering deep;
Stirring the grove with a leafy flutter,
Waking the wave with a foamy mutter.

It was a voice from a higher above
Straying below; and the one, spaceless Love
Burst in full sudden on wondering brain,
Flooding and drowning a much lower strain.

A wind came out of the silent sea
And in eloquent tones spoke unto me;
And it was a voice from a region on high,
Straying below,—linking earth and sky.

Cav. Francesco Riccardo Monti—Sculptor

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

CAV. FRANCESCO RICCARDO MONTI, a reproduction of whose bust (still in wax) of Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, and also of a piece of heroic sculpture for the Iloilo Municipal Building is reproduced in the pictorial section of the *Philippine Magazine*, came to the Philippines in 1930 to participate in the *concours* for the sculptural works of the Metropolitan Theater and the Bonifacio Monument.



succeeded outstandingly in adapting his work to the decorative requirements of the buildings which it is the sculptor's primary function to embellish. The French like to put their sculpture in the middle of gardens and plazas. The Italian sculptors prefer the background of a building for their compositions. They have clung to the earliest tradition of the art of the sculptor—that it is related to architecture.

His imposing statue, representing "Order", one of the two giant figures intended for the Iloilo Municipal Building, shows a truly extraordinary magnificence of conception and power of execution. It is basically classic, yet strikingly modern in effect.

That Monti does not lack insight into character and possesses delicacy as well as strength of expression, is shown by his portrait busts, and notably by that of Mrs. Quezon, which brings out all the dignity and sweetness of this "First Lady of the Land".

Monti is a serious artist—but he is not without a sense of humor, as his figure of Eve at the left end of the lobby of the Metropolitan Theater indicates. When seen from the front, this statue presents a beautiful face, but as one climbs the stairs, one sees only a hollow and empty skull. Feminists might take this as a rather poor joke, but Mr. Monti explains that the figure does not represent his general view of women but only of Eve—whose appetite for apples cost us Paradise.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Monti, who has lived so quietly and so modestly among us that few people have heard much about him, may find it possible to remain here very much longer to enrich this country with the works of his genius.

When Benvenuto Cellini went to France, the King placed no less than forty French sculptors and apprentices under him, to work with him and to learn from him. He remained for "five years of laborious and sumptuous work". What special advantage have we taken of the presence of Mr. Monti here? He has done some work for the Metropolitan Theater and for a few public buildings here and there, and that is about all. The waste and the loss is ours.

He was born in Cremona and his childhood was spent in Carrara, where his father, who was himself an artist, owned extensive marble quarries. He studied under the leading artists of Italy—Butti, Tallone, Mentessi, and others, and graduated at the Royal Academy of Brera in Milan when he was only nineteen years old.

From the beginning until the end of the World War, he served in the 65th Infantry regiment to which he later dedicated a noble monument erected in Piacenza. Works of his—monuments, statues, bas-reliefs—are today to be seen in many cities of Italy as well as in his native Cremona, and in 1922 he was knighted by Mussolini in the name of the King and given the *Corona di Italia* in recognition of his artistic achievements.

An important work of Monti, in the Cremona Museum, is the statue of a blind girl, cast in bronze. An Italian newspaper once published the story of how a group of girls from an institution for the blind, accompanied by a number of nuns, came to "see" this statue. With the permission of the Director of the Museum they began to touch the figure with their hands—the feet, legs, body, arms, face, and finally the eyes, where the delicate fingers of the blind children lingered. They left, silent but happy, feeling that, after all, they were of some account in the world, had become the subject of a sculptor who had produced a work which every one admired.

Monti is a modern, but trained in the purest classical tradition and not in that of the degenerate baroque of the eighteenth century. His work, therefore, is basically classical, with a modernistic overlay. In this lies the significance of his work to artists. He has, furthermore,

Kalamigan Falls

By Beato A. de la Cruz

The rounded, mossy rocks
That fringe the lacy waterfall
Swell like an adolescent woman's breast
Blossoming to fullness when it heaves;
And the young, sparkling waters
Racing down to the broad basin below
Bubble and leap gorgeously
Like the sweet ripples of a woman's laughter
Cascading down her bosom
In confused delight.

Christmas Lanterns

By Carmen A. Batacan

PABLO was busily at work under the house splitting and scraping and smoothing the bamboo sticks for the paper lanterns he was making for Christmas.

"Whew! I feel hot!" he exclaimed, unbuttoning his blue *camiseta*.

"*Naku naman!* How can you feel hot on such a chilly morning as this?" asked his young neighbor, Petra, who was sitting on a big wooden rice mortar, watching him. "You haven't even begun on the star yet!"

"Oh, the star is easy to make," said Pablo. "The hard work is getting all these little sticks ready and cutting them to the right length. That's what is making me sweat!"

"*Aru! Aru!* Is that all that's making you feel hot? Don't you think it is that bushy hair of yours hanging down over your ears?"

"*Pilla!* You are teasing me, ha!" said Pablo, getting up and advancing towards her.

"No! No! Don't you pinch me. You ought to thank me, *pa nga*," said Petra, hastily rising from the *lusong*. "I'm just reminding you. You ought to get your hair cut before Christmas."

Pablo laughed and Petra seated herself again.

"I know I need a hair-cut by this time," said Pablo, "but I've got to finish these lanterns first. You see there? Our neighbor has bought some Japanese lanterns already."

"Why should we imitate them?" said Petra. "They are lazy. They don't make their own lantern. I have a ball of thread at home. Do you want me to get it for you?"

"No, I have a ball of thread here—number 40—to tie these sticks together. My mother got it at the market yesterday with the colored paper."

"My mother went to the market, too, yesterday," said Petra, picking up one of the sticks.

"Yes, I saw her," said Pablo beginning on the star, "with a basket and a big bag. . . . She bought many things for this Christmas—maybe?"

"No, only a ham, some spices, and two bottles of *tinto dulce* (sweet wine)," said Petra, holding the star for Pablo.

"But we," said Pablo, "will only have some roast pig and a chicken. But *hoy*, look! There is Tandang Simon repairing his house. A lot of houses blew down in the typhoon, *ano?*"

"*Aba*, yes! Did you see that big acacia tree that was blown down behind our house?" "*Santa Maria!*" continued the girl, clasping her hands, "suppose it had fallen on our house, *naku!* Maybe there would be no Petra talking to you now!"

"*Susmariosep!* Yes. . .!" and Pablo made a clicking



noise with his tongue. "Do you think we will have a dry Christmas this year?"

"Not so, maybe. . ." said Petra. "The chapel is already decorated for the *simbang gabi*—the early morning masses which begin on the sixteenth of December".

"Yes, I know, but only the older people go."

"Yes, the young men only hang around the girls who sell *bibingka*, *putong puti*, *puto bumbong*, *cochinta*, *tamales*, and hot coffee, tea, *salabat*, *ano ha?*" asked Petra gloatingly.

"What can we do? That's their business. . . . Here, I have finished the star. Take that little package of *gaogao* and make some paste."

"But I have not cut this colored paper yet," said Petra.

"No, we will paste the paper on the framework first and then trim it. Do you have your scissors with you?"

"Don't you see these which I borrowed from the *bor-dadora* (embroiderer)?"

"All right, all right!" said Pablo, beginning on the framework for the triangle. "Then we can finish our lanterns—the star-shaped one for your window and the triangular one for ours. After that I am going to make a bamboo flute."

"Aba, I thought you would not join the *mosikong bambong* (bamboo band) this year because you said you got only fifty centavos out of it last year as your share of the *aguinaldos* (gifts given to the band as they go from house to house)."

"Yes, that's true. Mang Bastian gave us only five cents and Aling Nena ten."

"Who? Do you mean Mang Bastian who lives near the market?" asked Petra.

"Yes, that old man who is all stomach and the worst *kuripot* (miser) in the town," said Pablo.

"Hoy, hoy, don't say that, *naman*. He is my god-father," said Petra blushing.

"What? Mang Bastian your god-father? Pardon me, Petra," said Pablo, putting down the lantern.

"Why go on with your work," said Petra. "I am not angry with what you said about my god-father. He really is a miser. He gave me only a peseta last year."

"Too bad to have a miser for a Santa Claus," said Pablo laughing loudly.

"Now don't laugh so much, *naman*," said Petra. "Think of what lettering we will put on our lanterns."

"Why, are there any other words than '*Maligayang Pasko at Masaganang Bagong Taon?*'" (A merry Christmas and a happy New Year).

"What none?" demanded Petra. "Add '*Mabuhay!*'"

The Wind

By Jesus Jose Amado

The wind
Is a ghost-lover
Singing "kundimans" strange
To his dream-love—
The earth.

Editorials

In a strongly-worded address at a University of the Philippines convocation last month, former Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce,

The Philippines: a "Treasure and a Problem" Still

Mr. Rafael Alunan, advocated the establishment of trade reciprocity with the United



States. He pointed out that the loss of the American market would mean the loss of seventy per cent of our export trade. "This would mean corresponding decreases in government services, such as free education, sanitation, and police protection—seventy per cent of our very civilization which we have built up with the generous guidance of America. . . . To save that civilization from crumbling to pieces is our task today."

He blew up the arguments of the advocates of Philippine-Japanese trade reciprocity by pointing out that "of what little we sell to Japan, a great bulk, especially in the case of abaca, copra, and lumber, which are our main exports to that country, is raised, manufactured, handled, and exported by Japanese subjects, by Japanese capital, and almost entirely by Japanese labor. Unlike other foreigners and Americans doing business here, the Japanese hardly ever employ Filipino labor. The invisible items of the Philippine-Japan trade, such as freight, insurance, etc., are also preponderantly in favor of Japan. There is thus some truth in the statements often made that the so-called Philippine-Japanese trade is really Japanese trade both ways."

Mr. Alunan then called upon his hearers to "choose", although he admitted that "wanting a thing is far from accomplishing it." "We have to offer inducements to the United States to enter into a reciprocal commercial arrangement with us."

Among these inducements, of course, is free entry into a market for American goods which has steadily been increasing in importance. In 1932 total American exports to and imports from the Philippines amounted to a volume of trade which put the Philippines sixth in world rank, exceeded only by Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, and France, and exceeding the trade with such important countries as Italy, China, the Netherlands, and any Central or South American country. And total American exports to Asia and Oceania have exceeded American exports to South America ever since about the nineties, and imports from Asia and Oceania have exceeded imports from South America for a century.

The important thing about American trade with the Philippines is that it has been, is, and will remain, even under a commonwealth government, under the American flag. No disadvantageous legislation here could ever upset such economic plans as the United States may be pursuing, as is the case in trading with foreign countries. And this consideration becomes ever more important as national economic planning becomes a more important factor in national policy. The Philippines would cooperate in the working out of such plans and the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of tropical products which the United States now buys from India, Ceylon, Malaya,

the Netherlands Indies, and South and Central American countries where trade barriers against its own manufactures are steadily being built up, could all be produced here.

The Philippine trade is also perhaps the one most important factor in keeping American shipping in the Pacific by furnishing return cargoes for ships that go out laden with goods destined for the East generally.

The importance of the Philippines as a major piece in the chess-game of the Pacific, occupying a vitally important square, is being impressively demonstrated at the present London naval parley.

Above all, there is the moral aspect of the entire Philippine-American question. A recent editorial in an American weekly read: "The United States did take over the Philippines. It did lead them toward self-government. It can not simply cast the Philippines adrift in the Pacific, with all the perils of young nationhood, and remain indifferent to the course of events there. Such an attitude would be a negation of the whole paternal theory by which the Philippines came under American superintendence. No question but that Japan, already thrusting its trade agencies into the Islands, conceives a future in which the Philippines will be merely another Korean bulwark of the West Pacific against the world, but it is equally unthinkable that this country, having accepted a guardianship, can fail to interest itself in a people whose fortunes it made its peculiar care and whose government springs, in fact, from American example."

The fact that America realizes the responsibility is indicated by the coming visit of the Congressional Commission on the way to the Philippines at this writing.

The Philippines is still "A Treasure and a Problem", as Nicholas Roosevelt described the country in a book of that name. The problem is not to be disposed of by hasty legislation—or, indeed, any legislation. It is a problem that will solve itself in time when the Philippines is strong enough to stand on its own feet. In the mean time, the "Treasure" should not be fatuously forfeited.

From the point of view of the anxious observer in the Philippines, the preliminary parley on world naval

The Conquered Will Pay

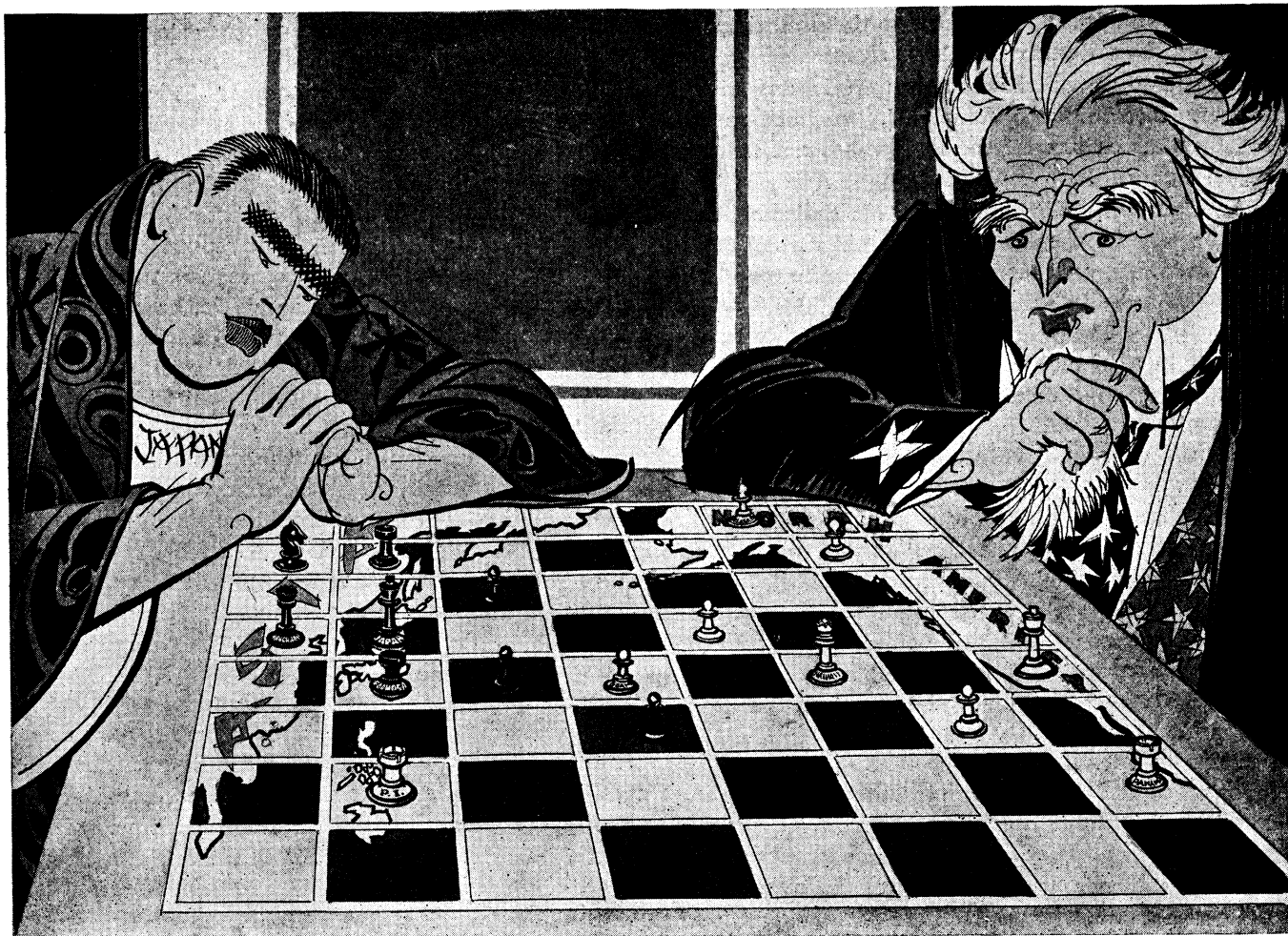
matters in London has been a complete success, although the newspapers



generally describe it as a failure.

The fear was that the American representatives would "soften" toward the Japanese demands for naval parity—as indeed they were one day reported to be softening, happily vigorously denied the following day.

The talk of Japan "no longer being able to endure to be ranked inferior to other powers in naval matters", and that there is nothing but "national pride" behind the Japanese demand, is poppy-cock intended to hood-wink sentimentalists. The militaristic adventurers of Japan do not want to build up an irresistible navy for any such childish reasons.



Uncle Sam's Play is *Not* to Withdraw His Rook

I. L. Miranda

Neither do they want such a navy for purposes of defense. Admiral G. A. Ballard, in his book "The Influence of the Sea on the Political History of Japan", states that "Japan stands well nigh impregnable to direct attack. . . . For any attack on Japan as matters now stand, the enemy must be in possession of a fleet about three times as powerful as that of the defense."

Japan's geographical advantages, the 6-10 ratio established at Washington, later increased at Japanese insistence to 7-10 at London, and the American concession not to further fortify its Far Eastern possessions, already give Japan more than mere security.

Hector C. Bywater, well-known naval writer, has recently written that "there is nothing obscure or ambiguous" about Japan's naval policy. "Its object is so to consolidate her strategic position as to render armed foreign interference in Eastern Asia physically impossible. That goal is now in sight, if it has not already been attained."

Even this is an under-statement, however. Those who are aware of the present temper of the leaders of Japan know that they want a superior navy for the same reason that they wanted and built up a vast army. That army has already been used to seize an enormous tract of territory from China and further robberies are planned. The navy would be used to establish a "Monroe Doctrine" with respect to those areas not immediately contiguous—a doctrine which to them means not a largely unselfish protective guiding principle, but actual domination and possession.

Neither the Japanese navy or army are for prestige and

show. They are for use, for conquest. The war lords dream of a "mandate" of the entire East that would be as unrevocable as they think is their mandate over the "Pacific Islands".

The appropriation by the war lords of nearly half of the entire budget for 1935, a sum of more than a billion yen, an enormous amount for such a poor country as Japan still is and involving large deficits, brought physical collapse to the Minister of Finance. He probably did not realize that the militarists must positively count on the country not having to make good these ever-mounting deficits. The conquered will pay them.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act specifies that the constitution we are authorized to draft for the government of the prospective commonwealth "shall be republican in form" and "shall contain a bill of rights".

A republican form of government is, fundamentally, that which appertains to a state in which the sovereign power resides in the people and is exercised by representatives elected by them and responsible to them.

In the modern sense, it is not a state in which the sovereign power resides in the men only to be exercised by representatives elected by men only and responsible to men only.

The bill of rights in a constitution drawn up in the present era of social and political development which discriminates

against women and fails to guarantee to them all the rights of citizenship, is a defective bill of rights.

The present draft of the constitution is defective in this respect. According to Article V, "suffrage may be exercised by male citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law".

This, however, was a little too positive a discrimination even for the reactionaries in the Convention, so they inserted the following provision: "Provided, however, that the National Assembly shall extend the right of suffrage to women, twenty-one years of age or over, able to read and write, if in a plebiscite which shall be held for that purpose within two years after the approval of the constitution, no less than three hundred thousand women otherwise qualified should vote affirmatively on the question".

This provision is a plain piece of trickery. Such a plebiscite would be held some time during the first two years of the commonwealth government. If the women, politically inexperienced and unorganized, and without funds, do not succeed in marshalling the required 300,000 votes, even this poor, conditional guarantee in the constitution would lapse. And the total vote which the regular political parties, organized for many years, with campaign funds, campaign speakers, and personally interested candidates for office has been able to marshal at regular elections has been but little over 1,000,000.

But this despicable bit of knavishness only caps the black betrayal of our women, for the constitution, as drafted, not only fails to guarantee a right, but robs them of a right which has already been gained by them by a law enacted and approved last year giving them full suffrage.

Herein lies the "unconstitutionality" of this sort of constitution-drafting.

The Constitutional Convention is authorized to draft a constitution, not, in effect, to repeal existing legislation.

Furthermore, Section 15 of the Tydings-McDuffie Act states: "Except as in this Act otherwise provided, the laws now or hereafter in force in the Philippine Islands shall continue in force in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands until altered, amended, or repealed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or by the Congress of the United States, and all references in such laws to the government or officials of the Philippines or Philippine Islands shall be construed, insofar as applicable, to refer to the government and corresponding officials respectively of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands."

There is no telling what in the way of a constitution for the Philippine Commonwealth the President of the United States might approve, but in the opinion of many, this tampering with the rights of suffrage should be enough cause for disapproval.

The executive board of the National Research Council unanimously adopted a resolution recently to the effect that the services of American and foreign "Foreigners" scientists should be retained by the Commonwealth Government.

The board need not be especially praised for this action—and does not expect to be—for it is only an expression of common sense. In fact that such a resolution was thought

necessary by a group of responsible men puts the country in an unfavorable rather than a favorable light.

Even if there were outstanding Filipino scientists in every field of scientific research, it would still be of advantage to us to secure the services of as many specialists from outside the country as we could pay for, for it is of the very nature of science that there is always new work to be undertaken. The most advanced countries employ scientific men without reference to their nationality. Japan, though intensely nationalistic, has always had the good sense to utilize foreign experts and, indeed, owes much to its present development to their work.

It would not only be unwise, but ridiculous for the Government to refuse to employ foreign scientific men with the notion of pleasing a few local scientific brethren who feel that their prestige requires their being alone in the field. Such a course would be an insult to the real scientists among us who take no such attitude.

In fact, such an idea is typically that of the small-bore politician who looks upon even a scientific post as offering opportunity for the exercise of "patronage". But the laws of nature will not be patronized by politicians and scientific problems will prove refractory to political pets.

The same observations apply generally in every other field of human endeavor. Outstanding ability does not follow racial or national lines. The presence here of any and every able foreigner in the government service or outside of it—in business, even in the fine arts, should be a matter for mutual congratulation among us. The gain is ours, for, in the lowest terms, such men always produce more than they eat. In fact that an able administrator, a noted scientist, an incisive thinker, a great musician should be willing to live among us and to work here should please us. We should do all in our power to make their stay here profitable to them as well as to us, if we are truly civilized.

The greatest kings, princes, and dukes of the countries and city-states of the past were those who were hospitable to able strangers and searched the world for them, put them to work—directing, planning, building, sculpturing, painting, writing. That is what we should do, especially now.

We need, we want able men to help us build the Philippines—and we don't care where they come from so long as they are with us in what we are trying to do.

Military training in the schools is probably a desirable thing under present conditions in the world as war appears constantly to threaten. We should

Military Training. consider, however, that modern warfare is waged by highly technical means and that bodies of men trained merely in marching maneuvers and in rifle shooting, and without the most modern equipment would simply be wiped out by a better equipped enemy force.

As it is obvious that the Philippines will not for a long time to come be financially able to build up and maintain a modern fighting machine, even a purely defensive one, it would be easy for the country to be drawn into spending a good deal of money uselessly for "military training" that would be of but little value in a military emergency, unless such trained men could be incorporated into the forces of a regular army, that is to say, the United States Army.



For this reason it would be wise to take no steps locally involving large expenditures without full consultation with United States authorities. The spirit of those who wish to train our citizenry for defensive purposes is commendable, but zeal may easily outrun wisdom in this field.

One great fault of the bill passed during the last session of the Legislature is that besides calling for a fairly large appropriation for the general organization and supervision of military training, it would demand excessive expenditure on the part of the public and private schools, compulsory expenditures which, it seems, might easily force numerous schools, especially private schools, to close their doors. If military training is to be undertaken on such a large scale as evidently envisaged in the bill, the cost should be born by the country in general rather than chiefly by our educational institutions.

Dr. Felix M. Keesing, who recently spent some time in the Philippines and is now organizing a department of anthropology at the University of Hawaii, states in a manuscript on the Philippines, soon to be published:

"The Philippine Islands have been one of Nature's most fascinating experimental laboratories in which she is trying out new combinations of human traits. Hawaii is often spoken of as a 'melting pot'. But the Philippines have been a melting pot of races and cultures for far longer, in fact for thousands of years. They seem to have caught some of every kind of folk that have moved

eastward from Asia or roved the Pacific seas—ancient peoples like the pigmy Negritos, early peoples called Indonesians related to the white races, Malaysians who are more Asiatic, Hindus from India, Arabs, Chinese, Japanese, Spaniards, Mexicans, and now Americans. It may be that if all humanity, tall, short, white, yellow, brown, and black, could be shaken together into one whole, the result would be something like the Filipino people now in the making."

The Filipino as to prototype of the man of the future—a rather startling idea.

Dr. Keesing goes on to say: "It is a mistake to separate out the *mestizos* as a very distinct group, for scientifically speaking the great majority of Filipinos are thus mixed. . . . By Nature's biological laws such mingling tends to produce at least for a very long time, a great diversity of physical types. While we can speak of an average Filipino, and construct him in imagination out of the mass of the people, we must expect to be constantly surprised at the variety in size, skin color, and physiognomy among Filipinos we meet. . . . Is this intermixture producing a vigorous people? The population statistics would certainly indicate so. When the Spaniards arrived, they reported that there were about a half or three-quarters of a million people in the Islands. Today there are some thirteen million Filipinos, and they are continuing to increase rapidly. . . . We shall see that this physical vigor has been accompanied by intellectual and social achievement so far as opportunities have offered"

The Fourth Month of the Convention

By Conrado Benitez

IN order to expedite its work, certain special rules prepared by Chairman Claro M. Recto were approved by the Convention early in November. Working under the new rules it was possible for the Convention to add to its list of accomplishments the approval of four new articles, the postponement of the article on Declaration of Principles, and the elimination of the article on Immigration,—in spite of the loss of six days due to the closing sessions of the Legislature and the series of official holidays during the month.

For a week until November 17 the Convention held morning sessions to listen to general comment and criticism of the draft as a whole, and in the afternoon and evening amendments were taken up. During the period of general discussion the members of the Committee of Seven who prepared the draft were given an opportunity to defend and clarify the philosophy underlying the whole plan and the specific provisions questioned. The general discussion in the morning proved to be successful as a means of presenting and obtaining information concerning the nature and scope of the constitutional draft.

There was a serious attempt to eliminate entirely Article I on the National Territory, but this failed. An amendment making self-determination on the part of the inhabitants concerned a condition of the acquisition of new territory was approved, but second sober thought led to the elim-



ination the following day of the reference to territory "which may hereafter be acquired by the Philippines", this leaving the original draft intact. Philippine territory is defined by reference to three treaties of the United States: with Spain of December 10, 1898; and of November 7, 1900; and with Great Britain of January 2, 1930.

Consideration of Article II on Declaration of Principles has been postponed until the rest of the draft shall have been discussed, for it is felt that there might be other principles which should be included under this article, or the principles enunciated in Article II themselves might either be eliminated entirely or incorporated in other articles.

Article III on the Bill of Rights was not expected to arouse much discussion, but it did. One movement among the delegates was in the direction of insuring greater protection to the individual—specially against the "third degree", and against abuses in connection with unjustified arrests. The necessary amendments were approved.

Another movement was led by those who wanted to eliminate the provision prohibiting the enactment of any law impairing the obligation of contracts on the ground that contracts, as well as life, liberty, or property, are already protected by the due process of law clause. It was contended that public welfare may demand the modification of contracts; and in that case, the State should be speci-

(Continued on page 557)

Description of an Active Submarine Volcano off Southern Japan, October 14, 1934

ON the afternoon of October 14, those aboard the U. S. S. *Gold Star*, Navy transport, on the way from Nagasaki to Kobe, Japan, were fortunate enough to see as the ship was approaching Van Diemen Straits, what appeared to be a submarine volcano in action adjacent to the small island, Iwo Jima.

A number of photographs of the phenomenon, taken by W. J. Bryans of the crew, are reproduced in the pictorial section of the Magazine, and the following description of the event, was furnished the *Philippine Magazine* by the navigating officer, Lieutenant William I. Leahy, U.S.N. The report is slightly adapted as it was originally written for the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

"At 1315 [13 hours and 15 minutes counting from midnight, or 1:15 p. m.], 14 October, 1934, the U. S. S. *Gold Star* on which I am serving as navigator, in latitude 31° 08' 30" North, longitude 130° 14' East, was approaching Osumi Kaikyo (Van Diemen Straits), en route Nagasaki to Kobe, Japan. There was observed on bearing 165° true, and close to the east tangent of Iwo Jima Island, what appeared to be a white cloud resting on the horizon, rising to a height several times greater than the greatest height of Iwo Jima (2348 feet), and inclining toward the westward. The sky was otherwise practically cloudless.

"The supposition that the phenomenon was a cloud was dissipated when, after the passage of an hour or more, its relative position with respect to Iwo Jima remained practically unchanged. Inasmuch as the Sailing Directions (Asiatic Pilot, Vol. 2, H. O. No. 123, page 771) describes Iwo Jima as an active volcano, of which all of the eastern portion forms the slope of a crater, and from the higher parts of which jets of smoke and mist have been seen issuing from all directions, it was believed that the apparent cloud was in reality composed of steam or vapor formed by the junction of molten lava flowing down the slope of the island into the sea.

"About 1513 the Captain decided that valuable observations might be obtained by approaching closer, and course was changed for that purpose. As Iwo Jima was approached, small wisps of smoke could be seen emanating from the top of the crater and the cloud formerly observed could be positively identified as steam or vapor. The base of the vapor formation appeared to be rough as if the water at the surface were boiling. The eastern slope of the island appeared to be a gully down which there had occurred lava flows in the past. At no time were we sufficiently close to be able actually to trace lava definitely flowing, but all observers with glasses received the impression that there was a flow.

"When the *Gold Star* was within three miles of Iwo Jima, heading to the southwest between Iwo Jima and Taka Shima, the south limit of the vapor began to open on the north tangent of Iwo Jima. For the first time the idea was presented that the origin of the vapor cloud was detached from Iwo Jima and not directly connected to the base of the slope of the island. The surface on the water

for about a mile and one half around the vapor cloud assumed a light greenish tinge. Orders were issued to observe injection temperatures, with the result that during the next half hour temperatures of injection water were observed to rise 3° on approaching and dropped 3° as the *Gold Star* drew away. Upon closer approach the boiling of surface water at the base of the vapor became unmistakable and in addition, what appeared to be either a rocky reef, not shown on the chart, or a great number of 'floating rocks' was observed.

"The *Gold Star* proceeded sufficiently far to the southward to permit definitely determining that there was clear water between the west edge of the vapor cloud and the eastern tangent of Iwo Jima. The gap was, however, littered with what appeared to be small rocks. The limits of the base of the cloud formation were determined as well as practicable by two sets of cross bearings. The area so obtained would be circumscribed by a circle drawn with the radius of one half mile and with a center bearing 057°, distant 1.8 miles from the high point of Iwo Jima.

"This island has been observed by me at fairly close range at least twice before and no similar disturbance has been observed. A very pronounced knob at the high point of Iwo Jima, observed on 14 October, does not seem to me to be altogether familiar. There is a possibility, but a faint one, that a portion of the top edge of the crater has been blown off. If so, this top must have been blown completely clear of the island, and could not have slid down the slope of the island because the base of the vapor cloud would then have certainly extended to the east shore line of the island. It would seem that, if the vapor was formed by the heated rock from the top or sides of the crater, there would appear to be, during the time of observation of the cloud, a period of about five hours, a gradual diminution in size and extent as the heated rock was cooled. On the contrary, however, the source of the heat appeared to be still active. That is, the vapor cloud occasionally grew smaller and then rose to a greater height, and actually appeared larger and more dense about 1825, after sunset, when last clearly observed at a distance of about sixteen miles.

"During the forenoon and early afternoon of the 14th as this vessel was proceeding on a general south-easterly course past the coast of Kyushu (Satsuma Island) there was observed a large number of what appeared to be 'floating rocks,' of a yellowish color and, in size, varying from mere pebbles to a foot in diameter. No specimens were obtained however nor can it be said that the number of such rocks observed increased as Iwo Jima was approached. It can not definitely be stated therefore that there was any connection between these rocks and the disturbance noted at Iwo Jima.

"From my observations I am of the opinion that a submarine volcano exists in the location noted above or that there is an opening in the northeast side of Iwo Jima under water from which either molten lava or highly heated stone was being ejected."

The Rice-stalk Whistle

By Daniel M. Buñag

HO-HO-WA-WO, HO-HO-WA-WO!"

It is the music of harvest time, filling the air around and gladdening the heart of young and old.

The music comes from the wawo, the rice-stalk whistle.

Every child makes his own. He looks through the rice-field stubble for a large stalk, and cuts it off, a piece about a foot long, one end with a node and closed, the other end open.

He passes a smaller straw inside it, back and forth, to clean it, saying as he does so, "*Salaksak bagsak, salaksak bagsak!*" *Salaksak* is a Tagalog verb meaning to push and pull; *bagsak* is a command to fall down.

Then he blow hard at both ends alternately, each blow followed by the entreaty, "*Patok tunog, patok tunog!*" *Patok* is derived from the word *putok*, meaning to explode; *tunog* is a command to whistle.

After this he pinches the stalk a little below the node several times to make longitudinal cracks or slits in the straw. At each pinch he says, "*Pinsaragá kundangá, pinsaragá kundangá!*" Except for the syllable *pin*, which means to pinch, this phrase appears to have no meaning; it is merely a succession of euphonious sounds.

Now to widen the slits uniformly the child rolls the stalk gently between the inside edges of his two palms, held palm upward, sying, "*Gili-gili patani, gili-gili patani!*" *Gili-gili* denotes this act of rolling, while *patani* is the name of a species of bean, used here only for euphony.

Next he suspends the straw horizontally from his lower



lip, the small slits in the straw against the lip helping it to cling there. Then he says threateningly: "*Atang-atang, atang-atang, pag hindi ka tumunog ay itatapon kita sa kalalim-lalimang ilog!*" Translated this is, "Scorpion, scorpion, if you will not whistle I will throw you into the deepest river!" The reference to the scorpion refers to the biting sensation produced by the slits in the straw on the lip.

The child takes the straw once more into his hands and blows hard several times on the opened slits, saying, "*Pooh, tunog; pooh, tunog!*" *Pooh*, the act of blowing; *tunog*, as already stated, the command to whistle or sound.

The stalk is now a whistle.

The child inserts the open end of the straw into his mouth and blows with bulging cheeks and until his face reddens. "*Ho-ho-wa-wo, ho-ho-wa-wo!*"

He is happy and joins the concert in the rice field. It is harvest-time in Lemery.

Conceit

By Eugenia P. Frayre

Joy
Is the melody
Of my heart;
Melody
Is my joy.

You Could Send Your Relatives or Friends
No More Acceptable

Christmas Gift

Than a Year's Subscription to the

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

The Philippines' Quality Monthly

Local subscriptions ₱3.00

United States and Foreign \$3.00

A Handsome Christmas Card will be Sent by the Magazine
Stating from Whom the Subscription Comes

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas
P. O. Box 2466, Manila

Please send the Philippine Magazine for one year to

.....(name)(address)

I inclose ₱.....in payment

.....(name)(address)

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Maria Masipag

Palmetto



SINCE the price of copra has gone down, with the restrictions on the export of copra, coconut oil and its products, the people have begun to cut down their young trees to make room for other crops. The palmetto from these trees can be bought in the markets for a comparatively reasonable price, and for this reason I will give a few recipes on the preparation of this food for the table.

Palmetto is the heart of the palm tree, or the part out of which the leaves grow; its consistency is nut-like and it is of a delicate flavor. To use, all the tough parts should be removed and the tender parts kept as much under water during preparation as possible to prevent it from turning brown. If it does turn brown through carelessness, a little lime juice added to the water will bring back its natural white.

Creamed Palmetto

Cut the palmetto into strips about two inches long as you would for French fried potatoes. Cook in slightly salted water until tender, and put into collander to drip, but save the water. Put a tablespoonful of butter into the frying pan and add just enough flour to cook a little

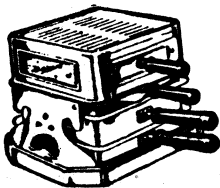
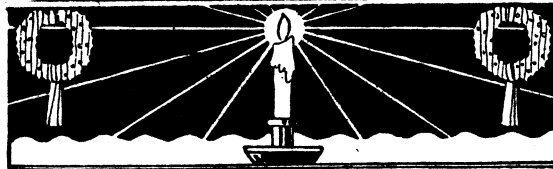
without it becoming lumpy. Stir well while cooking, but do not let it get yellow. Then add enough of the water in which it was cooked to make a smooth sauce, add a little pepper or paprika and a few spoonfuls of cream, and bring to a boil, when the palmetto should be added and stirred into the sauce carefully so as not to break the pieces. Serve with roast or steak.

Palmetto with Shrimps

Cut the palmetto as before, and keep in water for further use. Have a cupful of shelled raw shrimps ready. Take pork fat or bacon and cut it in small cubes (about a cupful of cubes). Try out in a heavy iron pan and add the palmetto which should now be cooked slowly for a while without covering the pan and stirring often. When the palmetto begins to become tinged with yellow, add a cupful of sliced onion and the shrimps. Cook a little longer, then add a little Japanese *shoyu* and a little sugar (about half a teaspoon), cook again for a while, and add a little more *shoyu* from time to time, but not so much that it will become too salty. Add a little water and, if liked, thicken with a little corn starch, but this is not essential. This should be served with rice.

Palmetto Salad

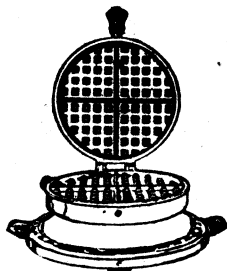
Use only the most tender parts of it for salad. Cut the palmetto into tiny cubes, as small as possible, and put them into salted water and leave stand for about half an hour. Pour into collander and let drip. When all the water is gone, put on a dry towel and dry off some more. Put into mixing bowl and mix with one small can of pimientos chopped very fine and plenty of mayonnaise to



LIGHTING THE WAY... for the Christmas Shopper

With Christmas, comes the problem of gift selection. This season electrical dealers have tried to make it an easy task for you by stocking complete lines of the latest models in electrical appliances. Your friends—your family—everyone—appreciate this type of remembrance. Make them happy the year 'round with electrical gifts.

Each gift shown here and scores of others are available at our Merchandise Store or from your electrical dealer either for cash or on convenient terms. Each is fully guaranteed as regards excellence of material and perfection of performance.



Any Electrical Dealer will be able to assist you in choosing an appropriate electrical Christmas Gift.

Manila Electric Company

Corner
Escolta and David



Telephone
2-19-11

which a piece of grated onion has been added. Heap on a platter, and ornament with sliced sweet gherkins and strips of red pimientos. Sprinkle with finely chopped chives or onion greens and put in refrigerator or ice box to cool. This should serve as a specialty in some of Manila's tourist haunts and restaurants.

Palmetto can be made into a variety of other salad mixtures by the addition of shrimp, fish, chicken, turkey, nuts, etc., and is very nice when served on green lettuce leaves. This I will however leave to the imagination of some enterprising cook.

I have heard it called a Million-Dollar-Salad on account of its value, for it takes a whole coconut tree to make it and the tree is killed in the taking! Besides it is delicious and a treat for jaded appetites!

Tupig—the Ilocano Christmas Candy

Tupig, the Christmas candy of the Ilocanos, has become widely popular, although it is said that only the Ilocanos can make it properly. However, the process of making it is simple, according to Benjamin C. Eugenio, of Vigan, who gives the following recipe. A ganta or more of *diket*, a special kind of rice, is soaked overnight in water, and pounded in a rice-mortar the next morning and winnowed and put through a sieve until the flour is very fine. It is then mixed with molasses to obtain a thick dough. Shredded coconut is added to this and also *lenga*, or sesame seeds. The dough is then rolled into cylinders three or four inches long and an inch in diameter. These are then wrapped in banana leaves and baked in smoldering rice-husks for some two hours. They are then laid aside to cool, and the old women say that the longer this delicacy is kept, the better it tastes.

Home Gardens

The next few months are the best season of the year for planting vegetables, too, and it would help many families both in the provinces and in Manila to balance their budgets, which have had to carry a heavy overdraft for repairs after the typhoon, to plant vegetables now, not only to live on, but for sale. Seeds can be had from the Bureau of Agriculture, and also from several Manila firms. Lettuce, radishes, and other greens like spinach, pechay, mustard, kulitis, and kale will grow quick enough to enable one to eat them within a month of planting. Taro and yams should be planted by every family, for they are not spoiled by the worst weather and supply both greens and starch. After the hard blow was over, we just went out into the garden and dug up a few roots, which helped to tide us over until we could go out to buy the necessary food. They are especially practical in isolated places.

Let's plant our home gardens now!

The Constitutional Convention

(Continued from page 553)

cally empowered to enact the needed legislative remedy. However, it was brought out in the discussion that the police power of the State could always be resorted to to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the nation. Furthermore, the probable economic effects of the elimination of such time-

HEART-to-HEART TIME

What sweeter time
could there be
for
WRIGLEY'S?



Even at intimate times three is not a crowd... when the third is **WRIGLEY'S GUM.**

This delicious chewing sweet is so wonderfully refreshing Good for teeth and gums... keeps your breath sweet and pleasant... and improves your digestion — when used after every meal.

Reasons enough for **WRIGLEY'S**... at heart-to-heart, or any other, time.



TIME  FOR

WRIGLEY'S

INEXPENSIVE · SATISFYING

honored protection to private contracts induced the majority to vote for its retention.

A new principle was enunciated in the provision that no person shall be imprisoned for non-payment of poll taxes. If a person can not be imprisoned for debt to another, why deprive him of his liberty for a personal obligation to the government—thus runs the logic behind that principle. The same protection could not be extended to the payment of other taxes without detrimentally affecting the power of the government in the collection of taxes. The underlying motive was to protect the poor man from government persecution on account of poll taxes.

There was an attempt to abolish capital punishment, but the delegates could not be moved by the modern arguments in favor of such a change. With reference to the protection against putting a person twice in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense, an additional provision was incorporated for the greater protection of the individual, as follows:

"If an act is punishable by a special or general law or a municipal ordinance, acquittal or conviction under either one shall be an inhibition to a prosecution under the other."

An innovation which breathes of the social spirit of the times is the following additional principle:

"The state shall not deny to any person free access to the courts by reason of poverty."

Freedom of the press as guaranteed in the Jones Law was preserved. The Convention eliminated the following provision in the draft concerning freedom of the press:

"There shall be no limitations to the freedom of the press except those required by good morals and public order. No publication shall be suppressed except by final decision of a competent court."

Article IV on Citizenship provoked quite a lively discussion between those who favored the adoption of the principle of *jus soli* as incorporated in the United States Constitution, and those who favored the application of only the *jus sanguinis*. According to the former all persons born in the Philippines would be considered Philippine citizens. According to the latter, only those persons born of Philippine parentage would be Philippine citizens. The Convention adopted a compromise as may be seen in Section 1 on the article on Citizenship:

"The following are citizens of the Philippines:

- "(1) All persons who are Filipino citizens at the time of the adoption of this constitution;
- "(2) a. All persons born in the Philippines or in foreign territory of a father who is a citizen of the Philippines;
b. All persons born in the Philippines or in foreign territory of a mother who is a citizen of the Philippines who, upon reaching the age of maturity, shall elect the Filipino citizenship;
- "(3) All persons who are naturalized as provided by law."

The discussion of Article V on Suffrage was characterized by an attempt on the part of the enemies of women suffrage to impose more onerous conditions, such as an affirmative vote of 600,000 women, instead of the 300,000 in the draft, and already approved by the Convention in a previous vote. The delegates, however, disapproved such attempts; and approved an amendment specifying the time when the plebiscite shall be held, namely, within two years after the approval of the Constitution.

Towards the end of November, the Convention started discussing the article on the Legislative Department. There is still hope that the constitution will be completed during



The Sign of Cleanliness

LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING—DYEING
KONATE—MOTH-PROOFING
TOWEL *and* LINEN SUPPLY

THE SANITARY STEAM
LAUNDRY CO., INC.

TEL. 2-35-29

908 ARLEGUI

December, in spite of the fact that hundreds of amendments are pouring into the Secretary's Office. In order to expedite the discussions, however, the Committee of Seven has adopted the practice of classifying the amendments and submitting the various classified propositions for discussion. In that manner a good deal of time is saved, and whenever a proposition is adopted, the names of the authors of similar amendments are included in the records.

The hope of completing the work of the Convention in December is strengthened by the attitude of the delegates themselves who have shown a willingness to confine discussions to the essential and substantial.

Pieces of Eight

(Continued from page 547)

ters, but the Pillar dollar is seldom found in this defaced condition because once they were exported to China they seldom came back to the Philippines. Although common, try to make a collection of all of the dates from 1732 to 1772 and see how long it will take you to complete the series.

The two specimen illustrated were recently found in Cebu and were coined during the reign of Philip II after whom the islands were named. History records that the commander of an English fleet once captured off the coast of Peru a large Spanish galleon loaded with pieces of eight and onzas. This cargo was taken to England and coined into English crowns, half-crowns, and shillings, and the word *Lima* placed under the bust of the English monarch to show that the coinage was struck from a captured cargo of Spanish silver. Another lucky admiral captured just as precious a booty near Vigo Bay and that hoard of silver also went into the English melting pot but with the word *Vigo* inscribed under the royal bust. This was quite an effective piece of naval propaganda and doubtless enabled the Lord of the English Admiralty to obtain a much larger appropriation for a fleet which was to harry the Castilian galleons in the Spanish Main.

You may not be interested in coins, but it is difficult to read *Treasure Island* without wishing to have at least one of these pieces of eight either as a pocket piece or as a treasure which you would like to keep with that bunch of letters, pressed flower, or faded photograph which even your most intimate friend never sees.

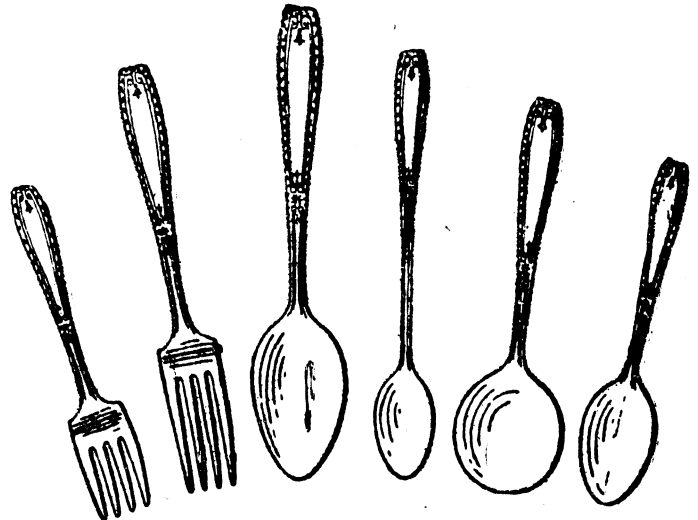
EDITOR'S NOTE:—In a letter forwarding to the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE the illustrations to this article published in the Pictorial Section, Dr. Perez stated: "I am enclosing a picture of the specimen of a piece of eight and of the Continental currency of 1779 which states that 'the bearer is entitled to receive eighty Spanish milled dollars'. Evidently, at that time the Spanish dollars were better legal tender than the irregular and less attractive-looking *Cob* dollars of the Lima and Potosi mints. It is interesting to note that the currency used at that date in the Philippines was also legal currency in the United States of America. The first American silver dollar was coined in 1794—so you can see how long it was that the pieces of eight were used there. The American silver dollar was minted from 1794 to 1804—and their coinage was not resumed until 1836, so I am certain that at least ninety-eight per cent of the silver utilized in coining the earlier American dollars was silver from old Spanish pieces of eight. The words 'two bits' and 'four bits', which are still used in some sections of the United States, are derived from the Spanish eight-real piece—the American half-dollar being rated at four bits and the quarter-dollar at two bits. A bit or a real was equal to twelve-and-a-half cents. A *picayune*—a term used in Louisiana and Florida—was equal to a half-bit or a half-real—*pica-de-uno*. No other silver coin in the history of the world has had as extensive and as popular a use in different parts of the world as the old Spanish and Mexican pieces of eight."

The Gift of the Barrio

(Continued from page 546)

There was, for instance, Surayda, who was as light as a feather; I have never wanted to dance with anybody else. In the city, I did not go to any dances, for I did not have the money.

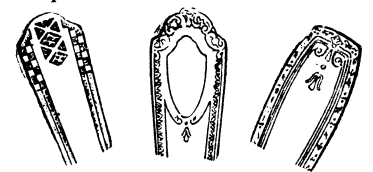
Good Table Silverware Need Not Be Expensive



SALAD FORK DINNER FORK TABLE SPOON ICED TEA SPOON SOUP SPOON TEA SPOON

Table Silver at *Aguinaldo's* come in three lovely patterns, the *Empire*, the *Cameo* and the *Georgia*. Available in boxed sets or in individual pieces including many special purpose silverware like Oyster Forks, Iced Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Butter Spreaders, Salad Forks, Dessert Spoons, Soup Spoons, Etc. Every piece guaranteed *genuine silver-plated*. All Knives come with *Stainless Steel Blades*.

Empire Cameo Georgia



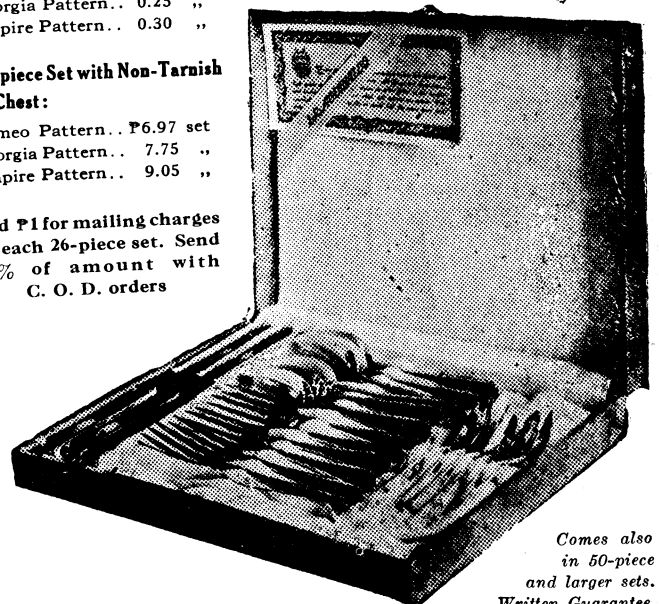
Loose Pieces In Open Stock:

Cameo Pattern.. ₱0.22 each
Georgia Pattern.. 0.25 "
Empire Pattern.. 0.30 "

26-piece Set with Non-Tarnish Chest:

Cameo Pattern.. ₱6.97 set
Georgia Pattern.. 7.75 "
Empire Pattern.. 9.05 "

Add ₱1 for mailing charges on each 26-piece set. Send 20% of amount with C. O. D. orders



Comes also in 50-piece and larger sets. Written Guarantee.

L.R. AGUINALDO

514-520 Juan Luna, Manila

But I was not a dancer even in the barrio. I had learned to play the violin, and I always had to make the music. As it happened, I found it pleasurable—with a guitar for accompaniment. Sometimes, I would play a slow waltz and gradually accelerate the tempo until, without the dancers becoming aware of it, they were already taking double steps. The floor of our house was of wood—the kind mother had so great a grudge against because it never could be kept shiny—and the sod-sod-sod of the girl's slippers was as much as part of the music as the chords from the guitar. Most of the girls wore slippers, and the men often went bare-footed, though on better occasion they would put out their rubber-soled canvas shoes.

When *simbang gabi* came there was plenty of this dancing. . . .

Our church was an old hovel of nipa and bamboo, and it might have been a poultry house had it contained roosts instead of an altar. There was also a small shed, to the left of the church, which housed a cracked, brass bell about the size of a medium-sized water jar. It was one of the prides of the barrio, this brass bell, and on the successive nights of the *simbang gabi*, its crackled beating would awaken us. December dawns are chilly, but for my little sisters this was nothing. In later years, they will surely remember how in old sweaters and on bare feet they would trudge off to the nipa church, standing low and dilapidated in the thick grey dawn, and against a background of dense masses of mangrove. They will also remember how, when singing the Hosanna, the frogs from the near-by ponds would croak in accompaniment. Often, when they were gone to church, I would see mother by the window, with a

cigar between her lips, looking blankly into the cool dawn. Mother was always frail, but during those nine successive mornings of the *simbang gabi*, her sitting up this way appeared to do her no harm. It was always her boast that she had never caught cold in her life.

Our *teniente del barrio*, Alvaro Paralejas, an ex-teacher, had it planned that after each morning mass there would be a *pamahao*. . . and general merrymaking. This day it would be at Aling Taki's, the next at Tia Narda's. . . . Mother's *pamahao* was to be on the morning of Christmas.

Mother knew it was intended to be a big affair in the barrio, and she was the more anxious father would come home. Surely, by then, there would be some money, and she could have a boy run to the merchant's store in Mansalay for—say, a hundred rolls of bread, and coffee. All the *pamahaos* had been of *malagkit* rice and *salabat*—that's boiled water with ginger and sugar to taste. This was good enough for the cold of December, but mother couldn't rest thinking our *pamahao* might have to be without coffee and bread.

They also had a Christmas program at the barrio school. I can remember how excited my sisters were about an old skirt which mother had re-made into two dresses for them. That morning she asked me to gather banana leaves in Troso as she said she would cook the *suman*. Instead of going myself, I sent the boy, Ignacio, who was staying in the house with us. Mother had put the *malagkit* in two bamboo winnowing baskets to dry in the sun, and then when it began to shower, she begged me to run out and bring the baskets into the house. I tripped, and the rice was spilled.

Keep Youthful Loveliness with the aid of **CAMAY**

CAMAY—the soap of beautiful women—provides a sure, safe way for you to keep a lovely complexion, with all the freshness and beauty of youth.

CAMAY is a pure, mild soap—especially made for the care of face and hands. It is soothing, cleansing, exquisitely perfumed. It appeals to the most fastidious and aristocratic tastes—yet it is priced so low that all can afford it.

Try this wonderful beauty and complexion soap, and see what wonderful results you will obtain immediately.



CAMAY
—the soap of
Beautiful Women



YOUR DEALER SELLS CAMAY

Seeing that nobody had seen what had happened, I silently gathered up the grain handful by handful, and when I brought the baskets to mother I was happy to see that she didn't notice anything. A couple of hens picked up the remaining grains and no clues, I thought, remained.

I kept the accident a secret, and very soon I felt almost without guilt. The rice pounded, mother made the suman at last. It was being boiled in a petroleum can while we were having our supper. The dishes were soon cleared away, and I went with my sisters to the schoolhouse to see the program.

But it was here that my peace was to be ended. Sister had hung up a gift for me, so I was told, and all the time I wondered what it could be. Mr. Alcoba, the school teacher, had prepared a neat little program consisting of opening remarks by himself delivered in dialect, songs and recitations by his pupils, and a short play. A half-soiled white blanket of his served for a curtain. In one number, Portia, my second sister, sang

*Through the leaves,
The moonlight is gleaming. . . .*

the tune of which mother had taught her from an old serenade of Schubert. Mother knew the melody very well, but as she could not remember the lyric, I had improvised something similar.

The Christmas tree was only a branch or two from a mangrove tree, nailed to a block of wood. It did not at all resemble the fir tree, and there was no tinsel, but it looked gay enough with its dressing of colored paper and the children's gifts.

These gifts were mostly things to eat, and my sister's gift to me was some of our own suman. I went into a corner of the school-room and began to unwrap the banana leaves. At my first bite, my teeth crunched down on a piece of gravel about as large as a grain of corn. . . . Mr. Alcoba received a piece of *bibinka* from a pupil of his, and insisted on exchanging it for my suman. If he only knew, I said to myself. . . . I found out that the bibinka was not such a treat either, what with its toughness and the quantity of shredded coconut it contained; but I was very sure the suman was no better. I saw the teacher recoil to a window and begin to painstakingly spit out each little stone and grain of sand concealed in the suman. It seemed as though he were eating fish and was taking the greatest precautions least a spine should get into his throat. . . .

As if to ward off mother's fears, father came—and on that day before Christmas. But the white bag with the smears of mud from the river bank was empty. He said that his salary had been cut a certain per cent and that with the money left he had paid off a few belated installments on mother's sewing machine. Then, too, he had been forced to take the motorboat up to Bongabong to get home on time.

Thelma had a doll all right, but it was no larger than her little forearm. My brother Ulysses, was presented with a small tin automobile, and he was happy enough with that. Lydia had a brand new arithmetic book, and mother had a few yards of colored cloth for children's dresses. That was all. . . . Early the next morning, after Thelma and Ulysses had played a while with their respective toys, they handed them over to mother for safe keeping in the *aparador*. In the afternoon, Ulysses demanded his automobile again. He dragged it along the sandy street, bumping over stones and bits of wood and coconut shell.

A Gift SUGGESTION

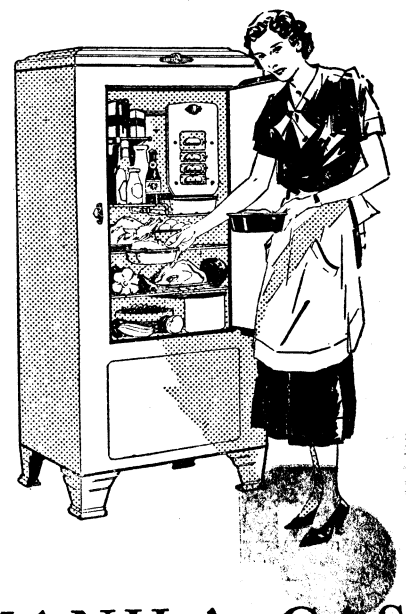


NEW *Air-Cooled*
ELECTROLUX
THE SERVEL *Gas* REFRIGERATOR

GIFTS of the past, ones that have been merely ornamental, have given way to ones that are practical. In the new Air-Cooled Electrolux GAS Refrigerator you will find the ultimate in practical gifts combined with a beauty which makes it a most appropriate one.

In most mechanical refrigerators the noise of moving parts are their drawback. There are no moving parts in the Electrolux, which means permanent silence. Moving parts also wear out; again, in the Electrolux, there are no moving parts. For dependability in operation, the last typhoon amply demonstrated this desirable feature—our GAS service continuing uninterrupted throughout, with but few isolated instances.

If you are looking for a real gift for the home and family, we urge you to call and acquaint yourself with all that the new Air-Cooled Electrolux GAS Refrigerator offers.



**MANILA GAS
CORPORATION**

A crowd of children of the neighborhood followed behind, and at intervals each would get his feel of the toy. . . .

The next day was Christmas, and the broken brass bell rang and rang with its crackled message of "peace on earth and good will towards men". . . . And, indeed, it was peaceful enough in our barrio, and each treated the other very well. . . .

The whole morning, people poured into the house, mostly *comares* and *compadres* of father together with their brood of god-children. A few old cronies also came to talk about the *tigbalang* and the *balete* and to ask questions about politics in the provincial capital. For myself, I began to read the newspapers which, luckily enough, father had not forgotten for me, and then—

Came that spritely, sun-tanned lass named Surayda. . . bearing a plateful of crabs. It was her gift to me. She came through the kitchen door, and as I lay in a hammock reading, I didn't see her at first. I sat up at last, and must have looked dumb. For an infinitely long while, I stared at her. She was smiling: there was a strange look in her eyes. It made me remember that time when, while teaching her to play on the guitar, I had kissed her soft, young lips!. . . . There was still some cold rice left over in our pot, and with her crabs, I had my breakfast again. All the while, as I ate, she sat across the table, and when the meal was over, she volunteered to wash the plates.

Mother learned about this, and said: "Now, what have you to give her in return?"

But I ought not to have been telling about this. As I've said, I've never was really happy that Christmas—and not

even on that day, a week later, when, the motorboat having arrived, I hiked to Mansalay for my mail. I received a letter from a girl in Manila who was studying to be a nurse. The letter also brought a little picture of herself, and from the heading I gathered that it had been written at two o'clock a. m. on Christmas eve. I could almost smell the scents of the hospital in that letter. On the back of her picture was a simple, but to me too perplexing a sentiment: it said "I am Amparing. . . ."

On that day too I gave Surayda my gift—a cake of toilet soap, which I wrapped neatly in paper, and with a used-up stamp, addressed the package so that it appeared as though it had come by the mail. . . .

I feel like laughing at myself, remembering all this. Why—I don't know. If I only could, the understanding would be a gift far greater than a plateful of crabs or a reminder to romance. . . .

Did Rizal Favor the Revolution?

(Continued from page 542)

And in the second place, a Rizal acting through the personality of a Simoun in the *Fili* would only serve to show the futility of armed hostilities. Simoun's two attempts to start a revolution were utter failures, and he died in the house of the native priest, Padre Florentino, who must have expressed the real attitude of Rizal at the time, when he said:

"I do not mean to say that our liberty will be secured at the sword's point, for the sword plays but little part in modern affairs, but that we

GO

ON LEAVE BY

DUTCH MAILS

NEDERLAND LINE
Royal Dutch Mail

ROTTERDAM LLOYD
Royal Dutch Mail



DUTCH MAILS

AND

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

VIA

BALI & JAVA

OR VIA

HONGKONG SINGAPORE



EASTERN & PHILIPPINES SHIPPING AGENCIES
ESCOLTA 8-12 (CORNER JONES BRIDGE)



must secure it by making ourselves worthy of it, by exalting the intelligence and the dignity of the individual, by loving justice, right, and greatness, even to the extent of dying for them,—and when a people reaches that height God will provide a weapon, the idols will be shattered, the tyranny will crumble like a house of cards and liberty will shine forth like the first dawn".²¹

For this ending Rizal was accused later as a listless dreamer and an idle visionary.

Although this seems to be Rizal's stand, there are hindrances in the way of coming to a conclusion. For it should be noted that the *Noli* was published in March, 1887, and the *Fili* four years thereafter, September, 1891. The Philippine revolution broke out five years after the appearance of Rizal's last novel, August, 1896. What new currents of thought might have coursed their way through Rizal's brain during those intervening years would be difficult to trace. If it was still unpropitious to start the revolt against Spain in 1891; was the time ripe in 1896?

Possibly, Rizal's real political views are to be found elsewhere. We quote from an essay, *The Philippines a Century Hence*, published originally in the Filipino fortnightly review *La Solidaridad* in its issues for September, 1889, to January, 1890:

"To recapitulate: The Philippines will remain Spanish, if they enter upon the life of law and order and civilization, if the rights of their inhabitants are respected, if the other rights due them are granted, if the liberal policy of the government is carried out without trickery or meanness, without subterfuge or false interpretations".²²

We quote from this essay for the reason that it is less subject to the criticism that the ideas expressed in the novels can not be wholly separated from the fictive elements, however small. The passage is doubly significant, because it suggests possible separation as the only remaining course in case Spain should deny the Filipinos equal rights; and it shows Rizal's capability of supporting a revolution. General José Alejandrino²³ and Dr. Galicano Apacible,²⁴ both friends and companions of Rizal in Europe at the time the two novels were being written, would seem to support these views. The same thought is expressed in another essay, *The Indolence of the Filipinos*, which appeared in the same review from July 15 to September 15, 1890.

A final question is yet to be answered. Had the reforms so ardently advocated by Rizal in his novels and essays been carried out by 1896? The answer is, No.²⁵ Then had the time come to open bloody hostilities in 1896? It must be confessed that this question can not be answered conclusively from an examination of Rizal's literary works. Resort must be had to other sources. The time between the writing of the two novels and the events of 1896 preclude one from coming to positive conclusions on the matter, and the two essays were written before the last novel. Rizal himself did not offer a solution to the problems he presented in concluding the *Fili*. As Graciano Lopez Jaena well remarked after reading the *Fili*: "The beginning of your recent work is sublime, poetic like the harbingers of the dawn just peeping over the horizon, brilliant, limpid, announcing a fair and a beautiful day, but your ending is like the fading of an evening twilight overcast by a heavy fog".²⁶

Besides, from July 9, 1892, Rizal began to serve his exile. From the letters that he wrote now and then, no valid conclusions can be drawn since every thing he wrote and every letter he received passed the close vigilance of his

GIFT

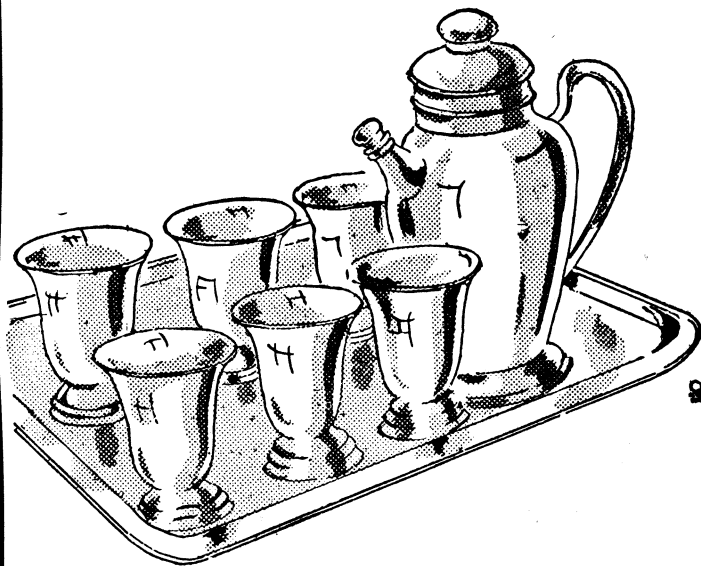
Suggestions

The Lady of the House will be especially proud of her well appointed table during the festive Christmas season. There is no time like now to complete the table accessories. Our well assorted display makes selecting a pleasure.

STERLING SILVER

or

High-grade Silver Plate



Coffee Sets—Tea Sets—Cocktail Sets
Liquor Sets—Sugar & Cream Sets
Vegetable Dishes—Coasters
Meat Platters
Ice Pails—Sandwich
Trays—Vases
Center Pieces—Bowls
Cocktail Shakers—Ice Tongs
Dinner Bells—Napkin Rings

Glassware

in modern colors. Complete sets or individual pieces.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY

Tableware and Hollowware

La Estrella del Norte

LEVY HERMANOS INC.

46 Escolta 50

MANILA

ILOILO

watchers. The four years that followed were peaceful years devoted wholly to farming, study, and teaching, until Dr. Valenzuela came to consult him as to the propriety of the revolution.

IV

After the Katipunan plot was discovered, numerous persons were arrested, including the youthful emissary himself. In a declaration made to the Spanish authorities on September 6, 1896, Valenzuela stated that after informing Rizal of the purpose of his visit, the latter opposed the idea of a revolution against Spain so tenaciously and ill-humoredly and used such words, that the emissary, who had intended to stay in Dapitan for a month, took the boat back the day following. Upon his arrival in Manila, he recounted the result of his interview to Andres Bonifacio, who was much vexed and called Rizal a "coward". He was prohibited from telling anyone else of the ill result of his consultation. But since Valenzuela shared Rizal's opinion, and in view of the insistence of several members of the Katipunan that he inform them of Rizal's attitude, he was not able to maintain silence. He told Emilio Jacinto and a certain Capitan Ramon of Pandacan, and others he could not then remember, of what Rizal advised. This disgusted Andres Bonifacio.²⁷

The fact of opposition to the Katipunan plan on the part of Rizal is confirmed by Jose Dizon Matanza who heard Valenzuela's report.²⁸ Matanza's testimony is especially important for the reason that it places Valenzuela's decla-

ration beyond the reach of the possible objection that it could not have been given freely.

In a subsequent declaration before the same authorities, amplifying the first, Valenzuela reiterates what he said previously. He states that Rizal upon being told of the plans of revolution said: "No, no, no, a thousand times no!" and cited some philosophic principle to show that what was proposed was not advisable and would result to the prejudice of the Filipino people.²⁹

The untimeliness of the proposed hostilities is further brought out by General Jose Alejandrino, who was commissioned to transmit Rizal's advice to Antonio Luna. He says, "Upon learning of the organization and the resources of the Katipunan in every detail, he [Rizal] was of the opinion that the uprising should be deferred, and that the coöperation of the intelligent and rich class should be secured if possible. . . ."³⁰

The testimony of Rizal himself before the Council of War throws some light on what really transpired in Dapitan, although the evidence already presented sufficiently contradicts Valenzuela's *Memoirs* in a crucial point, with substantial corroboration. Rizal declared that he told Valenzuela "that the occasion was not timely to make adventures, for the reason that there exists no union among the diverse Filipino elements, nor do they have arms, nor ships, nor education, nor the other elements of resistance. . . ."³¹ This evidence upholds Valenzuela's testimony (although it contradicts his *Memoirs*), in an essential particular, namely, the untimeliness of the uprising. It also shows



Safe to the Last Mile
Demand

GOODRICH SAFETY
SILVERTOWNS

The Only Tire With the
Golden Ply Invention

MORE MILEAGE

See Your Nearest

GOODRICH DEALER

or ring up Phones 5-69-71—5-69-72—5-69-73

Goodrich International Rubber Company

Manila, P. I.

how far Rizal had carried on and sustained the ideals of his youth.

In line with this declaration is the opening part of Rizal's defense of himself written in his cell at Fort Santiago, December 12, 1896:

"I had no knowledge of what was being projected until the first or second of July of 1896 when Pio Valenzuela came to tell me of an uprising. I told him that it was absurd, and so forth; and he answered me that they could suffer no longer. I counselled that they should have patience, and so forth. . . . Besides, I added they need not think of me, but of the country which is the one going to suffer. . . .

"I have always been opposed to the rebellion not only on account of its absurdity and untimeliness, but also because I am hoping that Spain will soon grant us freedom. . . ."³²

This Rizal reiterates substantially in his *Adiciones a Mi Defensa* (Additions to My Defense).³³

And more emphatically, we have Rizal's statement made upon learning that his name was being used as a war cry in the battlefields. His address, *Manifiesto a Algunos Filipinos* (Manifesto to Some Filipinos), written December 15, 1896, runs in part:

"From the very beginning, when I first learned of what was planned, I opposed it, fought it, and demonstrated its absolute impossibility. . . .

"I did even more. When later, against my advice, the movement materialized, of my own accord I offered not alone my good office, but my very life, and even my name, to be used in whatever way might seem best, toward stifling the rebellion; for, convinced of the ills which it would bring, I considered myself fortunate if, at any sacrifice, I could prevent such useless misfortunes. This, equally, is of record. My countrymen, I have given proofs that I am one most anxious for the liberties of our country, and I am still desirous of them. But I place as a prior condition the education of the people, that by means of instruction and industry our country may have an individuality of its own and make itself worthy of these liberties. I have recommended in my writings the study of the civic virtues, without which there is no redemption. . . .

"Holding these ideas, I can not do less than condemn, and I do condemn this uprising—as absurd, savage, and plotted behind my back—which dishonors us Filipinos and discredits those who could plead our cause. I abhor its criminal methods and disclaim all part in it, pitying from the bottom of my heart the unwary who have been deceived".³⁴

This summarizes Rizal's political creed energetically, probably a little bit nervously, but consistently.

As D. Luis Taviel de Andrade succinctly concluded Rizal's defense.

"Lastly, regarding the interview with Pio Valenzuela in June of the present year, not a single charge can be deduced against him [Rizal], but that of exculpation, for if he did not approve of the uprising, if he acted to dissuade them from their plans, this proves conclusively and entirely that he did not have any participation and did not sympathize with it. On the other hand, if Rizal were the director and promoter of all this, nobody, without an order of his, will determine to move".³⁵

V

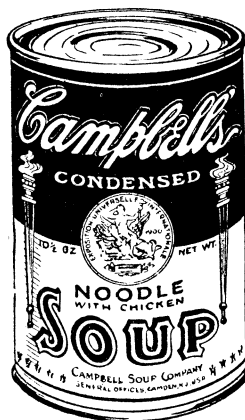
Dr. Valenzuela presumably wrote his *Memoirs* with the only thought of rendering a true account of the Dapitan conversation, probably disinterestedly, since it was not till after Dr. Bantug requested him to do so that he attempted to put the conversation on paper, and as faithfully as his memory permitted. His two declarations, while they contradict the *Memoirs* on essential points, were made while he was probably under pressure, being then under arrest.

On the other hand, there was no reason for testifying otherwise than he did, unless he was trying to cover up Rizal's complicity. But no charges had yet been filed against Rizal and the emissary would have done better had he remained silent on the matter. Considering the nearness

Have you tasted the

2 NEW Campbell's Soups

Tremendous favorites already



NOODLE
WITH CHICKEN

hearty egg noodles
rich chicken broth
tender chicken meat

Campbell's Noodle Soup will be a revelation of goodness to your appetite. Thousands are already praising its remarkable taste appeal—its hunger satisfying quality.



CREAM of
MUSHROOM

containing sweet
double-thick cream

Only mushrooms of choicest quality are used in Campbell's. Blended with sweet, fresh cream so thick that an equal amount of water added in your kitchen gives you the finest, richest, creamiest mushroom goodness you ever tasted.

Priced the same as other
Campbell's Soups

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Campbell's

in point of time to the events to which he was asked to testify, Valenzuela's two declarations should contain nothing but the truth. Besides, his testimony is corroborated in an essential particular by Matanza, who heard him; and also by General Alejandrino. The *Memoirs*, written eighteen years after the fact, can not overcome this array of contrary evidence.

It may be asked whether Rizal was not prompted by the instinct of self-preservation in making the statements he did. We may answer that this is not probable. He could have saved himself on two different occasions had he wanted to. Besides, Rizal had a very high regard for truth.

From what has been said, the following conclusions can reasonably be made.

First, the Dapitan interview must have taken place on July 1, 1896, and not on June 21, as Dr. Valenzuela states in his *Memoirs*.

Second, Rizal believed in national freedom, and that this was to be attained only by educating the masses, teaching them the civic virtues, and by industrializing the country. He believed that reforms should be asked for in the most frank and peaceful manner from the mother country, Spain, and that these should be gradually introduced.

Third, he believed that separation would be inevitable if Spain did not heed the demands for reform, the willingness to grant which he considered the only basis for a continued relationship between the two countries. This separation, he believed, might come by revolution.

Fourth, although he believed in the supreme right of revolution, Rizal did not think it timely in 1896, and considered the people and the country unprepared for it.

And fifth, whatever historical matter of importance the Valenzuela *Memoirs* may contain, it is discredited in one essential point: Rizal did not favor, and could not have favored, the Philippine revolution.

Because of the length of time that elapsed before the emissary put the conversation on paper, the *Memoirs* suffer from inaccuracies which are anyway inherent in this class of document. Dr. Valenzuela himself was aware of this.³⁶ As Professors Langlois and Seignobos have declared in a joint work: "Memoirs written several years after the facts, often at the end of the author's career, have introduced innumerable errors into history. It must be made a rule to treat memoirs with special distrust, as second-hand documents, in spite of their appearance of being contemporary testimony".³⁷

1. Gregorio F. Zaide, "Was Rizal Against the Revolution?" *Graphic*, Dec. 30, 1931.
2. "Ang Pinagustapan Namin ni Rizal nang Dalawin Ko Siya sa Dapitan", mga pagtatapat ni Dr. Pio Valenzuela kay Arsenio R. Afan, *Liwayway*, Dec. 26, 1930.
3. Gregorio F. Zaide's article already cited, *Graphic*, Dec. 30, 1931, p. 56. It should be noted that Zaide's translation is not faithful. He uses the pronoun "we", while the Spanish text which should prevail reads: "... al mismo tiempo que se prepara para una guerra contra España". "... while a revolution is being prepared against Spain", is a better translation. Afan's Tagalog version is more accurate in this respect.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 4. The first sentence should read more accurately: "That shows that the seed is germinating", following the Spanish original: "De manera que germina la semilla."
5. *Vida y Escritos del Dr. Jose Rizal* (Madrid, 1907), pp. 342, 343.
6. "Translator's Introduction", in José Rizal, *The Social Cancer* (Manila, 1912), pp. xl-xli.
7. *The Americans in the Philippines* (Boston, 1914), vol. I, pp. 83-84.
8. *Rizal's Life and Minor Writings* (Manila, 1927), p. 176.
9. *The Philippine Revolution* (Manila, 1925), p. 15.
10. *The Hero of the Filipinos* (N. Y., 1923), pp. 276-277.
11. *The Development of Philippine Politics, 1872-1920* (Manila, 1926), pp. 66, 67.
12. This document is now known as "Defensa del Dr. Rizal". Craig calls it the "treasure" of the "Lete Collection" ("The Lete Collection of Rizaliana", *Philippine Magazine* (July, 1930), vol. 27, p. 124). It is written on *papel de barba*, 31.5 cm. X 22.5 cm.; consisting of 4 leaves of 8 pages; the eighth page bearing the signature of José Rizal and dated at Fort Santiago, December 12, 1896; National Library Acc. No. 31498f. Director Kalaw of the National Library has made a partial English translation of this document which appears in the *Graphic* issue for June 17, 1931. It is through the courtesy of the Director that the writer was enabled to use the unpublished part in this article.

Here is a Safe Dentifrice that Gives Quick Results—

Dr. West's Tooth Paste has been proved safe in hundreds of the most exacting laboratory tests. It will not scratch or injure the enamel, yet it cleans the teeth immediately, destroying dangerous film, removing the causes of tooth decay.

Buy a tube of Dr. West's Tooth Paste today. Give it a trial. See how quickly it restores your teeth to their natural whiteness and beauty. In the very first brushing it takes away unsightly stain—reveals the brilliance of the teeth.

For best results—to clean inside surfaces of your teeth as well as the outside—use Dr. West's Tooth Paste on a Dr. West's Tooth Brush. This brush is scientifically



designed so that it fits the shape of the jaw—makes it easy to brush your teeth with the proper up-and-down stroke. Every Dr. West's Tooth Brush is sealed in a germ-proof envelop for your protection. Hard, medium or soft bristles are available at all dealers.

DR. WEST'S—TOOTH BRUSHES TOOTH PASTE

Are Sold by Leading Dealers

13. Rizal's lawyer, D. Luis Taviel de Andrade, calls this document "Documento Original de la Defensa de Rizal". It is written in ink on *papel de barba*, 31.5 cm. X 22.5 cm.; consisting of 12 leaves, 22 pages of which are fully filled; bearing the date December 25, 1896; not accessioned. It was donated by D. Taviel de Andrade to the Philippine Government. As to how Senator Sergio Osmeña came to acquire this document, see Francisco Villanueva, Jr., "Original Draft of Rizal's Defense Being Brought Back to Philippines", *Philippines Free Press*, Aug. 24, 1929, pp. 2-3.
14. "Declaracion de D. Pio Valenzuela", Sept. 6, 1896, in W. E. Retana, "Documentos Políticos de la Actualidad", primera serie, *Archivo de Bibliofilo Filipino* (Madrid, 1897), vol. III, p. 342; "Ampliacion a la Declaracion Indigatoria que Tiene Prestada Pio Valenzuela", *ibid.*, vol. III, p. 268.
15. The *S. S. Venus* is still in existence. It was originally owned by the Compañía Marítima, later purchased by Ynchausti & Company, and is now owned by Elizalde & Company which bought the Ynchausti interests.
16. Letter of Juan Sitges, chief of the district, dated at Dapitan, June 8, 1893, to Governor General Ramon Blanco, in Retana, *Vida*, p. 315.
17. See Zaide's article already cited.
18. *Rizal's Most Important Character in Real and Typical Filipino Life* (Manila, 1931), submitted to the Graduate Studies Committee, College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, p. 119. MS. There is still room, however, for investigation.
19. See Rizal's two letters to José Maria Basa, one dated in Brussels, May 30, 1891, in *Epistolario Rizalino 1890-1892* (Manila, 1933; ed. T. M. Kalaw), vol. III, p. 194; and the other dated at Ghent, Aug. 6, 1891, *ibid.*, vol. III, p. 205; also Rizal's letter to Marcelo H. del Pilar, dated in Paris, Oct. 13, 1891, *ibid.*, vol. III, p. 249.
20. *The Social Cancer*, pp. 392-393. If this conversation is pursued further in the novel, the reader will find a similarity with the Dapitan dialogue, although it negatives Valenzuela's *Memoirs*.
21. *The Reign of Greed* (Manila, 1912; tr. Derbyshire), p. 360.
22. Craig, *Minor Writings*, pp. 250-251.
23. See *La Senda del Sacrificio, Episodios y Anecdotos de Nuestras Luchas por la Libertad* (Manila, 1933), p. 2.
24. See *Reminiscencias del Pasado*, p. 163. MS.
25. See Leandro H. Fernandez, *The Philippine Republic* (N. Y. 1925), pp. 11, 12, 13.
26. Letter to José Rizal dated at Barcelona, Oct. 2, 1891, translated in Ocampo's thesis already cited, p. 144.
27. Retana, *Archivo*, vol. III, pp. 146-147.
28. *Ibid.*, vol. III, p. 209.
29. *Ibid.*, vol. III, p. 269.
30. *La Senda del Sacrificio*, p. 3. According to a personal interview with General Alejandrino, Oct. 27, 1934, this book was written without knowledge of the existence of Valenzuela's *Memoirs*.
31. Retana, *Vida*, p. 362.
32. "Defensa del Dr. Rizal" (MS), p. 1. While Director Kalaw has made an English translation of the defense, the portion regarding the rebellion, the Liga Filipina, and Masonry, was purposely omitted for delicate reasons. See note no. 12.
33. Retana, *Vida*, p. 404.
34. M. M. Kalaw's revised Craig's translation, in "The Philippine State Papers", No. 1, *The Philippine Social Science Review* (August, 1930), vol. III, pp. 62-63.
35. "Documento Original de la Defensa de Rizal". MS.
36. See letter to Dr. José P. Bantug dated at Polo, Bulacan, May 27, 1914, in Dr. Bantug's "Rizalina Colección".
37. *Introduction to the Study of History* (London, 1912; tr. Berry), p. 176.

A Tsingtao War Diary

(Continued from page 538)

as they might bayonet us and he would be powerless to help. The gentleman is afraid that we might influence these people somehow. Our supper consists of corned beef and bread, but we do not receive this until midnight. I am fast asleep in my cell by that time and so can not join the rest. The cells are furnished with bags of straw, but they are not locked, which gives us a chance to stretch our legs in and around the building and in the yard.

August 11.—In the afternoon we are herded out in troops of ten and taken before the Provost Marshal one by one. I put on the most innocent mien and the following conversation ensues:

"Where are you going?"

"To Shanghai."

"Why did you leave Manila?"

"My firm was forced to discharge me on account of bad business conditions."

"Did you know that Germany and England are in a state of war?"

"Certainly I know."

"Are you in any military relationship with your country?"

"No, I am not German, but Swiss."

"But you are registered on the ship as a German."

"Oh yes, I am of German parentage and therefore consider myself as German; but I was born in Switzerland and am a citizen of that country."

This is just a little too much for the gentleman and I am sent to someone higher up, who continues to question me.

"Have you a birth certificate?"

"No."

"Any other papers?"

"Oh yes."



In Harmony With The
Finest Appointments

Without Interruption

you can answer that telephone
call anywhere in the home
with a convenient, inexpensive

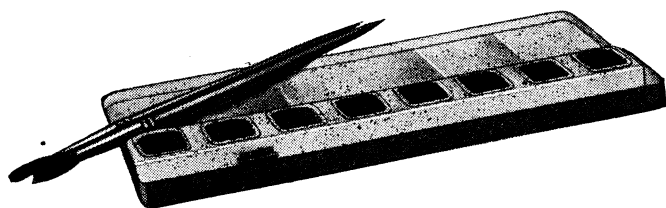
EXTENSION TELEPHONE

In the privacy of your own room; in the kitchen to save energy and time; in the sala where you entertain guests to be always present as hostess; these are some of the conveniences of the extension telephone in the home.

If in the kitchen it can be used by the servants when necessary instead of using the regular telephone or interrupting when you are using it.

For Home, Office, Shop or School, Extension Telephones soon prove their worth in the saving of time and energy. Why not let us talk it over with you?

PHILIPPINE
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
COMPANY



ARTISTA WATER COLORS

are constantly
making new
friends

Drawing teachers everywhere tell us that ARTISTA are the ideal water colors for classroom use. They mix so easily—flow so freely and their colors are so clear and bright.

ARTISTA Water Colors may be obtained in sets of 4, 8 and 16 colors, in convenient japanned boxes with camel's hair brush and holder. These assortments meet every requirement from kindergarten through High School.

Our Art Service Bureau will gladly offer suggestions for practical work in the classroom.



BINNEY & SMITH CO.

41 East 42nd St.

New York

Sole makers of the complete Gold Medal Line including CRAYOLA Wax Crayon, PERMA Pressed Crayon, ARTISTA Water Colors and ARTISTA Show Card Colors, U V A and other Quality Blackboard Crayons.

With this I hand him my cedula (receipt for personal tax in Manila).

"Hm, is this authentic?"

Exit the high personage. After a little while he returns.

"You may go; we will give you the benefit of the doubt."

My companions in misery are not as lucky as I. They must have wondered to what circumstances my freedom could be ascribed. I go to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and secure a ticket to Shanghai on the *China*, which is supposed to leave tomorrow. Then I take a room at the Astor Hotel. There is plenty of time until evening, so I cross the street to a German place for a glass of beer. Here I meet some American sailors from whom I hear that one of their officers is leaving for Manila the next day. I sit right down to write a letter to a friend of mine in which I recount my experiences, and beg him to report the matter to the German Consul to prevent the taking of more prisoners. [This letter did not arrive in Manila until December.]

August 12.—I leave Hongkong aboard the *China*, where I meet a few of my fellow passengers from the *Manchuria*. One of these is a German who travelled as an American and was therefore not held in Hongkong; and two Austrians who also were left to continue their trip, as England has not declared war on Austria so far. Besides these, there are aboard two employees of the Hongkong German Consulate which has been ordered closed and the employees expelled. The Consul himself had left for Manila. The weather is terrible, the sea rough. The service leaves much to be wished for, the men being very discourteous, and even the food is not as good as on the *Manchuria*. One of the Austrians entertains us in the evening by playing the piano.

The Strand Hotel ceases to function as such. The Seamen's Home is being furnished as a hospital.

August 13.—*The German cable on the Island of Yap is destroyed. The S.M.S. Torpedo-boat, S-90 arrives in the harbor at noon, returning from a trip of reconnaissance.*

August 14.—I arrive at Shanghai, and have my baggage brought to the Hotel Kalee. Then I go to see the Consul right away, together with the other Germans. The Consul has good news from Germany and thinks that the war will not last more than two months. I receive thirty dollars as railroad fare to Tsingtao. The Consul then gives us three hundred dollars in silver and six binoculars for the military authorities at Tsingtao. After returning to the hotel, I hear that the two Austrians have taken their baggage and gone back aboard ship to go home by way of the United States. We think that by the time that they reach home, the war will long have been over. Oh yes, but things always come out differently than one expects. As we still have a few hours to spare, we take a couple of rickshaws and have a look at the town. At eight in the evening we leave the railroad station.

August 15.—We arrive in Nanking, and pass over the Yangtse to take the Pukow-Tientsin train in Pukow. Three more Germans have joined our party who are also going to Tsingtao.

August 16.—*A grand field service is held in front of the Bismark Barracks on the Iltis Square.*

August 17.—At seven in the morning we arrive at Tsinanfu, where we have to change cars for Tsingtao. The Shantung railway which is to take us, is in German hands. German influence makes itself felt in a pleasant way even in Tsinanfu. Large, beautiful houses and wide clean streets. Only the railroad station seems to be neglected. The Germans of Tsinanfu are supplying beer for all reservists passing through. We quench our thirst until the train leaves at nine. Here two more men join us, so that our little troop now consists of eight men. In the afternoon we see the first German outposts by the bridge at the boundary. From then on, we meet soldiers at every bridge. Everywhere we are met with rejoicing. About five in the afternoon we arrive in Tsingtao. A sergeant receives us and takes us to Bismark Barracks, where we are registered and get permission to take the evening off. I go to the Seamen's House to greet my brother, who, naturally, is very much surprised to see me. We celebrate our reunion at the Café Kronprinz. Afterwards he shows me around

town as far as is possible in the darkness which reigns. I spent this night at the Seamen's House. It is my last night as a free man.

August 18.—At seven in the morning I return to barracks. During the forenoon I am examined and am found to be acceptable. The same afternoon we receive our uniforms.

The first real news about the Japanese ultimatum to Germany is becoming known. It reads as follows:

"We find it necessary and important under the present circumstances to take precautions to remove the cause for all disturbances of peace in the Far East and to assure the safety of the combined interests as designated by the Japanese-British Alliance. The Imperial Japanese Government deems it its duty to advise the Imperial German Government to heed the two following propositions:

- "(1) To withdraw immediately all German warships from Japanese and Chinese waters, and to disarm immediately such ships as can not be withdrawn.
- "(2) To turn over to the Imperial Japanese Government, without stipulations and indemnities, by the fifteenth of September, the whole of the leased territory of Kiaochow, which may then eventually be returned to China.

SUCCESS IN YOUR GARDEN IS ASSURED —With the Right Seeds!

Sow Burpee's Vegetable and Flower Seeds.
They are the Best seeds that Grow!
Now is the ideal time to plant.

Enrich your tables with—

Beans, 1/2 lb.	₱.50
Eggplant, a packet.....	.25
Mustard, 1 oz. ....	.30
Radish, a packet.....	.25

Beautify your home with—

Cosmos	₱.25
Baby's Breath.....	.25
Balsam .....	.25
Marigold.....	.25

And many other tested varieties

Write for free circular



There's Security,
there's Contentment,
there's Comfort—

with every



Here's an investment
you'll never regret.

Write for our Circular
and Contract Form and be
convinced.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY

101-103 Escolta, Manila

"Complete School Service"

At the same time the Imperial Japanese Government advises the Imperial German Government, that, if the answer to the advice as expressed by the Imperial Japanese Government is not received without stipulations by noon of the twenty-third of August from the Imperial German Government, they shall be forced to take such steps as they deem necessary under the circumstances."

Storm troops and volunteers are being trained as militia and volunteer firemen.

August 19.—I fall in for the first time. The company is redivisioned and assigned to its quarters. We are ten in our room. The infantry posts are completely manned by assigning the 1st Company to post No. 1; the 7th Com-

pany to Posts No. 2 and No. 3; the 3rd Company of the 3rd Battalion of Marines to post No. 5. The Alsen Hof and Iltis Fountain are designated as assembly-places for the wounded. At Li-tsun a field hospital is being furnished. The steamer *Paklat* leaves Tsingtao with 260 women and children of the colony in the hope of reaching Tientsin. She was held up by British torpedo boats and accompanied to Wei-hai-wei. [After transferring these fugitives to an English steamer, they reached Tientsin only on the morning of August 25th.]

August 20 and 21.—We get up at half past five, wash ourselves at the pump, eat breakfast which consists of coffee and black bread, and fall in at seven o'clock. We exercise until eleven, eat dinner at twelve and from three to five we exercise again. From five to six the guns are cleaned.

August 22 and 23.—This morning we march to Point Iltis where we build trenches which are to control the beaches and stop possible landing parties. In the afternoon we exercise again and learn the manual of arms. Near the "Haystack" an exciting sea battle is being fought between the S.M.S. Torpedo-boat S-90 and the English destroyer *Kenneth* (according to later reports the latter lost 3 dead and 7 wounded).

An Imperial cable is received from the Kaiser: "May God guard you during the expected heavy battle. Am thinking of you.—Wilhelm." Answer by the governor of Tsingtao is as follows: "Stand for absolute fulfillment of duty to the last."


This is the day that the Japanese ultimatum expires. The front is now manned as follows: At Li-tsun the 1st Company of the East-Asiatic Marine Detachment are stationed; the 3rd Company at Tsangkou; the 4th Company of the 3rd Marine Battalion near the Prince Heinrich Mountains; the Reserve Field Battery is stationed near Shantung; on the heights of the Waldersee in Shatshou, on the Pass of Koutsy, and on the Koushan two 2-cm. guns are placed at each station. Besides this, many machine gun platoons are scattered along the front. This little troop defends a stretch of more than 30 kilometers.

The mine layer *Lauting* runs into a mine, but receives only minor damage.

August 24.—The Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth* disarms. Her crew is sent to Tientsin, but later come marching back.

August 25.—Today I am appointed to carry food to the watches at the first aid station. Two big jugs, full of tea and soup are handed to me and I am told to go ahead. To my question where I am supposed to deliver them, I am told "somewhere behind the mountain." I start out and after asking many questions on the way and taking the wrong direction several times, I arrive finally after an hour.

August 27.—At 8:30 in the morning, one large and three small Japanese cruisers, besides four torpedo-boat destroyers appear from behind the "Haystack". After maneuvering for a short while, the flagship of the squadron announces that a blockade has been declared for Tsingtao. Foreigners are requested at the same time to leave Tsingtao immediately. In the afternoon the battery on Point Hui-tshen fires on a destroyer searching for mines. We have field



**INDIGESTION
HEARTBURN
BILIOUSNESS
DIZZINESS**

**Maybe it's only
ACID STOMACH**

Excess acid in the stomach is the common cause of many ailments such as headaches, dizziness, pains after eating, sleeplessness and nervousness. This condition is easily and quickly corrected by taking Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia supplies the needed alkali to correct acid stomach. Soon your ills disappear and you feel like a new person.

SIGNS OF ACID STOMACH

Headaches
Indigestion
Nervousness
Heartburn
Constipation
Nausea
Loss of appetite
Loss of sleep
—and others—

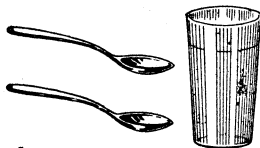
WHAT TO DO FOR IT!

TAKE

two teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water every morning when you get up. Take another teaspoonful thirty minutes after each meal—and another before you go to bed.

OR—

Take the new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets—one tablet for each teaspoonful of the liquid.



**PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA**

maneuvers towards the village of Tshanshan. After this we start building trenches south and southeast of the village.

August 28.—I am sworn in, together with fifteen other men.

Cape Jaeschke is said to have been taken by the Japanese.

August 29.—I stand guard today for the first time, at the artillery depot. This lies between two hills and consists of about thirty large and small sheds containing ammunition, guns, etc.

The Japanese blockading fleet is increased. A patrol under command of Captain S.... and 1st Lieut. H.... leaves, to reconnoitre Cape Jaeschke and find out about the supposed Japanese seizure. They find the region free of the enemy.

August 30.—A sea mine is exploded in front of the "Haystack" by a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer. The last railroad train leaves Tsingtao.

August 31.—The weather is very stormy and there is much rain all day. The Japanese Torpedo-boat Destroyer *Shituye* runs aground at the little island of Lientao. It is being bombarded by the battery on Point Huitshen and later by the *S.M.S. Jaguar*. It is a complete loss.

I stand guard at the water reservoir on Moltke Hill. The rubber coats which are supposed to keep us dry, are completely soaked after only a few minutes' wear and we are wet to the skin. For two hours I stand in this torrential rain, but after that I am allowed to rest for two hours and then I have to take out the guard to their posts and bring back the retiring guards to the guard house. After two hours I have to stand guard again and am again soaked to the skin. This fun lasts for 24 hours, and during all this time I was never dry one moment.

September 2.—From yesterday until today, I stood guard at the artillery depot. Upon my return to barracks I find out that they are just looking for volunteers as night guards for the Tshanshan trenches. I and two others report for this duty. During the night one of these becomes sick and has to be relieved.

September 3.—Today we go on leave and I take the

opportunity to visit my brother in the city. He has moved in the meantime and is living with his chief.

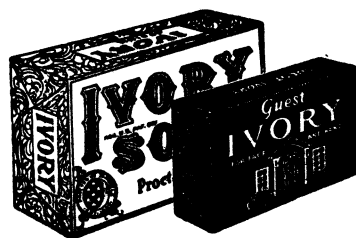
(To be continued)

*Note by Mr. H. G. Hornbostel:—The *S. M. S. Cormoran*, a third class German gunboat, was destroyed and her name as well as her guns and crew given to the *Reysan*. The new *Cormoran* left Tsingtao and was for months successful as a raider, the credit for the ships it destroyed, however, going in many cases to the famous *S. M. S. Emden*. Chased by a number of Japanese vessels, the *Cormoran* was forced to enter the harbor of Guam and was there interned. When the United States finally declared war on Germany, the first American shot fired was directed at a cutter belonging to this ship. Rather than surrender the *Cormoran* to the Americans, her captain blew her up, it is believed with coal-gas, as all explosives were supposed to have been removed during the internment. The ship went down with colors flying and the ship's band playing "The Watch on the Rhine". A number of the men aboard were killed by the explosion or drowned when the ship went down. Most of the officers and crew were rescued by the Americans who had not expected such a deed. The ship lies on the bottom, so many fathoms deep that in spite of the crystal clear water of the harbor, she can not be seen.

IVORY SOAP

For Every Cleansing Task...

IVORY for bath, Ivory for face and hands, Ivory for washing your choicest garments—silks, laces and delicate prints that require special care in laundering—for all kinds of particular cleaning work in the home, depend on pure, mild Ivory Soap.

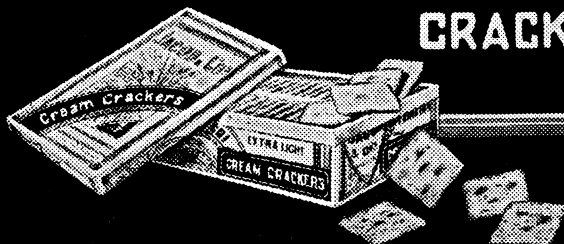


The large size Ivory cake for the laundry and the bath; the "Guest" size cake for the face and hands.

THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S

CREAM
CRACKERS



WISE & CO. INC.
DISTRIBUTORS

The Bank of the Philippine Islands

Established in 1851

Capital authorized . . . ₱10,000,000.00

Capital fully paid . . . 6,750,000.00

General Banking Transactions

Current Accounts, Savings Accounts, Fixed
Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for
Rent. Trust Department.

BRANCHES: Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga,
P. I.

Correspondents in all Parts of the World

HEAD OFFICE: MANILA, P. I.

PEDRO J. CAMPOS

PRESIDENT



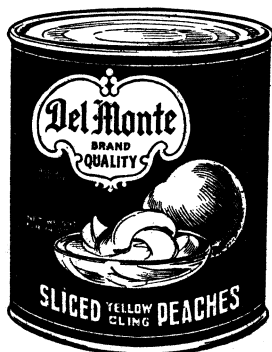
*With the full
flavor
of the
Fresh Fruit*

PEACHES

Grown in California's finest peach orchards, under Del Monte's expert supervision, selected in the orchards for appearance and flavor—only the finest sun-ripened fruit ever comes to the Del Monte canneries.

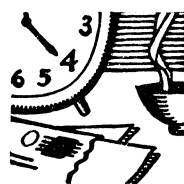
You'll enjoy Del Monte Peaches. Here's a real treat for any meal—the last word in fresh, inviting flavor. And so economical, so convenient—you'll want to serve them again and again.

For sale by all dealers



Four O'clock

In the Editor's Office



I consider the article by Professor Faustino Bugante, of the National University faculty, one of the most courageous articles written by a Filipino in the last thirty years. In a letter accompanying the manuscript he stated that he wished to have it published in the Philippine Magazine "which commands a good deal of influence among the intelligent people of this country—and, no doubt, also abroad".

The article is courageous not only because the author criticizes his own people and their leaders, but because of his open-eyed acceptance of the realities of our present situation and of his bold proposal of a definite program of action. The article might be said to be a mile-stone in the mental progress of the people of this country because of its biting self-criticism. Self-criticism is a sign of maturity and is also, perhaps, the only form of criticism that does much good. For the August issue of this Magazine I wrote an editorial in which I stated that "it is realized that the American Government has to a large extent put the situation squarely up to the people of the Philippines, and they are rising magnificently to the occasion." Professor Bugante's article is a case in point. To dare to expose weakness in oneself is in itself a sign of strength. But Professor Bugante does more than that. He lays bare the principal causes of this weakness, and he places the blame where it belongs. He castigates, but not merely to punish. He wishes to arouse and to stimulate his people whom clearly he does not despise, but loves. In praising Japan, his thought is for his own country. It is in speaking of Japan that he errs to some degree, although it does not affect the strength of his argument. He pictures Japan as a country where every home is a bee-hive of industry (this is true), where children are fed to build up a sturdy race (this is not true). The people of Japan are among the worst exploited, and in spite of their industry many of them starve. A recent issue of the *Japan Chronicle* contained the following as a mere news-item: "Farmers in the Tohoku district are in a disastrous plight. This year they have already sold 14,000 girls to brothels or as factory operatives simply in order to earn their rice. . . . They can not even afford food and most of them are living on roots or nuts or wild fruits. . . . Boys are also being sold for trifling sums. . . . Most farmers are unable to pay for fertilizer and other requisites, not to mention tenant fees and house rents. Even if a good harvest is gathered, the entire crop must be delivered to the creditors. . . ." "Creditors" for this sort of life! And that is the means by which Japan is attempting to seize the markets of the world! This sort of rule is to be extended over Asia! Yet the menace of Japan is real, as Professor Bugante points out.

Isabelo Tupas, author of the story, "The Miracle", is an old-timer in the Bureau of Education and Academic Supervisor in La Union. His hobbies are hunting and writing, and the idiosyncracies of village folk intrigue him the most.

Geruncio G. Lacuesta states in a letter that he first heard his amusing anecdote about soft-boiled rice in his native town, Bayambang, Pangasinan. Later he heard it told at Fort McKinley, in Rizal, and, now in Calapan, Mindoro, he heard the story told for a third time. Thinking that it might be of interest to those concerned about questions of a national language, he sent the story, exactly as he last heard it, to the Philippine Magazine.

Miss Carmen A. Batacan, author of a number of stories about Pablo and Petra which have appeared in the Magazine, has recently moved from Bigaa, Bulacan, to Manila. Her simple and charming little story, "Christmas Lanterns", is especially interesting because of her use of interjections like *naku*, *naman*, *pa nga*, so common in the speech of the uneducated, and we may recall in this connection that "an interjection may be regarded as the rudiment of a sentence" rather than as one among the "parts of speech".

N. V. M. Gonzales, formerly of Mindoro, is also well known to the readers of the Philippine Magazine. He is now in Romblon.

Daniel M. Buñag who writes about the making of the rice-stalk whistle and the accompanying strange incantations, has written for the Philippine Magazine before. He states he is "twenty-two, still single, and now re-connected with the Fish and Game Administration."

Jesús José Amado ("The Wind") was born in Atimonan, Tayabas, in 1917, and is now working on his father's farm.

Eugenia P. Frayre ("Conceit") writes from Gasan, Marinduque.

Rafael Zulueta de Costa ("A Wind from the Silent Sea") is a teacher in La Salle College.

Kathleen Chapman, of American and English parents, was born in Cavite in 1914, and has never left the Philippines except for a visit to Japan. She is a graduate of the Central School and states that she owes most of her literary ambitions to her teachers, Mrs. Dwyre and Mrs. Youngberg.

Mr. E. Arsenio Manuel, a frequent contributor to the Philippine Magazine, is of scholarly inclinations. He states that Prof. H. Otley Beyer, of the University of the Philippines, awakened an interest in him in things Philippine. He is a senior in the National Law College, and an employee in the University of the Philippines Library. He states that some time ago he drew up a list of 55 subjects to write about, of which he has so far completed 6. He was born in Pulong Buli, Nueva Ecija, in 1909.

Beato A. de la Cruz states that his poem, "Kalamigan Falls" was inspired by the falls of that name in Capiz, and adds: "The other day as I was looking over old copies of the Philippine Magazine in a lady friend's house, I came across the beautiful decorative panel by Enrique L. Ruiz in the issue for July, 1930, and was surprised to find that it expressed the thoughts and feelings of my poem in another medium." This is interesting and also shows how long the issues of the Philippine Magazine remain "in circulation".

That the Magazine is of interest in other respects than the esthetic, however, is indicated by a letter addressed to Dr. F. T. Adriano, in care of the Magazine, by a gentleman in Zamboanga, received recently, which read in part: "On the strength of your article in the Philippine Magazine for June, 1934, on soap making, I have opened a small factory. . . . The local demand now is for a type of soap called *añilao*, and I would be very thankful if you would kindly teach me how to produce that kind of soap. . . ."

Dr. Felix M. Keesing, who with his wife visited and studied in the Philippines last year, and who is now head of the newly organized Department of Anthropology at the University of Hawaii, wrote me during the month that the Hawaii Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations had asked him to draft an experimental textbook dealing with the Philippines for use in the Hawaii high schools. "In assembling the material, I found the Philippine Magazine a splendid help, and have tentatively drawn upon it to illustrate phases of Filipino life and literature. I am referring the manuscript to you in order to secure, if possible, your permission. The textbook has been drafted as part of my work in the Department of Anthropology and I myself am receiving no special financial benefit. . . . The last reference covers four prose and poetry selections which are intended to illustrate the development of Filipino literature in English—for this purpose I know of no better source than the Philippine Magazine. In the bibliography I have pointed out the importance your magazine has for those interested in the Philippines. . . ."

For the chapter on Filipino literature in English, Dr. Keesing reproduces in somewhat abbreviated form the short-story by Geronimo D. Sicam, "Water, Water, Water", published in August, 1932; the essay by Amador T. Daguio, "The Old Chief", published in April, 1933, and two poems, one of N. V. M. Gonzales, "Weather", in the July, 1932, issue, and the other by C. V. Pedroche, "River-Winds", published in the July, 1932, issue. He also reproduces the essay by Federico Mañahas, "The Value of Tradition," in the "Leader" for November, 1932.

In other chapters he reproduces practically all of two articles by Mariano D. Manawis—"The Farmer's Life in the Cagayan Valley" (February, 1933) and "The Life of the Nueva Ecija Peasant" (January, 1934). He also quotes from "Filipino Drama" by Ignacio Manlapaz (November, 1931) and from the same author's "Thoughts on Popular Government" (March, 1930). He furthermore quotes from Luis Dato's translation of Rizal's "Ultimo Adios" (January, 1934) and from the translation of Balagtas' play, "The Elegant Filipina and the Amorous Negro" by José T. Enriquez, Ignacio Manlapaz, and A. V. H. Hardendorp (November, 1932).

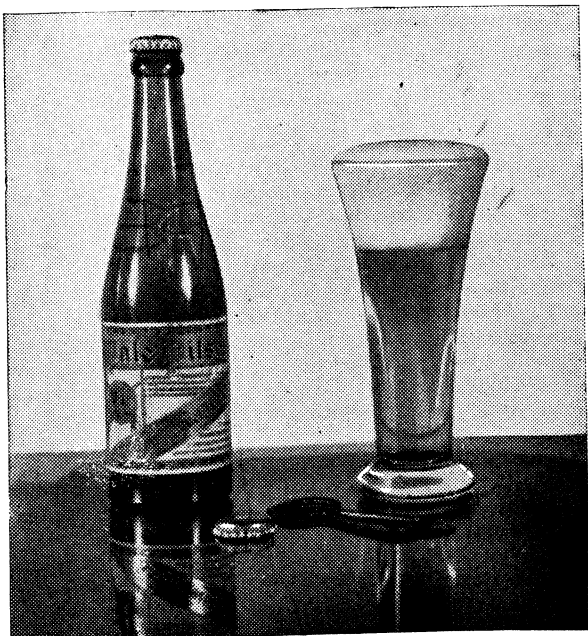
It will be seen that the Philippine Magazine will be pretty strongly represented in at least one book on the Philippines, as I, of course, granted him the requested permission to use the quotations referred to.

Dr. Keesing's introduction to the examples of Filipino English he

presents runs as follows: "There has been much discussion in recent years as to whether the Filipino can ever really express his thoughts and emotions adequately in the 'foreign' English language. Certainly the bulk of published writings in that tongue has been mediocre. Even if the English is grammatically correct, it tends to be either a self-conscious copying of Western writers or else rather pompous and platitudinous. Nevertheless certain Filipinos now write English of outstanding merit. Furthermore, a younger generation of authors are emerging, trained in the English-speaking schools, who seem well on the way to creating a special English-Filipino literature. Now that the subject of politics tends to have lost its freshness, they are turning to more directly artistic creations in both poetry and prose. Keeping the masterpieces of English literature before them, they are going to their own country and people for their material. So far, the main media of expression have been the short poem and the short story, the latter usually with a strong touch of tragedy. In this, as in other aspects of Filipino striving, women take their place along with the men. So interesting is this literary movement that it seems well worth sampling some of these English-Filipino productions. In the next section we can look over several poems and selections from prose writings. They have been picked out, not because their authors are necessarily the leading writers, but because they seem to reveal the spirit of this new literature."

Other honors came to Philippine Magazine writers once again through the Bureau of Education which has requested permission to reproduce the following material from the Magazine in Volume Three of "Philippine Prose and Poetry", a series of texts used in the high schools of this country. Dr. Luther B. Bewley writes: "After a very careful examination of many sources and a very critical selection of many articles, the committee presented to this Office a final list of short stories, dramas, essays, poems, and biographies for inclusion. The following articles which appeared in your publication have been selected and we would be most grateful for your permission to use them in our series. . . . The volumes are printed by the Bureau of Printing and are sold to students at cost and without financial gain to anyone." The material selected was the following: "The Shoes of Chadliwan" by Solito Borje (June, 1932); "Farmer in the Sunset" by Narciso G. Reyes (January, 1934); "Alitaptap" by Conrado V. Pedroche (September, 1930); "The Smallest Living Fish in the World" by Daniel M. Buñag (July, 1933); "The Old Chief" by Amador T. Daguio (April, 1933); "The Battle of Mactan" by Virgilio Floresca (October, 1933); and "The Narra as a National Tree" by José Viado (February, 1931).

Readers will note that neither the writers of the material selected by the Bureau of Education and by Dr. Keesing, nor the Magazine receive anything but "recognition" thereby, and, under the circumstances, no financial return could be expected. I am certain that the authors of these articles, stories, and poems, as much as I as editor of the Magazine are gratified by the selection of their work for the purpose indicated. I wish it were possible, however, to gain for these writers a greater appreciation of what they are doing for our people and this country. These authors, through the Philippine Magazine, are presenting the Philippines to the world in a light that must be new to many, many people everywhere who, if they think of the Philippines and the Filipinos at all, think of them as backward, if not half-savage country and people somewhere off the coast of Asia; and there are many people in the Philippines, even Filipinos themselves, who have had their eyes opened to the richness of the culture of this country and its infinite



The Drink!!

Like True Friendship—It Is Always the Same!! It maintains its standard of quality, taste, and health-giving properties = While over a glass of its sparkling goodness, old friendships are renewed and many new ones made =

San Miguel Pale Pilsen

Leading Gregg Shorthand Books

For Beginning Students

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg).....	₱3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg).....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter).....	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott).....	3.30
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg).....	.65
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett).....	1.32
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg).....	.70
Progressive Dictation (Wilson).....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee).....	1.58

For Advanced Students

Gregg Speed Building (Gregg).....	2.64
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett).....	3.10
Transcription Drills (Ross).....	2.64
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg).....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg).....	2.20

For Teachers

Daily Lesson Plans in Gregg Shorthand (Zinman, Strelsin, and Weitz).....	2.64
Teaching Principles and Procedures for Gregg Shorthand (Skene, Walsh, and Lomax).....	2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

Phelan Building

San Francisco

or

The Philippine Education Company

101-103 Escolta

Manila

YULETIDE SHALL SOON BE WITH US AGAIN!



Santa Claus says:

"Remember the Christmas Store where you can find EVERYTHING for Xmas under one roof:

Toys	Christmas Decorations
Games	Fine Leather Goods
Diaries	Artificial Flowers
Stationery	Costume Jewelry
Statuaries	Christmas Trees
Gift-books	Greeting Cards
Bill Folders	Tableware
Prayer Books	Pictures
Fountain Pens	Pottery
Lamps and Shades	Candies

—and hundreds of other items."

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY
101-103 Escolta — Manila

variety, its genuine interest and real worth by the writers who contribute to the Philippine Magazine. One way to reward them for thus putting the Philippines forward is to support the Magazine, to subscribe to it,—and pay the subscription rate. We mail the Magazine to no one who has not formally subscribed for it, yet—and I dislike to have to say it—there are many who have received the publication month after month for many months and who have not sent in their subscription fees, although in most cases they signed subscription forms which definitely call for payment at the end of thirty days. To delay payment is not honest and it is not fair and adds greatly to the difficulty of publishing a magazine of the standard of the Philippine Magazine in this country. If there is any appreciation of the work of the writers of the Magazine and of the Magazine itself, the best way for anyone to show this is to pay up his present subscription and to renew it when it expires paying cash. To do so before December 25 would give these authors and myself a real "Christmas".

During the month an "open letter" addressed to me and signed by Mr. F. W. Maetge was published at his request in the *Manila Tribune*. Although I myself did not receive this letter or even a copy of it, I wish to answer it briefly here. Mr. Maetge, whose reply to the anonymous article in the October issue, "How Much Longer Hitler?" we published in the November issue, objects in his open letter to my having deleted references to Mr. Bellis and Dr. Steinmetz in his article. He should remember that it was at his own suggestion, made in my office after I had read the article which he brought in personally and I had made certain comments, that the reference to Mr. Bellis was eliminated. The reference to Dr. Steinmetz, constituting only a part of a sentence, I deleted because I was unable to get into touch with Dr. Steinmetz to make sure that he would not object to being referred to in connection with Mr. Maetge's argument. Neither the reference to Mr. Bellis nor to Dr. Steinmetz materially affected the strength of his argument. Mr. Maetge further objects in his open letter to my having published a rebuttal to his article by Dr. R. Schay in the same issue of the Magazine, stating "your action simply means that you allowed the poison spread by Anonymous (Dr. Schay) in October to sink into the hearts and brains of your readers during a whole month undisputed, while you do everything in your power to neutralize at once the effect of the reply (Mr. Maetge's) published one month later. I, and I am sure many fair and honest thinking men are with me, believe that there is no impartiality and no fairness at all." In answer I point out that the generally accepted rules of argument and debate were followed: the first speaker or writer states his thesis; he is answered; and the first is given an opportunity to make a brief rebuttal. I also point out that whereas Dr. Schay's original article was purely political, Mr. Maetge in his reply impugned the honesty of the first writer and even thought it fit to rebuke me for having published his article, stating: "Honest journalists should see to it that unworthy members of their profession are expelled for the best of their reputation. The power of the press stands and falls with the confidence of the public in its reliability." In justice to Dr. Schay and in justice to the Magazine itself, these statements had to be answered. In his open letter, Mr. Maetge indulges in further personalities, most of which boil down to the fact that Dr. Schay is a Jew. It may be said to Dr. Schay's credit that even in his rebuttal and in the face of provocation, he refrained from personalities. Mr. Maetge states darkly that he will inquire into Dr. Schay's "past activities in Germany". I wish to say that I know very little of his history except that he was the editor of an important newspaper, but from my contacts with him during the past few months I could by no stretch of my imagination picture him as an unworthy member of the journalistic profession. He is very evidently a learned and able man and a gentleman.

A reader of the Magazine who says he is a Spaniard, states in a letter to me on the same subject that it is his opinion "that it is useless here in the Philippines to discuss in long articles whether Mr. Hitler is a good man in the opinion of some writers or a bad man or whether his idea of leading a nation is right or wrong. We really are not very much interested in this matter because this is an entirely interpolitical affair of the Germans themselves and I think we have not the right to interfere in any way." I frankly do not know the approximate degree of interest there is among readers of the Philippine Magazine in Hitler and his policies. The readers of the Magazine know that its scope is in general confined to Philippine and Far Eastern affairs. When I first met Dr. Schay, however, I thought that an article by a trained observer and writer on the subject of Germany and its present dictator would be of interest, especially in view of the discussions here, in and outside of the Constitutional Convention, on various types of governmental organization, the need of a strong executive, etc., etc. As to my Spanish correspondent's second point that the situation in Germany today is exclusively a German affair, few would agree with him. The meaning of Hitler to the rest of Europe and the world is indicated in the great amount of space he and his régime has been accorded in the world press. And while the press has been muzzled in Germany it has not been muzzled in countries not ruled by dictators, and certainly not in the Philippines.

Pitcairn Island

By Marc T. Greene

THE remote sanctity of Pitcairn Island, where the descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers have lived in seclusion for a hundred years and are anxious to keep on doing so, has become invaded of late to an extent that is apt to include this solitary isle of the South Seas in a millionaire world-cruise-de-luxe within another year or two.

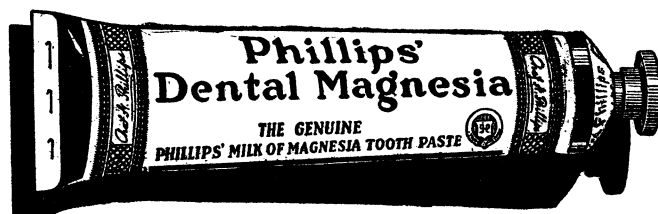
After the sailors of the *Bounty*, intrigued by the charms of the girls of Tahiti, had seized the vessel (April 28, 1789) and put her officers off in a small boat to go where they might, they settled on Pitcairn as too far away and unknown even for the long and vengeful arm of England to reach. There for twenty years they fought and drank and lusted and the world knew nothing about what was going on until the master of a Nantucket whaler happened to sight the isle and landed to find but a single survivor of the mutineers. He was surrounded by a group of half-caste youth and, having long since seen the error of his ways, he was bringing them up according to the strictest religious tenets. His name was Alexander Smith, once able seaman in the British Navy, but now that he was discovered he thought best to change it, and so he took that of John Adams, who the whaling skipper had told him was President of the United States.

Today the little village on Pitcairn is called Adamstown, and under the tutelage of missionaries of the Seventh Day Adventist sect the descendants of the mutineers are the most religious people in the whole Pacific. They eat no meat; drink no coffee or tea, read only the Adventist paper called the *Signs of the Times*, and believe the end of the world may come at any time. Their solitude and upon occasion the fearful howl of the south winds over Pitcairn, the trembling of the little island under the crash of the mighty Pacific combers, and the ominous portent of the weather during the winter season lend an austerity to their lives and a conviction to the teachings of their religious faith.

Thus live the Pitcairners and thus have they lived for more than a hundred years. But lately the world has become curious about them, what with a recent movie with scenes taken on the island itself and now—the third book of the Hall-Nordoff trilogy on the *Bounty* affair, "Pitcairn's Island." In quest of material for this, Hall visited Pitcairn not long ago on a leaky old schooner from Tahiti. She was wrecked on a coral reef on the way back and the author had a narrow escape. He and his companions were wrecked near Manga Reva, one of the most remote as well as fairylike isles of all the South Seas, and from there sailed to Papeete in a small boat, an adventure, but not so extraordinary as the classic voyage of Bligh himself after the mutineers had set him adrift from the *Bounty*.

Moreover, Pitcairn has acquired a radio outfit of sorts which, until the batteries are exhausted, is able to communicate with passing ships en route between New Zealand and the Panama Canal. This has once or twice been of great value when an islander has become seriously ill. Then a general S. O. S. has been broadcast by the island radio in the hope that a ship will be within range. Sometimes it so happens and then, as only a few weeks ago,

immediate aid is rendered. In this case personal attendance was necessary in treatment of an elderly Pitcairner. And so a 20,000-ton ship was turned about and went more than two hundred miles off her course to meet a small island boat ten miles off Pitcairn. The ship's doctor boarded this and after a rough experience was landed on the island, aided the sufferer, and then returned to the waiting liner, which had performed this humanitarian errand unhesitat-



PHILLIPS' Dental Magnesia

(Contains over 75% Milk of Magnesia)

**Corrects Mouth Acidity
Whitens Teeth Quickly
Protects the Gums**

Ad No. 10



**Avoid disagreeable head
colds and similar complica-
tions applying to chest and
throat and in your
nostrils tried
and true**



MENTHOLATUM

**Universally recog-
nized as a first aid
for burns, cuts, bruises, sore
muscles, etc. Do not gamble with
your health by using worthless sub-
stitutes. Genuine MENTHOLATUM is sold
only in jars, tubes and tins, never in bulk.**

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name

Teacher School

Address

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.



FOR CHRISTMAS AND FOREVER



Pins,
Rings,
Clocks,
Watches,
Diamonds.
Cuff Links
Scarf Pins
Tie Clasps
Collar Pins
Earrings
Pendants
Wrist Watches
Pocket Watches
Bracelet Watches
1847 Rogers Ware
Crystal Tableware
Sterling Silver Ware
Evening Dress Sets—
Philco Home & Auto Radios
Crosley Refrigerators—Pianos—Home
Pool Tables—Simmons Beds

H. E. HEACOCK CO.

MANILA

ILOILO
CEBU

DAVAO
BAGUIO

SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA
CABANATUAN, NUEVA ECIJA
DAGUPAN, PANGASINAN

ingly despite the loss of an entire day from her schedule and an expense of several hundred dollars in additional fuel and so on.

Thus the most remote island community of any size in the world is little by little emerging from its obscurity and getting into touch with civilization. Having no electrical power, its radio apparatus depends upon batteries supplied from passing vessels and so is limited in its range and durability. Only that prevents the Pitcairners, 2,000 miles at sea and distant from the nearest outpost of humanity, from daily communication with the world, something that the younger ones at least admit they are looking forward to. As they come into more and more contact with the passengers of big ships and learn of the world from motion-picture men and authors, they are growing a little restive nor do they find the consolation that comes to their elders from the teachings of a somewhat exacting religion.

Nevertheless, existence is happy and contented on Pitcairn for there the woes and tribulations of the world have never yet penetrated, neither depressions, political uncertainties, nor social problems. Moreover, there is food and plenty for the taking and all is shared, the communal system strictly prevailing, with a "tithe-house" where the contribution of every able-bodied man to the common need is stored. This consists of fruit, vegetables, and flour, for the Pitcairners, being Adventists, are likewise vegetarians, though some eat a little fish of which there is ample in the surrounding waters. There are also goats for their milk, but no flesh is ever partaken of by anyone. Of fruit, however, there is abundance, the island being subtropical. It includes oranges, bananas, pineapples, papayas, alligator pears, lemons, and breadfruit. Potatoes are also raised plentifully, likewise corn which is ground into flour in the old-fashioned primitive manner.

The Tahitian blood of the Pitcairners manifests itself in many ways, though not at all in those commonly believed to be characteristic. There is none of the carefree lack of restraint of Tahiti here, but there is the same immediate and hospitable welcome to such strangers as may appear, the readiness to share material possessions, and the easy-going habits. There is, too, the olive complexion and the plentitude of Tahitian words in the island vernacular. For the maternal ancestors of the Pitcairners were the Tahitian consorts of the *Bounty* mutineers and that blood is all over the Pacific today, from Honolulu to Wellington. Little knew Fletcher Christian, when he led a reckless group of men to defy king and country, how far-reaching were to be the results of his impulsive act.

The chief magistrate of Pitcairn today is, as has usually been the case, a Christian. For Fletcher Christian was an English gentleman and his consort was an island princess. His followers were fore-castle hands, and on both Pitcairn and Norfolk Island today the difference between those who bear the name of Christian and the rest, the Quintals, the McCoys, the Smiths, the Williams, and the Youngs, is too marked to escape notice. But there are no castes on Pitcairn Island. It is a communist community by general consent, though the word there has only an economic significance. What it may have elsewhere does not interest the islanders. They hear sometimes of the woes of the world but their religion leads them to the conclusion that those are due to the world's godlessness, and they are quite as content to remain entirely aloof.

Index to Volume XXXI

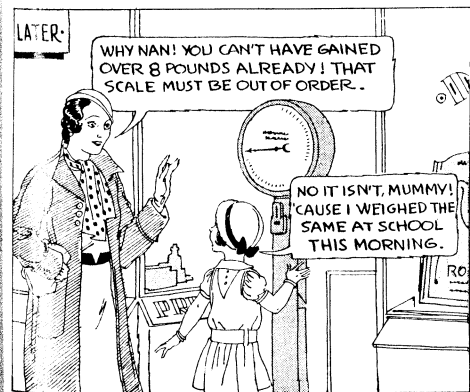
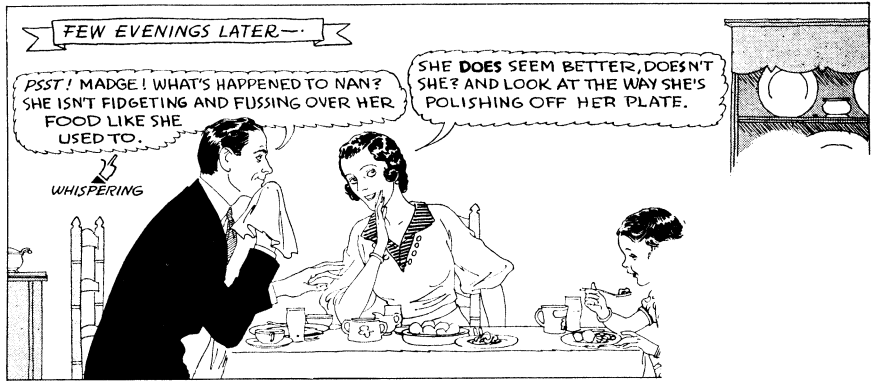
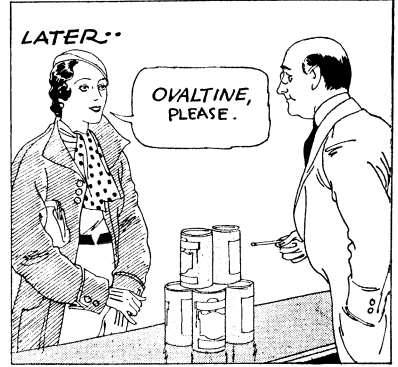
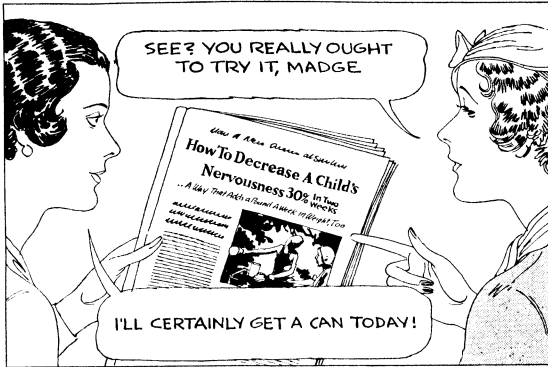
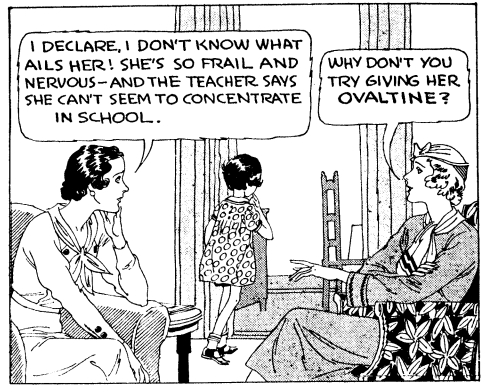
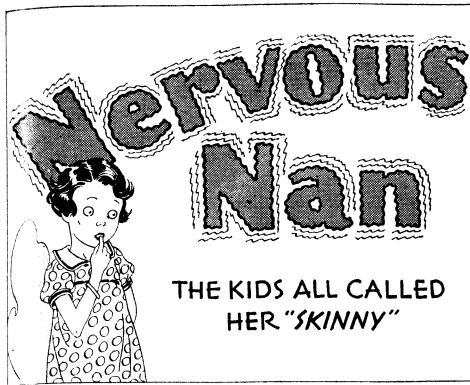
Philippine Magazine

January to December, 1934

Articles and Essays

Barrio "Dentistry".....	Dr. Placido B. Matta.....	June	230	On the Date of Rizal's "Mi Ultimo Pensamiento".....	Arsenio Manuel.....	January	26
Barrio Lotrina, A.....	Hernando R. Ocampo.....	August	343	One Month of the Constitutional Convention.....	Conrado Benitez.....	September	369
Barrio Medicine.....	Francisco Manahan.....	January	31	Our Forest Wealth.....	Eusebio Vilar.....	March	102
Batanes Islands, The.....	Manuel M. Hernando.....	October	422	Our Lumber Trade.....	Angel Par. Vivas.....	November	494
Biakan and Putulan—Bolo Games.....	Emeterio C. Cruz.....	November	472	Our National Poetess.....	Leopoldo Y. Yabes.....	October	426
Black Coral.....	Henry Philip Broad.....	November	481	Our Philippine Pygmies—Their Gentle and Genial Ways.....	John M. Garvan.....	September	378
Bohhood in a Settlement Farm School.....	From an unedited manuscript (Ricardo C. Galang).....	October	421	Pa-Jesus and the Lamayan, The.....	Carlos P. San Juan.....	January	30
Britain's "Pet" Dependency—New Zealand.....	Marc T. Greene.....	May	202	Pangasi, the Bukidnon Wine.....	Ricardo C. Galang.....	December	540
"Buganang Bag-ong Dag-on".....	Beato A. de la Cruz.....	January	9	Papeete.....	Marc T. Greene.....	July	292
Bukidnon Marriage.....	Ricardo C. Galang.....	May	195	Philippine Independence—A Japanese View.....	Robert Waida.....	July	271
Cav. Francesco Riccardo Monti, Sculptor.....	A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	December	548	Philippine Lumber Industry, The.....	Eusebio Vilar.....	November	474
Children of the Forest.....	Kilton R. Stewart.....	March	105	Philippine Lumber Industry Asks for Justice under the New Deal.....	W. W. Harris.....	November	471
Coffee in the Philippines.....	F. T. Adriano.....	July	298	Philippine Magic Charms.....	Isagani Villa D'Bayan.....	March	114
Commodity Dollar, The.....	Hammon H. Buck.....	January	17	Philippine Mango and Its Utilization, The.....	F. T. Adriano.....	January	15
Community Assemblies and Public Opinion.....	Bureau of Education.....	August	335	Philippine Regional Architecture.....	A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	June	231
Cutch.....	Henry Philip Broad.....	May	191	Pieces of Eight.....	Gilbert S. Perez.....	December	547
Dalag or Mudfish, The.....	Daniel M. Buñag.....	June	229	Pitcairn Island.....	Marc T. Greene.....	December	575
Description of an Active Submarine Volcano off Southern Japan, October 14, 1934.....		December	554	Politics in the Barrio.....	Bienvenido N. Santos.....	June	226
Did Rizal Favor the Revolution? (A Criticism of the Valenzuela Memoirs).....	E. Arsenio Manuel.....	December	541	Preparation of Toilet and Laundry Soap from Coconut Oil, The.....	F. T. Adriano and M. G. Ampil.....	June	241
Dutch in the Philippines, The.....	Percy A. Hill.....	June	239	Present State of Mind in America, The.....	Marc T. Greene.....	October	415
Elections, The.....	Bernardo P. Garcia.....	July	274	Return to Shanghai.....	Marc T. Greene.....	March	113
Facing the Facts.....	Horace B. Pond.....	June	227	Rice Bran, A Nutritious Food.....	Dr. A. P. West.....	February	59
Family Relationships.....	Salud Gatchalian.....	April	164	Rice-Stalk Whistle, The.....	Daniel M. Buñag.....	December	555
Fourth Month of the Constitutional Convention.....	Conrado Benitez.....	December	553	Rural Delicacy, A.....	Delfin S. Dallo.....	January	14
Game of Tupa, The.....	Primitivo C. Milan.....	July	302	Second Month of the Constitutional Convention, The.....	Conrado Benitez.....	October	436
Gold Industry to our Rescue, The.....	A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	December	543	Secret Dialects in Tagalog.....	Mauro Garcia.....	January	28
"Great Manchu Empire", The.....	Viktor Mussik.....	March	97	Secrets of the Barrio Farmer.....	Maximo Ramos.....	January	25
Heroine of the Ilocano Epic, The.....	Leopoldo Y. Yabes.....	May	193	Siam in Revolution.....	Henry Kennedy.....	October	424
History of Tobacco and Some Superstitious Practices that Developed from Its Use.....	Ramon Valdes Pica.....	November	492	Snake Charmer, The.....	Ernesto P. Villar.....	March	107
Hitherto Unpublished Document on the Landing of Magellan at Homonhon.....	Percy A. Hill.....	August	321	Sport Fishing at the Hundred Isles.....	Fernando M. Braganza.....	May	188
Hokku and Cinquain.....	John Siler.....	March	100	Sulu Proverbs—Collected and Translated by.....	John M. Garvan.....	July	285
Holiday in Black.....	Maximo Ramos.....	November	473	Summer in an Alaskan Salmon Cannery, A.....	J. C. Dionisio.....	February	72
Homonhon Rocks, The.....	Arsenio Manuel.....	July	278	Tenth Far Eastern Championship Games, The.....	Pedro D. Villanueva.....	June	233
How Much Longer Hitler?.....	Anonymous (R. Schay).....	October	420	Third Month of the Constitutional Convention.....	Conrado Benitez.....	November	488
How Much Longer Hitler? A Reply.....	F. W. Maetge.....	November	477	Thirty Days in Java.....	Conrado A. Uy.....	September	373
How Our Philippine Pygmies Fill the Passing Hour.....	J. M. Garvan.....	August	323	Transition.....	Glen Grisham.....	March	118
Ifugao Spoons.....	The Editor.....	February	57	Tsingtao War Diary, A.....	Translated by Gertrude V. C. Hornbostel.....	December	537
Japan and Chiang Kai-shek.....	Viktor Mussik.....	May	194	Vagabonding Through Mindanao.....	Eugene Ressencourt.....	January	18
Japanese Naval and Hydroplane Base 500 Miles from Mindanao, A.....	Anonymous.....	May	185	What if the U. S. Army be Withdrawn?.....	Wilfrid Turnbull.....	November	496
Just an Old Barrio Custom.....	N. U. Gatchalian.....	October	440	What Mining Stock Shall I Buy?.....	Frank Lewis Minton.....	January	10
Lanao Moro Calendar, The.....	Manuel E. Buenafe.....	September	396				
"Let Us Not Kid Ourselves".....	Faustino Bugante.....	December	535	Editorials			
Life of a Nueva Ecija Peasant, The.....	Mariano D. Manawis.....	January	12	Accepted—The Commonwealth.....	The Editor.....	May	196
Looking to the Future.....	Percy A. Hill, A. V. H. Hartendorp, and Salvador Aranteta.....	April	141	Anti-Suffrage Suffrage Committee, The.....		October	430
Malayan Spell and the Creation of a Literature, The.....	Amador T. Dagui.....	September	372	Anting-Anting of Neutralization, The.....		February	65
Meeting in Apayao.....	Amor Batil.....	April	148	Authoritative and to the Point.....		June	235
Mines of Paracale and Mambulao, The.....	A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	February	60	"Best Men, The".....		June	235
Morning in the Country.....	Juana Sillana.....	April	147	Building a National Literature.....		September	382
"My Town".....	Anonymous (Ben Dizon Garcia).....	March	104	Bureau of Science Reorganization.....		August	331
New Large-Scale Oil Development Plans for "Vogelkop", New Guinea.....	G. G. van der Kop.....	October	419	Case of Ong Woo Theng, The.....		October	435
Non-Christian Tagalogs of Rizal Province, The.....	N. U. Gatchalian.....	August	328	Central Europe and the World.....		March	110
Nutritive Value of the Avocado, The.....	F. T. Adriano.....	April	156	CH ₂		February	64
Octopus, The.....	Gertrude C. Hornbostel.....	September	370	Cheap Foreign Goods.....		March	109
Old Man of the Mountains in Luzon, The.....	Kilton R. Stewart.....	February	55	City Zoning and Malacañang Palace.....		November	484
Old-Fashioned Reading Lessons, The.....	Triunfo G. Taguinod.....	March	111	Civil Service and the Case of Mr. Litonjua, The.....		September	382
				Congressional Vendetta, The.....		March	108
				Conquered Will Pay, The.....		December	550
				Conservation of Human Resources.....	Conrado Benitez.....	January	22
				Constitutional Convention and the Constitution, The.....	The Editor.....	July	281
				Cover, The.....		February	67
				Crazy Situation Getting Crazier, A.....		November	482
				Doctors as Agents of the Devil.....		January	22
				Dr. Sun Fo as a Daniel.....		January	22
				Eucharistic Congress, The.....		November	483
				Filipino as the Prototype of the Man of the Future, The.....		December	553
				Footnote on "The Decline of the West".....		October	434

"Foreigners".....	December	552	Interlude.....	Abelardo Subido.....	January	8
Four Hundred Thousand Yen.....	October	435	Kalamigan Falls.....	Beato A. de la Cruz.....	December	548
"Greatest Colonizers of Modern Times, The".....	Conrado Benitez.....	February	Madness.....	Eugenia P. Frayre.....	July	273
High Commissioner, The.....	The Editor.....	November	Mang Teban and the Weather.....	Josue Rem. Siat.....	September	391
"I Shall Maintain".....	.....	November	Morning.....	Mazimo Ramos.....	August	322
Inter-island Migration or Japanese Immigration?.....	.....	August	Mourner.....	T. D. Agcaoili.....	November	480
Japan "Thunders" Again.....	.....	October	"My Last Thought".....	Jose Rizal, Translated by Luis Dato.....	January	27
Japan's Travesty of the Monroe Doctrine.....	.....	May	Night.....	Liborio G. Malapira.....	September	397
Japanese Business Buying Out American?.....	.....	May	Night.....	D. Corpuz Dayao.....	October	427
Library Appropriations.....	.....	August	Night Benediction.....	Guillermo V. Sison.....	January	27
Magnificent Spirit being Shown in the Philippines.....	.....	August	Night in the Jungle.....	R. Arceo Aristorenas.....	September	369
Manila "Comes of Age" in Music.....	.....	January	On Individuality.....	Serafin Lanot.....	May	216
Mars and the Lord and Our Constitution.....	.....	September	On the Farm.....	Luis G. Dato.....	February	54
Military Training.....	.....	December	Poem to a Homely Girl.....	Carlos P. San Juan.....	December	542
Minister Hirota and His Diplomatic Craft.....	.....	February	Precision.....	Trinidad L. Tarrosa.....	March	116
Moving Picture Boycott, The.....	.....	September	Prescience.....	Anatolio Lilonjua.....	February	62
National Crisis, A.....	Arsenio N. Luz.....	September	Quatrains.....	Jose Velez Ysay.....	May	192
New Administrative Policy for the Non-Christians.....	.....	March	Red Is The Color of Passion.....	Aurelio Albero.....	August	334
Not a Closed Case.....	.....	August	Reflection.....	Aurelio Albero.....	January	23
Osiyas, C.....	.....	January	Scarlet Poem.....	C. M. Vega.....	June	230
Our First Air-Conditioned Train.....	.....	August	Shower, The.....	Juan L. Raso.....	August	345
Our Gold Mining Industry.....	.....	June	Song of My Seven Lovers (Lanao Song) Translated by Frank Laubach.....	.....	July	295
Philippine Nocturne.....	.....	February	Stars.....	Juan L. Raso.....	July	284
Philippines: A "Treasure and a Problem" Still, The.....	.....	December	Stars, Again.....	Jesus Jose Amado.....	September	372
Philippines as a Gold Country, The.....	.....	January	Strings.....	Conrado B. Rigor.....	August	345
Philippines or the Philippine Islands, The.....	.....	November	Superstition.....	Magno L. Sazon.....	May	201
Politicians and the People, The.....	.....	January	Sampaguitas in the Moonlight.....	Liborio G. Malapira.....	November	491
Population and Procreation Pressure.....	.....	July	Shooting Star.....	Francisco Manahan.....	November	480
Production Under the Flag.....	.....	March	Sky, The.....	Kathleen Chapman.....	December	545
Proposed Kra Canal, The.....	.....	May	Speak of Today.....	Rafael Zulueta da Costa.....	March	116
Reply to Mr. Waida.....	.....	July	Spouse, The.....	Luis G. Dato.....	January	28
Send the "Repatriates" to Mindanao.....	.....	September	Statement of Faith.....	Carlos P. San Juan.....	April	153
Spain, The United States, Japan, and Christianity in the Far East.....	.....	April	Tapestry.....	T. D. Agcaoili.....	September	395
Strike Riot, The.....	.....	October	Thoughts.....	Josue Rem. Siat.....	September	398
Stupidity—Nothing More or Less.....	.....	June	To A Black Butterfly.....	Antonia F. Castañeda.....	August	344
"Temptation", The.....	.....	May	To A Flower by the Wayside.....	Flaviano M. Peña.....	November	501
Thanks God for Mr. Kimura.....	.....	September	To a Girl Selling Sampaguitas.....	Carlos P. San Juan.....	November	491
Trade Conference, A.....	.....	January	To Manhattan.....	Trinidad L. Tarrosa.....	May	186
Tydings-McDuffie Act, The.....	.....	April	Twilight.....	Josue Rem. Siat.....	January	11
Unconstitutional Act of the Constitutional Convention.....	.....	December	When Done for Thee.....	A. E. Litiaco.....	August	325
Walking Among the Blessed Shades.....	.....	September	Why?.....	Carlos P. San Juan.....	August	329
We Do Not Stand Alone.....	.....	September	Wind, The.....	Jesus Jose Amado.....	December	549
When "Parity" Spells "Disparity".....	.....	June	Wind from the Silent Sea, A.....	Rafael Zulueta da Costa.....	December	547
Years, The.....	.....	January	You Are Not Dead.....	Abelardo Subido.....	May	190
Short Stories, Plays, Legends, Etc.						
At Point of Death.....	Henry Philip Broad.....	February	Cartoons			
Boyhood in the Karitan.....	Conrado G. Genilo.....	August	Father is Irritated.....	I. L. Miranda.....	March	109
Cardo's Ghost.....	Maximo Ramos.....	August	"It Never Rains But It Pours".....	I. L. Miranda.....	January	21
Christmas Lanterns.....	Carmen A. Batacan.....	December	Not Solving Our Economic and Social Problems.....	I. L. Miranda.....	June	236
Darkness.....	Benjamin N. Viloria.....	July	"Old Water Cure, The".....	I. L. Miranda.....	February	64
Eclipse of the Moon.....	A. C. Abear.....	September	Open Door—For Exit Only, The.....	Claire Ferriter.....	May	197
Family Album.....	Lina Flores.....	April	Uncle Sam Leaves the Cupboard Open.....	I. L. Miranda.....	July	282
Farmer in the Sunset.....	Narciso J. Reyes.....	January	Uncle Sam's Move.....	I. L. Miranda.....	December	551
First Long Pants.....	Conrado V. Pedroche.....	July	Ventriloquist, The.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	September	381
Gift of the Barrio, The.....	N. V. M. Gonzales.....	December	What Worth Neutralization.....	I. L. Miranda.....	February	65
José and Rita.....	Lazaro M. Espinosa.....	October	Woman Suffrage, 1933.....	I. L. Miranda.....	October	428
Landas de Diablo.....	N. U. Gatchalian.....	February	Woman Suffrage, 1934.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	October	429
Life and Death in a Mindoro Kaiagin.....	N. V. M. Gonzales.....	January	Covers			
Long Way, The.....	Eulogio J. Manuel.....	February	Carved Ifugao Spoon.....	Carl N. Wernitz.....	February	
Maytime.....	Conrado V. Pedroche.....	May	Cover Design.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	October	
Miracle.....	Isabelo Tupas.....	December	Decorative Design.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	August	
Neighbors.....	Carmen A. Batacan.....	September	Design.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	September	
Parasol of Chinchay, The.....	Percy A. Hill.....	September	Forest King.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	November	
Petra's Wooden Shoes.....	Carmen A. Batacan.....	May	Juan de la Cruz.....	G. E. Tolentino.....	March	
Pioneer.....	N. V. M. Gonzales.....	August	Jungle Moon.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	January	
Pustara.....	Ricardo E. Canlas.....	September	"Looking at Me".....	Alexander Kulesh.....	June	
Rain.....	C. D. Depano.....	October	Mountain Girl With Flower (Bontoc).....	Alexander Kulesh.....	July	
Soft-Boiled Rice.....	Geruncio G. La Cuesta.....	December	Philippine Hats.....	Carl N. Wernitz.....	May	
Some Fragments of the Añgalo Legend.....	Herminio A. Figueras.....	March	Philippine Weapons.....	Carl N. Wernitz.....	April	
Three Generations.....	A. V. H. Hartendorp.....	July	Frontispieces and Drawings			
Till Kaka Mateo Comes Home.....	Mariano Sa. Moreno.....	May	Cagayan Valley.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	June	225
Weird Tale of the Twelve Hunchbacks.....	Toribio de Castro.....	November	Cathedral at Cebu.....	Carl N. Wernitz.....	April	140
Poems						
Answers.....	Anatolio Lilonjua.....	September	House in Barrio de Polo, Bulacan.....	Carl N. Wernitz.....	February	52
Bagumbayan.....	Fidel Soriano Duque.....	July	In the Lowlands.....	C. Cruse.....	July	270
Beachcomber, The.....	Antonio de Irueta-Goyena.....	March	Jungle Trail.....	C. Cruse.....	August	320
Beneath the Cross.....	Conrado V. Pedroche.....	April	Moro Fishing Fleet at Zamboanga.....	Carl N. Wernitz.....	May	184
Bereft.....	Winnifred Lewis.....	October	Pictorial Section.....	.....	November	463-470
Blessed Guest.....	Casto J. Rivera.....	January	Prison Impressions.....	Alexander Kulesh.....	September	375
Break, Break My Heart.....	Guillermo V. Sison.....	December	Zamboanga.....	Carl N. Wernitz.....	March	96
Cancion de Despedida.....	Margaret Duncan Dravo.....	May	Departments			
Carol of the Angels.....	R. Arceo Aristorenas.....	December	Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....	.....	43, 87, 130, 174, 215, 259, 308, 357, 404	
Cogon Grass.....	C. Faigao.....	July	450, 515, 572.....	.....	.....
Conceit.....	Eugenia P. Frayre.....	December	Business and Finance.....	E. D. Hester, Carl H. Boehringer, C. Grant Isaacs, J. Bartlett Richards.....	2, 46, 90, 134, 178, 219, 264, 314, 360, 408, 458, 520	
Dawn.....	Liborio G. Malapira.....	March	News Summary (The Philippines, the United States and other Countries).....	.....	2, 47, 97, 135, 178, 220, 265, 314, 363, 410, 458, 521	
Dawn.....	Deogracias Iturralde.....	October	The New Books (Fiction, General and Educational).....	.....	182, 319, 453	
Dawn on the Cotabato River.....	Maximo Ramos.....	July	The Planets.....	Manila Observatory.....	5, 51, 139, 183, 224, 269, 319, 365, 454, 461, 525	
Flowers in the Dawn.....	Conrado V. Pedroche.....	May	The Philippine Home.....	Mary Macdonald and Maria Masipag.....	32, 74, 120, 162, 203, 243, 307, 346, 392, 438, 556	
Herdsmen's Song.....	Fidel Soriano Duque.....	August	With Charity to All.....	Putakte.....	24, 68, 112, 160, 200, 238, 283, 333, 389	
House in Santa Ana, A.....	Margaret Duncan Dravo.....	May				
Hybiscus.....	Rachel Mack.....	February				
In the Storm.....	Greg. A. Estonanto.....	November				



MOTHERS! Here's How Ovaltine Curbs Child's Nervousness

While Adding Weight a Pound a Week or More.

OVALTINE is a scientific food concentrate, approved by more than 20,000 doctors and child specialists large because of its remarkable power to increase both weight and nerve poise.

Recent scientific tests conducted among school children in New York State demonstrated that nervousness was actually decreased as much as 30% in 2 weeks when Ovaltine was given.

85% of all nervous, under par children in these New York tests responded almost at

once. In some cases, nervousness was reduced as 18% in a single week.

While these results deal mainly with nervous children, they are equally important to underweight children, too. For child specialists have long observed that, as a rule, underweight and nervousness go hand in hand.

Thus, when Ovaltine is given, it acts to break up the "vicious circle" that nervousness and underweight tend to create. And usually adds weight at the rate of a pound a week or more.

Thousands of nervous people, men and women, take Ovaltine for sleeplessness--and to restore vitality when fatigued.

You simply mix Ovaltine with milk--hot or cold--and children love it for its delicious taste. Order a tin from your dealer now. Or mail the coupon at right for a trial supply.

MAIL FOR TRIAL SUPPLY

ED. A. KELLER & Co., LTD., Dept. PM-12
178 Juan Luna, Wise Bldg.
P. O. Box 313, Manila--Tel. 4-98-82

I enclose P.20 to cover cost of packing and mailing. Send me your sample package of Ovaltine.

Name

Address

City

OVALTINE

The Swiss Food-Drink

Manufactured in the United States
according to the original Swiss formula.



"All they clear Satisfy"

"To me a cigarette is the best smoke. It's a short smoke... and then again it's milder.

"I notice that you smoke Chesterfields also. I like them very much."



"I HAD A BERTH in the ninth sleeper. It was a heavy train and a cold night — snowing — and I thought about the man with his hand on the throttle. I admire and respect those men."



3 9015 00519 6913

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DATE DUE

JUN 11 1979

~~FEB 10 1981~~

FEB 27 1986

FEB 05 1987

BOUND

FEB 28 1936

**UNIV. OF MICH.
LIBRARY**

**DO NOT REMOVE
OR
MUTILATE CARD**

